Ukrainian → English

Full text of " Myths of the Kievan land and ancient events "

See other formats

and

Propoiioashi book – cs
summary of research work
modern historian-regionalist
O. P. Znoyka /1907–1988/.

A physical chemist by profession, he was
a great expert on ancient history,
folk customs, folklore and
mythology.

Working in the field of "precise"
sciences, the author has put a lot of work
for developing many problems
molecular-atomic chemistry, and
when he retired,
completely surrendered
study of mythology
the ancient Slavs, their language,
writing and cultural

ties with other nations. , \

As a result, this appeared
a book which, to a great extent,
Unfortunately, the author did not live up to it.

problems, discoveries, suggestions

Series MGNOMNO 1 1987

O.P. ZN0YK0

ShMyths

Kyiv land
and ancient events

Popular science articles, intelligence

Kyiv

PUBLISHING HOUSE of the Central Committee of the LKSMU.youth.
1989

'and*]

BBC63.3(2Uk)

3—77

Popular scientific edition, dedicated research
to promote the history of Kievan Rus,
We glorify the culture and ethnogenesis of the Eastern Slavs.
Research by A. P. Zmoyko convincingly showed
they hide the astral origin of paganism,
feed the contents of the pantheon of old Kiev
of the gods.

The book is recommended for high school students, a
also to those readers who are interested
the history of the native land.

Foreword by V. R. Koyaomiyets

Reviewer Doctor of Historical Sciences A. F. Shev¬
chenko

Znoyko O. P.

3-77 Myths of the Kyivan land and events of ancient times
- Popular science, intelligence: For high school students / Before
V. R. Kolomiyets.—K.: Molod', 1989.—304 p.: and
(Search).

18VK 5-7720-0039-X

A popular science publication dedicated to the study of the history of the Kyrgyz Republic

Russian culture and ethnogenesis of the Eastern Slavs. Explorations by O. P. Zvoi convincingly reveal the astral nature of paganism, reveal the meaning pantheon of the gods of Old Kiev.

The book is offered to high school students, as well as to those readers who are intereste .are fascinated by the history of their native land.

BBK63.3(2U

4802000000–„„
From ––B3.37.4.88

M228(04)–89

© Publishing House "Molod∗, 19I

THUNDER SOURCE

Dear reader! Before you is a book full of discoveries and deep penetrations – even into the Trypillian civilization... Pro¬ By reading it, you will not only gain knowledge about our law homeland, but I am sure you will also be filled with a sense of pride for their people, their cultural and historical roots.

This is the fruit of a lifetime of research work by a modern Ukrainian Russian historian and art critic O. P. Znoyko. Unfortunately, Alexander Pavlovich did not live to see the book published, in his 82nd year. of his creatively rich, obsessed, ascetic life, at the end of last year, he died. The book is compiled by the author himself from articles, intelligence reports, publications, mostly printed in all in the Union and Republican periodicals over the last two twenty-five years. Each of these publications in its own time aroused lively interest among the reading public (and and in purely academic circles–say, in social science in the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences), and now collected together – have gained s of conceptual weight, significance.

To an expert in ancient history, folk customs, folklore and mythology O. P. Znoykov managed to create from individual intelligences a whole thing where so much unknown to us is illuminated–pe¬ redusim astral cult of the ancient Slavs and its influence on life cycle, on the ethics and morality of our ancestors – plowmen, farmers made the Dnieper region. With the light of truth, life-giving springs In poetry, the Word emerges – from the depths, from the depths of time...

But before I present a few considerations about mathematics, rial in the book, I would like to say something, how much it means to me

known about its author himself. Surprisingly purposeful, but
and a versatile, spiritually rich and educated person
The author was O. P. Znoyko. We recognize him from the book as a historian and
ethnographer, astronomer and philologist (familiar with Sanskrit,
in Greek and Latin). But, it turns out, according to the professor
this one he is... a chemist. More precisely: a physical chemist. Working until retirement-
of his age in the field of exact sciences, he did a lot of work for
development of some problems of molecular-atomic chemistry (as the development of
Alexander Pavlovich himself once told me - "classified"
fate and its contribution to the country's defense industry, in particular,
in the development of nuclear energy during the Great Patriotic War
war, and even after it). But O. P. Znoyko never closed himself off
in the field of physical chemistry itself - it was always continued
to be interested in historical and local history, that first love that
It has been ingrained in my soul since my 20s, when I was a student at Nizhyn, and

WITH

then also student ones - Kyiv ones. Living and working as
scientist in Moscow,—Alexander Pavlovich for his beloved
his studies he came to Kyiv libraries. And when he completed
retirement age, Znoyko completely moved to live
and scientific (now exclusively the one he chose for his soul)
boat to Ukraine, to Kyiv.

I would like to note that in social science and historical research
In Moscow and Kyiv circles, Znoyko was well known as a tireless
investigator and polemicist. Suffice it to say that he was familiar with
(he told me about it himself) in the thirties with an academician
Vernadsky, talked with him... And more recently - in the 60s-70s
years — more than once acted as an interesting interlocutor-opinion
The current academicians Likhachev and Rnbakov.

The most intensive period of historical research work
O. P. Znoyka came up with ideas that were difficult for the free development of
stagnant years, they created an atmosphere of misunderstanding,
needs around such insatiable, curious people as
the author of this book. More than once he ran into an official wall
indifference, or even hostility, trying to reach the readership
madam with his discoveries (we can learn a little about this
from his own article, published in the magazine "Kyiv" not so long ago,
about a passionate amateur, an ascetic, just like himself
linguistic science - M. 3. Susloparov, who for the first time in the 70s
who deciphered the Proto-Slavic language of the Dnieper region
since the time of the Trypillian culture, writing has accomplished an amazing
a world discovery, but he died both persecuted and unknown...)

So let's delve deeper, let's delve into the book "Myths of Kyiv"
lands and events are ancient." As the author himself notes, the material
presented here based on a comprehensive study of data from many
sciences and many years of research and investigation. Applying the
a complex method (combining those new
and old data seen in a new way by various contemporaries;
sciences, not only, say, such as archaeology or linguistics, but
in particular, such as astronomy, geophysics, genetics),—auto|
convincingly reveals the astral nature of paganism in Russia,
kryvas content of the pantheon of the gods of Old Kiev, as well as the solution<
many other issues of national culture, the campaign highlights
The birth of the Slavs and Rus.

The book primarily reveals "high cosmogonic and philological
"the sophistic pre-materialistic ideas of our ancestors"... And indeed
However, only significant achievements of modern sciences (including physics)
chemistry, astronomy) allow us to get closer to the correct
understanding of worldview and cosmogonic and philosophical generalities
from centuries long gone.

In a popular, intelligible form of presentation, the author speaks about
mythology, tells about ethnocultural processes in the territory of No

Dnieper and the entire Black Sea region - starting from the late
Paleolithic, about the local ancient achievements in astronomy, metallurgy,
writing, economy, which "formed the basis of the pre-material
realistic philosophy and the cult of nature in the widest sense
understanding of the laws of the Universe.* I would like to note that O. P. Znoyko relies
both in its approach to the phenomena of social history and in its conclusions
on the fundamental principles of Marxist-Leninist methodology
dology (more than once and specifically addressed in one article or another
to the statements of the classics of Marxism-Leninism). On the fundamentals
the quality of research, about the academic knowledge of the author of this book
and, for example, his numerous references to the thoughts of certain
historians, philosophers, artists, and scientists of different times —
starting from the ancient Homer, Herodotus, Ptolemy to the more recent ones,
already medieval, for example, from our domestic ones — the author
"The Tale of Igor's Campaign*, chronicler Nestor... even to scholars,
experts on the Slavic world since the 19th and early 20th centuries:
Shafarik, Potebny, Iatrytsky... including prominent
scholars of our time. The author's erudition truly commands respect.
That is probably why O. P. Zioy's conclusions are so convincing.
that they are based on a solid scientific basis. Notable
world authorities help our author successfully
lemize with some pseudo-theories, in particular, with Normanism-
the Russian theory of the origin of Slavism, with some Iranian and
Germanic influences, etc.

The book encourages disturbing reflections. Unfortunately, how little
We, the descendants of the Pslasgians-Trypillians, Thracians and Getae, Scythians, Antes
and Rus', in the 20th century we know about our ancestral homeland... More

There are tendencies of neglect and humiliation of native culture. That's
A large two-volume work was published a few years ago and has just been republished.
nickname "Myths of the Peoples of the World". What and whose legends and myths are there
but there is none! But what is lacking, you will observe with bitterness, is the homeland
them... The mythology of the ancient Slavs, as the book shows
Oh, Znoyka, not poorer, say, than Greek! It's good that the author
cites several such myths.

O. P. Znoyko rightly says that the introduction of Christianity
was detrimental to Slavic mythology, causing
irreparable damage to the poetic vision, the singing creativity of our
ancestors. Over the centuries, the official church ideology (as established
and our author's like-minded person on this issue, now known
Academician Rybakov) truly waged a merciless, irreconcilable struggle
against popular ideas, beliefs, customs, even if they are eradicated
They were never able to survive. The pantheistic-farmer soul
people was reflected in fairy tales, and in a number of epics and historical poems,
and in the same "Word about the regiment...", and in fragments from a whole sea of singing
ritual and everyday...

Not everything that was fought so fiercely against him, as with the "state"

"Rim". How much, say, is echoed in ritual poetry - in
freckles, schedrivka, gaivka... As well as all sorts of large and small
characters of proto-Slavic mythology, Perun and Lada, Leli and Poleli
still live on, echoing in the language. The song structure, the whole
The tragic and life-giving meaning of antiquity is in language.

So what is the most desired and necessary field of work today? Research
to chew, to cut out, to reveal, to restore half-forgotten legends,
myths and songs, a truly folk way of life!.. Enriching folklore
the treasure trove of Slavicism, but still it is needed, so to speak,
to complete.

The ecology of spiritual culture is not an abstract concept... Yes,
Every conscientious investigation, every attempt deserves attention.
to penetrate the amazing, naively wise world of folk art
times, in the order of life of our ancestors. After all, the world and order of that
would also prepare the soul of modern man, who seeks to inherit all
the best achievements of humanity here, in a society enlightened
"a sense of one family."

To an expert in Slavic mythology, astral cult, and everyday life
and customs, traditions of antiquity O. P. Znoyka with his truly academic
demic knowledge and thirst for truth managed to create these
coffee, so to speak, a mosaic picture of the prehistory of our people.

Everything here is read with great interest, every article is
some kind of knowledge, discovery. True, with the manuscript and repetition,
because, obviously, in separate articles devoted to this or that
the question of strangeness, the author inevitably had to touch on some of these
the same aspects of the problem. Somewhere they are covered more thoroughly, more vividly
higher, somewhat more descriptively, in a hurry.

It would seem that the main, and somewhat more artistically perfect, "real"
The author's other works are "The Origin of the Slavs and Rus",
"The Mystery of Artemis", "Pantheon of Kyivan Rus", "Dana", "Rus
and Etruscans", "Sambatas". However, there is much unknown about others,
life-giving...

The book is so rich in thoughts and emotions!.. For me personally,
as a reader-ioet, very interesting and important, in particular, scattered everywhere
here are figurative sketches, reflections on the poetic soul of the people, its
music and singing that accompanied every human step. And again
It's no problem to dig into something here... Isn't it impressive, let's say, that you
illumination from different sides of the same astral cult of the ancients
among the Slavs - the entire pantheon with river gods, etc.
And even when the material is supported by a good presentation style (like,
for example, in "The Mystery of Artemis," or "Sambatas," or
"The authors of "Slova"...), without cursive and conciseness, which, by the way,
and can be seen elsewhere.

The author has a fairly good command of the word, the Ukrainian language in
it is usually figurative, unrehearsed, especially since the
often turns to the popular word, quoting this or that

proverb, legend... And on the other hand, this language is rich and modern.
scientific vision, terms from different fields of knowledge, these
fathers of various wise sayings, and all that is natural, because |

the author, using his already familiar "complex" method, and

must have the ability to think in various fields of modern
knowledge. The author's style is interesting because it combines different linguistic
layers.

The precious ability to penetrate linguistic secrets, along with
penetration into the secrets of the astral cult of our ancestors,
precisely, perhaps, with the greatest strength of the author of this book, Ne¬
he simply quotes the relevant phrase of Academician Trekov, which
"If we knew the life of words, the whole story would unfold before us."
"by us"...

For the discovery of a deep and attractive poetic world in
O. P. Znoyko's great-grandfathers were loved and respected in the Union
writers of Ukraine - they knew him as a tireless ascetic

science and culture, and at the same time a devotee of the word – the old
years, but young at heart... It is not for nothing that B. I. Oliynyk is among
urgent public affairs became interested in the fate of the works on
author, supported him, advising him to collect separate sections
to compile articles into a book and submit them to a youth publishing house, where
She should have appeared in order to reach the young people as soon as possible.
trucks.

There are laws in a person's knowledge of the world and himself in it.
With the development of science in all its branches, the higher a person reaches
into the uncharted expanse of space, it illuminates more brightly for
ourselves and the past. Let us remember how many of the most amazing
discovered in deep archaeological layers over the past decade
anniversary, how much our ideas about
the beginnings of human civilization, including the first
origins of Slavism.

Interest in questions of ethnogenesis is growing among us. And not
simply, probably, the 9th World Congress of Slavists not so long ago
took place in Kyiv. The author of this article was a participant and delegate.
books – O. P. Znoyko. His report at the congress caused
lively interest, lively discussion—many of those lively
His trembling "congress" thoughts are here, in the book.

Well, O. P. Znoyko's work is complete. But the research in
continue in this direction with others... I am convinced that such
work deserves support. I would like to recall the opinion of the famous
our writer Oles Honchar, who once said: "...the truth
to bend, so that from the rich material of history, as well as from folk¬
lore, just like from folk mythology, creatively extract
moral humanistic experience, consonant with the needs of the new
era, the spirit of humanity, warmed by individual perception
artist. Not inciting hostility, not escalating hatred

history should serve only the goals of humanizing life,
entering the boundaries of art."

This book responds to precisely such lofty wishes.
O. P. Znoyka.

Dear reader, immerse yourself in this book, as I did in it.
I was reading it like a strange, mysterious epic poem! Yes
They really do lay out a mosaic pattern from smalt. So the wedding
The towel is embroidered.

The printing of this book is a bold exploratory exploration in the spirit of the times, ir
in the spirit of restructuring, because the book encourages thinking, rethinking
to challenge established concepts in life, to see the world in a new way, and

His people in the world through the eyes of a patriot.

The paths taken by heroic ancestors and the rivers named
them, and the groves, and the constellations – like glances to descendants – they are stil
are drawn; in language – the immortal memory of the people, the memory that
It still works today, shaping the man of the future–we must hope,
not a fatherless boy, but a worthy heir to all the treasures of the people
SPIRIT–

The book of the old wise man... It is a joy to delve into it,
to gain knowledge, hypotheses. So, sometimes, in the midst of the summer heat, thirsty
You are walking through the steppe and you come across a well with a deep,
boat water. Unscrew the hull, take it out with a bucket – and
you're drinking... The sky above your head, space and silence. And listen to the
darkness – and you will hear deep, deep: thunder!..

This is a poetic and modern scientific understanding of the spiritual
the world of our ancestors.

VOLODYMYR KOLOMIETS.

1

and

and

*

\

*

FOREWORD BY THE AUTHOR 1

The book "Myths of the Kyiv Land and Ancient Events" is about
The book was intended as a popular science publication on mythology.
Kievan land on the model of publications on the mythology of Ancient
Greece, Rome, Egypt, Mesopotamia. However, after the author's discovery
astral (astronomical-scientific) paganism of Russia, and then
only after resolving the issues of the ethnogenesis of Rus and the Slavs, the content of t
bots became so widespread that there was a need for many substantiating

explanations through native myths and rituals. Therefore
the content turned into a collection of the main facts of mythology, and
Because of this, it is mandatory to have repetitions in the book.

The book presents facts from the ethnocultural history of Nad¬
the Dnieper region and the Black Sea region, starting from the late
Leolithic, to the princely Rus of the 9th–13th centuries and further – up to the 19th cent
The material is presented based on the study of data from many sciences.
and many years of research and research by the author. Application
original complex method made it possible to detect astral
well, the nature of paganism in Russia, the ancient meaning of pagan
gods, rites and rituals, as well as to solve many questions
national cultural history, the origin of the Slavs and Rus.

The civilization of the Late Paleolithic era (XX–X thousand BC) –
Mizynskoe settlement on the Desna River, Kyrylivske, Mezhyrich, Gintsa –
had no analogues in all of Europe at that time. The book reports
It is said about the first alphabetic-phonic writing in Europe
alphabet on the Dnieper (4th millennium BC), deciphered by M. 3. Sus-
loparov; about the formation of the Proto-Slavs, the continuity of ethno¬
cultural formation on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR. The outstanding
civilization – the predecessor of Kievan Rus, Kyiv is shown from
7th century BC, the origin of the Belogrud archaeological site has been clarified
gic culture in the Uman region, the direct predecessors of the
and Rus. It tells about the Cimmerians (Iberians), the Ghests, the Phrygians,
Coians, Scythians, Ants, Goths, Huns. The results of the research are presented.
the most important campaigns of these peoples, their cultures, languages,
mythologies. The mysterious island of Russia, about which they wrote, has been named
Arab geographers of the 10th–11th centuries and whose location is still
was unknown. A map of the island on the Dnieper River, where the defense was
Rus (anti) from the Avars at the beginning of the 7th century.

The following are extremely important, in our opinion, for the homeland:
scientific information about the war of the ancestors of the Rus' in alliance with the pro

1 The book retains the author's spelling and punctuation.

Lithuanians (Khuias) against the Caps (Danes) in the 3rd century in the Baltics
the Baltic Sea, and how the Rus' came to the territory of Sweden
and became Scandinavian, but retained their own: the name and memory of
homeland, and how the Scandinavian princes returned to Kyiv.

The author explored the mythology of the Kyivan land, which was founded
on the achievements of contemporary astronomical science. It was discovered that
that the paganism of Rus was a great achievement of civilization
Above the Mediterranean: all the gods known since the time of Prince Volodya

world, mentions of which are found in ancient Russian chronicles and
folklore, were identified with constellations and celestial bodies.
The cyclical nature of the rituals corresponded to the movement of the constellations. In
A star map of the astral cult of Russia is presented, scientifically studied
the entire mythological pantheon of Kyivan Rus and the
more ancient myths of the ancestors and predecessors of our people. Before
The reader is presented with a majestic picture of the outstanding civilization of Kyiv
land since the Paleolithic era, which is best characterized by the
investigation of the Mizin culture, which existed 20 thousand years ago
on the Desna. Even then, our ancestors had perfect art,
Already in those days there were public spaces ("clubs") where
orchestras played with instruments made of mammoth bones. Already
then there was an idea of the periodicity of phenomena in nature, that is
periodic law characterized by mathematical numbers
scrap 7.

By interpreting the mathematical symbolism of the periodic law,
which best testifies to the greatness of our ancient culture, we
Let's allow ourselves to finish this book and the introductory paragraph.

* * •

In working on this book, the author was assisted by Dr.
Philological Sciences Professor O. O. Derzhavsha, who helped
establish the identity of ancient Slavic texts and Bra¬
participated in a discussion of the author's works at the Institute of World Literature
Gorky Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In preparation of the manuscript
books, particularly in the study of sources of material monuments
cultural heritage and the preparation of illustrative material, to the author
assisted by a researcher at the Museum of Folk Architecture
and life of the Ukrainian SSR R. V. Zabashta. In editing and design
individual chapters of the book were helped by a candidate of biological sciences
O. O. Litvinenko. The author expresses his sincere gratitude to all of them.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SLAVS AND RUSSIA

Something about ethnocultural processes

in the Dnieper region

Roman historian Dionysius of Halicarnassus,
arguing with Herodotus about the origin of the Etruscans,
Sav: to affirm the kinship of peoples, one must
to renew, whether there is commonality in their beliefs, traditions,
ranks, language.

The names of the Moon, the main mythical deity on the
Dnieper region,— Artsmida, Kolsta, Nasilya (Violence) —
indicate the participation in the ethnogenesis of our ancestors, the Pelasgians

Trypillians, Etruscans and Etruscans, the ancient population of
Nea Yam culture and Thracians (Thracians). All these were
the southern tribes - the Pelasgians, who occupied both the Peloponnese and
the island of Crete and the Aegean before the arrival of the Dorians. They brought
traditions of beliefs, rituals and elements of language even Sumerian
sic, pre-Sumerian and Chaldean. The Proto-Slavs did not come from
north, as some modern scholars believe, but from the south. About this
The main festivals of that time are held on Wednesdays.
the Dnieper at night, the tradition of immersion in the water on the Vodo¬
baptisms. After all, it was on this day that the ancestors of the tribes that made up
Rus, went to the waters of the Tigris (Idagna) and the Euphrates (Baraiun),
Bela (Mesopotamia), Nile (Egypt) and Ganges (India). Description
lingering on the territory of the Hyperborean country, on the Dnieper,
According to an age-old tradition, people immersed themselves in icy water
"sacred" river to connect with the primal sources of the Universe
of the world - with light and water. On the southern origin of Rus
says a strict ancient custom that has been preserved in
Ukraine until the 20s of this century: to wear,
even in the heat, a sheepskin hat or at least keep it on
in hand or on a cart. The hat is a symbol of shepherds' power
southern tribes of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor. In the Thracian
The origin of the Slavs is also indicated by their unquenchable love and longing.
beyond the Danube - longing for the homeland, where next to the Danube
Mountains, sea and Thracian myths invariably feature.
The most important thing is both mother and father, life and prayer. Such love
impossible to a foreign river, a foreign land. All without exception
the facts indicate a Thracian (one of the last) stage in
Origin of Rus and the Slavs. Modern theory regarding the name

its

The Danube, which supposedly originates from the Iranian-Scythian i)on-
aoda, incorrect. In the Scythian era, the Danube was called Gstrom -
named after the tribe of Istrians who lived on its shores and believed
were in Stribog (the Danube had its current name where
lived Celts). This is a common tradition according to which the name of the tribe
me, the people comes from the name of their main god
(Str - Baigeh); rivers - from the name of the people who settled there
and lived on their shores.

Mythology, rituals, customs, linguistics - undeniable
evidence of ancient unity, close ethnic and cultural
the tribal kinship of the Thracians of Asia Minor (Phrygia, Bitya
nia, Mysia, Lydia, Troy) with the tribes mentioned in
"Tales of Bygone Years." Let's Pay Attention to the Unity of Many
toponyms, hydronyms, mythonyms, anthroponyms, ethnonyms
Rus and the ancient Thracians, who were descendants of the Pelasgians
Giv (Trypillian archaeological culture on the Right Bank,

related to Aegean culture; these were probably
consequences of the Trojan War 1194–1184 BC). Gomsr
writes about the people of Asia Minor Galizans from the country of Alibegu,
who fought on the side of Troy and suffered defeat with it
(Homer, "Iliad", Book II). The Roman scholar Strabo,
giving in the 12th book of his "Geography" a list of the peoples of Ma¬
Asia, no longer mentions the Galisons, but in Herodotus's "History"
"We find the Alazons and Callipides who inhabited the
Lower Bug. Famous Ukrainian linguist, historian
and ethnographer O. Partntsky believed that the Greeks
The people of Olbia (Olvia) twisted the names of the galisons and alibis
of Alazons and Callipides.

Academician M. Derzhavin interpreted the ancient Herodotus
The name Alaloni is similar to the modern Galicians (the Greeks did not
pronounced the sound ч and wrote r instead). Interesting examples
historical research and identification of words are given
the Viennese toponym Kyiv and the Thracian Kios. Known
Ukrainian linguists, archaeologists and ethnographers academics
M. Marr, I. Meshchaninov, M. Derzhavin believed that the name
Kyiv comes from the name Kyya, and the legend of the three
brothers and sister, the first settlers of Kyiv, borrowed from
Rus' from known Armenian sources of an earlier origin
Information about Kyya and Kyiv dates back to the 7th century BC.

Indeed, in the works of ancient writers and written
sources of the 7th century BC contain many references to the legendary
Kiya – the founder of the city named after him. In the fra¬
In the Cynic territory of Bithynia in Asia Minor there was a city
Kios. Academician V. Lamansky, citing this information,
notes that in our ancient monuments the word "kioti" is always
di agrees with the Thracian name of the city of Chios

Plan of the Trypillya proto-city with block-based development

(7th century BC). As in the history of Kiev in Rus, Asia Minor
Kyi (according to Marr – a Scythian, and the homeland of the Scythians)
was considered Asia Minor) was a mythical character. The
Bon reports that Ky was a friend of Gsrakl, and the city, on
called by his name, built after his return from Colchis
(this is about the 7th century BC). At that time, Colchis was called
lands east of the Sea of Azov (Meotids). O. Par¬
Tatsky was convinced that "the name of the ancient city
in Bithynia – Chios has survived in our Kyiv to this day."
Ya. Holovatskyi cites quite telling facts about
existence in ancient times on the territory of modern-day Chechnya
Slovakia and Hungary have cities with the name Kyiv. Despite
on the general interest that arose in the name Kyiv in connection with

an attempt to date the founding of the city by its name, mentioned
data on the city with the name Kyiv have not been investigated. However, Thracian
Kiev of the former Bithynia (now the territory of Tursch-

(of the order) still exists with the same, similar to ours, le¬
gendo. Regarding the person of the legendary Kiya - the founder
city, there is also information relating to the 7th century BC.
The Avesta, the foundation of Zoroastrianism, speaks of the leader Kiya,
an opponent of Zarathustra's reform, who abandoned his parents
the village together with his family and military wife.

Some researchers link the founding myth
Kyiv with the era of Zarathustra. The Persian Kyi meant "co
role". M. Maksimovich derived the origin of the name Ki'ip
from the word ky (an attribute of a king or prince). Very interesting
The toponym Arta is the name of the capital of a kingdom in Russia.
It was from Arta that the Greeks could have borrowed the cult of Artemis:
Thracian, Cimmerian and Pelasgian Mendidi - Ve¬
face of the Moon goddess. But the city with the name Arta was and is on
the territory of the ancient Pelasgians, and later the Thracians of the Peloponnese
in I retia. There, in the Peloponnese (the names Pelasgian and
Peloponnese comes from the name of the deity Psl - Po-
lel - Apollo), Aphrodite in ancient times, according to the dictionary
Hesychia, was called Lada genese, that is, "Lada the wife." Ancient
The Greeks explained this by saying that she was born
on the Ladon River (Greek river names are masculine).
In the Dnieper region there is also the Lada River, a tributary of the Tanva.
Lada seems to give birth to Tanva (Tanu - Danu). As in the world
phology of Rus, Lada is the mother of twins Lelya (Dana) and Polel
(Pelias - Apollo). With the arrival of the warriors in the Peloponnese
nobles and the formation of the state of Sparta, local
Lasgs - peasant farmers become slaves. Later they
known as helots, and if we discard the Greek pre¬
fix / - lots. Spartan youth were educated in the official
training mentors during the hunts for lots as
live game. The Pelasgians-Thracians-Lothians were hunted under
while they were working in the fields and killed, keeping watch,
so that the crimes committed are not publicized. The cruel lord
The invasion of the Greeks caused the ethnonym Loti to be used later
we already meet in the Dnieper region - sko-loty (sa¬
(the name of the Scythians). Later this ethnonym appears in the Balti
tyts: lot-oa (Lithuania). Apparently, the advancement of the ethnonym to the south
night happened back in the days of linguistic unity of the Proto-Lithuanians and
Prussians on the Dnieper. This allows us to date the borrowing of the el¬
the Proto-Slavic goddess of the Moon - Artemis: she
was known to the Greeks already during the Trojan War in the 12th century.
BC

Arte is the first part of the Greek name of the goddess, associated with
with the capital of the plowmen tribes, Arta. It points to that
the day when the ancient Lithuanian language sounded on the Middle Dnieper
the language of some Okoloti tribe, and since it is about
14

WITH

and

and

AND

<

/

AND

and

2nd millennium BC, the language of this tribe was still Cimmerian.
Because art also meant "army," Artemis
became the armed goddess of hunting among the Hellenes.

The presence of proto-Lithuanians on the Middle Dnieper River during
the Cimmerian period (log-house archaeological culture) and the
speeches at the IX World Congress were dedicated to the five
Slavists. After all, the language of the Proto-Lithuanians was very close to
to Proto-Slavic, and later separated into
Baltic, it has preserved its ancient, unshakable, related
with Proto-Slavic language forms. And still the language of Lithuanians
is very close to Sanskrit and may be the key to
Deciphering the inscriptions of the Cimmerian population of Nad¬
of the Dnieper region, which turned out to be proto-Lygians, and therefore
Proto-Slavs.

The Kievan became a researcher of Cimmerian writing
scientist M. 3. Susloparov (1901 - 1974), who deciphered
and the writing of the Trypillian archaeological population
culture (3rd-2nd millennium BC) and older cultures.
As it turned out, the Trypillians on the Dnieper were the pslasgs of Go-
mayor, proto-Latins and immediate predecessors
Ants and Rus. Deciphering the first writing system in Europe
in the Dnieper alphabet is, without a doubt,
increase, a discovery of world importance, because in the 4th millennium BC

BC, the Phoenicians did not have a phonetic alphabet, and later
We borrowed it from our predecessors, the Pelasgians.

M. 3. Susloparov managed not only to find alpha¬
greetings from the Pelasgians-Tryghilians and reading their inscriptions, but also
to say, in particular, that this alphabet was used by
settlements of the log culture - the Cimmerians, among whom were
Proto-Lithuanians-Proto-Slavs. Reading the inscriptions shows
It is unfortunate that at least part of the population of the Dnieper region
of this era spoke a language very close to modern
Lithuanian. He also read the inscription on the can lid.
court from the village of Popasne, which is kept in Dnipropetrovsk
the historical museum. The correctness of the reading of our
The writing was also confirmed by a chemical analysis of the substance that was in the bot
The word uskatzimys (Lithuanian) read on the vessel
(in Russian - uzhkaitimas) means "paint".

As is known, even the modern Lithuanian language is close
to Old Persian (and simultaneously to Sanskrit). This is what makes
has refuted the erroneous hypotheses of scientists about the Iranian-speaking nature of th
Merians and Scythians. In fact, their language was Proto-Slavic
in the language of that time. It must be said that the Thracians (and
also Etruscan-Tyrrhens) and previously moved north
across the Danube (they migrated from Europe to Asia Minor).
This process took place even before the Trojan War, and especially

AND

rain after a hard rain
the ruins of Troy and its allies
of Phrygia, Mysia, Bytyka
nia, Hapaan, Lydia. France
Kiyish tribes in masses
migrated across the Danube
to the Dnieper region and
every time after hiking
Merians to Asia Minor.
Bits, which originally
lived in Macedonia on
the Strymon River (modern
Bulgarian Stryma) and
were called stirmons, pe¬
migrated to Asia Minor,
where the city of Kyiv was founded
(Chios) in the 7th century BC and
the corresponding legend, and then

Then they returned to the Duma.
the Dnieper. The Frisians
before the Trojan War
lived in Europe and called
were called brypus (Herodotus,
book VII, ch. 73).

After the Trojan War
us and the campaigns of the Cimmerians
and Scythians to Asia Minor
Phrygians together with Bithynia-
we and the Trojans-Etruscans-
participated in
ethnocultural processes
sah in the Dnieper region.
Shared with the Phrygians
pagan deities,
rites, customs, and traditions are still preserved today
people as a shrine of the ancient southern homeland
In particular, this is the Kupala holiday with all its rites and rituals.
we are in honor of the Phrygian Mother of the Gods Cybele (Kubsli), who
spread on the territory of Ukraine even before Herodotus. Water
At one time it was also the festival of the Thracian deity Dios,
who stood on a par with the Sun god and was no less than
See Ukrainian folklore and "The Tale of Igor's Campaign."
Div is the god of the sky (the bright blue sky), identical
Greek and Iranian Zeus, Roman Jupiter
ru and others.

Festival of Cybele (Phrygian Mother of the Gods) on the territory

Knbela with musicians /Phrygians
goddess/, second century AD.
to the 2nd century BC.

and

and

4

4

■

4

In Ukraine, it is called Kupala, which best matches the meaning

rite and deity. A. Fomintsyn in the book "Deities
ancient Slavs" proved that Kupala is the deity of female
gender (Kupala, not Kupalo). This holiday is called and
Saturday, or Saturday. The name Cybele consists of two words:
Ki + Bela. Ki is the goddess of the Earth (Dvorechye), and the second
part is: Bel - Bel-god - Pel - Polel - Apollo
This is the same god whose name our ancestors' people bore.
kivs - Pelasgians (Trypillian archaeological culture in Ukraine)
raini). His name was given to the Thracian and Slavic
cities: for example, Belgorod. Bel is also a Celtic god
Bsltan - Belanus, Belarusian Belkun, Pan-Slavic
The White God is the god of light and fire. Cybele (Kupala)
translates as "Land of Heavenly Light (Sun)" -
Ki Urania.

Named after the holiday of Cybele - Sobota pier in Kyiv
at the beginning of the new era was called Sambatas. Exploring
Thracian-Slavic ethnocultural ties, the author of these

Model of a two-story dwelling of the Trypillian culture (village of Rolsohu-
vytka, Cherkasy region/

lines, he found out the origin of this name from the words sobog, so-
botka. On the holiday of Kupala and Saturday (Act, Miracle) solemnly
honored the Great Mother of gods and men, Cybele, and the god
of the sky (the Universe) Miracle. The festival took place on a mountain above
the mouth of the Pochaina River, where the pier is named after the rites
As we can see, only by accepting the Proto-Slavic
for the descendants of the Thracians and having understood the mythology of the astral
cult in Russia, one can explain beliefs, rituals,
traditions and customs of our people.

To highlight ethnocultural processes in the Nad¬
in the Dnieper region in the 4th-1st millennium BC, we must proceed from the fact that
that the population of the Trypillian archaeological culture was
Pelasgians, who in the 3rd century BC came from the deep South
shepherds of the ancient Yam archaeological culture were walking
ry - speakers of a language close to Slavic. From the 2nd millennium BC. e.
and after the Trojan War, the Thracian tribes advanced
from the Danube to the north. The Polts, whose king Poltis, advanced

acted as an arbitrator between the Trojans and the Greeks, suggesting
or to spare the two most beautiful women for Helena. The tribe
Thracian Proto-Slavs of the Belogrudovo archaeological site
culture ended up in the Uman region. The Kroboz tribe advanced
reached as far as modern Belarus and is known as the Kryvyi Rih
The advance to the north must also be understood as the formation of
Thracian (by language) ethnos through the merger of the Etruscans
(Tyrrhenians) and Etruscans with the Proto-Slavs in the era
common language of the Proto-Lithuanians (Lothians – Sko-Lothians) and the ancient
of the Prussians on the Dnieper.

Ethnic and historical processes that led to the burial
the conquest of the Slavs and the formation of the state of Kievan Rus, not
can be considered without taking into account the fact that the Proto-Lithuanian
These and the Rus lived on the same territory for a long time.
We have already referred to M. Susloparov, who read
Proto-Lithuanian inscription on a log-built vessel from an archaeological site
culture that existed in the era of the Cimmerian-Scythians. Those
tribes that Herodotus called royal Scythians (Ba-
Zilei), K. Ptolemy calls them Khuns 1 . The meaning
The Greek word bashlei and the Lithuanian khuny are identical.
Khuns ("royal") - a proto-Lithuanian tribe, descended from the Scythians
In ancient times, the lower reaches of the Dnieper River were inhabited. The fact that som
researchers due to the presence of Old Persian in the Lithuanian language
elements considered the Scythians and Cimmerians Iranian-speaking
we, we already talked.

At that time and at the turn of a new era, a
Dnieper region and Rus. K. Ptolemy cites Pevtin-

Ptolomsy K. Geographical handbook // VDU, – 1948.

Heroic tables with the names of Thracian-Slavic tribes
men in the lands where Roman garrisons were stationed. Here are their names:
Rusi diva, korsidaaa, akidava, etc. (You should read:
"Rus-descendants of the sky god"). The sky god of the Thracians and
Slavic -g- Act, See. His descendants, - diava, which is
went to i)aoa.

However, even in the time of Herodotus, alongside the royal Scythians -
We also know the Scythian plowmen as basileuses, who already had
the name Rus, Rus.

The ethnonym Rus in the Old Celtic language and in the Middle
Zemnomorie meant both "sun" and "water". This
the tribe was named after the solar deity, and the river (Ros),
on the banks of which the people lived, began to be called by the name of the tribe
me. The ethnonym Rus (tykh - gigikh - giaghikh) and the verb to plow
(agage) have the same root ag. According to Herodotus, Rus means
lo "ploughmen". Therefore Herodotus translated it: Scythians-georgos

("Scythians-plowmen"), In the words ros or Ros we write o, because
The Greeks wrote long with an omega. So the word bug was also written
moose into god (in the meaning of "deity"), and the name of the river Bug
preserved.

As we can see, the Huns (proto-Lithuanians) and the Rus participated
in the ethnogenesis of the Slavs and the formation of Slavic culture
ry, mythology. As for the ethnicity of our people
formation of Kyivan Rus - different views were expressed.
Almost all Western European and some Russian scientists
defended the theory of Norman origin long ago
of the Russian state and the very name Rus. To the Normanists
belonged to: V. Thomsen, S. Solovyov, V. Klyuchevsky,
O. Shakhmatov, O. Presnyakov and others. Slavic name
Rus was derived from the name of some unknown person in history
of the Swedish tribe, because the Finns still "call the Swedes"
Ruotsi* (Kioisi). The objections of Soviet historians
against the theory of the Normanists, they always needed to
additional evidence. This was the case even after the
It turned out that Herodotus's Scythian plowmen were called
Russian.

Some, in opposition to the Normanists, put forward the theory of Celtic-
of Russian origin. After all, there existed on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR
Celtic tribes of Ruthenians, Boii, Squires, and Celtic ethno¬
We still find names and toponyms here. Famous Celts
(Galatians) of Asia Minor, who were surrounded by the Thracians
tribes, migrated with them.

For the first time about their stay on the territory of Ukraine
we learn from a decree in honor of Protogenes of Olbia.
Traces of this tribe have also been found on the slabs of the Stone Age.
gyly, which contains Ogham inscriptions and feet. On the ker-

In the myth of Sarkel from the White Tower, we again encounter the Celtic
Ogham alphabet, Glagolitic and Latin.

Already in the era of Herodotus, the Huns had to cross
with the Rus (Scythians-plowmen-Rus). After K. Pto-
Lemeya is mentioned about Rus (from the 2nd century) and in Scandinavian writings.
Menniki, meanwhile, ancient authors report about
Huns on the Left Bank of the Dnieper and their advancement
north, to the Baltic Sea.

Together with the Rus, the Huns take up arms against the Da-
lands that were connected with the Dnieper region in ancient times*.

This struggle concerned the ancient world less; and therefore,
when ancient writers lack information about her,
The written sources of Scandinavia tell us about this!

The wars of the Huns (proto-Lithuanians from the Dnieper region) in the alliance
with the Rus' against the Danes, they are gaining particular tension
ing in the 3rd century BC. Having suffered defeat in a naval battle,
The Rus' fleet capitulated and, with its leader Olimar, crossed over
on the side of the Danes. On the condition of surrender they were sent
TO Sweden to obtain supplies for naval and land forces
troops of the Danes. The Rus', led by Olimar, fulfilling the agreement-
| laziness with the Danes, conquered the Helsingians, Yamts, Curetiya,

And E^andia, Hestia and the islands of the Swedish coast. To¬
experienced warriors, accustomed to battles on land, they rule
granted in Swedish lands, carried out attacks on Finland,
and land. This is what explains the Finnish name for Sweden.
TO — Ruots In-depth study of the events that took place in
Baltic States at that time, refutes the main foundation of the norm-
Manist theory of alleged Swedish origin
names Rus. If the linguistic assumptions are reliable,
that Herodotus's Neurs (who encountered the Rus in Scythia)
were Finns and arrived in their new northern lands through
long before the arrival of the Huns (proto-Lithuanians) and Rus' in the Baltic,
then, undoubtedly, the Finns knew well who they were calling
Ruotsi in Sweden. In Finnish, the name Neuri means
"pines"; later the people of that "pine land" were called Bora-
us, ancient writers also called it their
you are "pines".

The Rus, having reached Scandinavia, brought with them

1 Tegvsgiv b. THERE ARE. Letters of sbhopoIokia ip<1e abogii piikii imshe asi paiish
snpsIiga. Iirmiiai appo, 196N; on the pages corresponding to .arrepiih
ask- siigopoioeiat" R. R. 88, 327, 341, 444.

2 (iena si Ued(i(ia Otolit skiga Oapiiip rgassirpe ip Ogisiiee
Iiaia, Nkrapia, SaIIIa, Lp 8 1ia, Zsoiiia, Nhiebepiiv, BeI 8 ia, Segtapia si ZIauia
Ioti.ch III. $iryaa1 si NaGpiaI 1741, R. 339—346.

Tográsiz I, Nimog Ichogueya... P. 277, 420, 432.

Villages of UeYai 8 and Papogit... pp. 344, 345.'

higher culture and therefore, while there, they preserved their
name. In the 9th century. at the invitation of the Novgorodians, the Rus, although not
in significant numbers, returned to the banks of the Dnieper, to
homeland, and brought with them not only the ancient culture

craving, but also Scandinavian names of princes and warriors. As
we see, it was necessary to search and study the Normanists and anti-
to the Normanists the historical paths of the movement that came to
Sweden in the 3rd century, not the one that returned to Kyiv in the person of
of the first post-Scandinavian Kievan princes of the Dnieper region
Russia.

However, the Khuns (proto-Lithuanians) lived in ancient times
ly in Russia (Dnieper region) is also evidenced by a 12th century chronicler.
Helmold. The Danes, who knew the Rus' even before they came to
the modern territory of Denmark, was called Kievan Rus Khuni-
gardom (let's remember the Scandinavian name gardarika), and
the capital city of Rus' - Kgue 1 2 . It is not difficult to recognize in this
our Kyiv, which was great even in the Scythian era,
who and a significant proto-city. If the writing is Celtic
the Ogham alphabet, traces of which have been found in Ukraine,
belonged to Russia, this may indicate the participation of the Celts in
its origin. Rus' preserved the Ogham script of the Celts
tiv, whose alphabet was used until the 10th century AD. It
Half of the so-called Russian writings were written from his works.
the grave of the Arab writer Ibn al-Nedim (943).

A study of the cult of the Moon - Aiitemidis against the background of
The teachings of astral paganism of Kievan Rus are evidenced
hear the high level of ancient science and culture
The Dnieper Region. The Astral Mythology of Rus' - the Key to
study of its ethnic history and culture. Started
sciences - astroethnography, astrofolklore, astroarchaeology
logy indicates the midday decisive ethnocultural
influences during the formation of the ethnos on the Dnieper, ethnocultural
tourist connection of the Dnieper region with Asia Minor, the Near
the Middle East and the North Caucasus in the 2nd-1st millennium BC -
I millennium AD.

Slavism was formed on the basis of the Pelasgian-Tri-
the Polish farming population of the 4th-3rd millennium BC.
and the shepherd population of the ancient archaeological pit
culture. The hypothesis about the
movement of the Sumerians from their ancestral homeland (the eastern coast of the Sea of A
Sea) through the Kuban and the Eastern Black Sea region to
Mesopotamia. And on the other hand, the movement of the pre-Sumerian population
(Ura region) to the east, to the Indus Valley and to the Lesser
Asia, and to the North-Western Black Sea Region. These processes

1 Helmold. Slavic Chronicle.-M., 1965.-S. 33.

Sumerian traces in the Ukrainian substratum can be explained by themselves.

Yin language and traces of pre-Sumerian cultural traditions
population of the Dvořichye region on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR.

The first generation of Proto-Slavs - descendants of the Pelasgians -
Trypillians and the people of shepherds of the ancient Yam culture,
who left us thousands of mounds of the Moon cult (3rd millennium BC!
BC). With this shepherd ("goat") people, who
fought with the proto-Hellenes and terrorized them, they associate
the totem of our ancestors - the goat and many other ethnographic
physical signs. The descendants of the Pslasgs and Dachshunds are the first
Proto-Slavs. Through the interpenetration of these languages
ethnic groups, perhaps the Pre-Indo-European language arose or strengthened
Proto-Slavic language. Some scholars have recognized the language as
the modern Dnieper region in the Pre-Indo-European language,
or Proto-European. Others have stated that the question
about the Indo-European era of southern Eastern Europe is
important and waiting to be resolved.

The origin and prehistory of Proto-Slavism in the territory
The problems of the Ukrainian SSR are complicated by the simultaneous process of formation
the unity of forms and vocabulary of the Proto-Euvian language
European community and the settlement of tribal groups,
who already had characteristic ethnic and linguistic characteristics. The distribution
developing their ethnic and linguistic characteristics, defining
some important tribes in later eras returned or
intermarried with each other. Prehistory of Proto-Slavism
experienced further linguistic mixing and mutual
influences. However, the era of the 4th-3rd millennium BC laid strong foundations
the foundations of Indo-European unity of forms and vocabulary
composition of the language. "In different eras from this territory (North-
Zakhshne NadChernomorye,- O. 3.). went south in
the Dacians and Iranians, the Illyrians and Thracians, and under these last
Asia Minor - Phrygians and Armenians" 2 .

Isn't this how the Greeks and Italians separated?
funnels / This could also be used as a starting point
point of resettlement of Germanic peoples, as well as waves
Russian movement to the east and northeast. O. Schrader
was also supported by the well-known domestic Indo-Europeanist M. Kra-
Susian. Attempts to move the territory of the Indo-European
communities to the southeast or southwest are not
can satisfy all scientific requirements and contradict those
or other facts.

'Korobka M. To the study of Little Russian carols // Izv. sp.
RU S ' " 3 - y sloissnoeti Imp. AII.-Spb. 1902,-T. VII,- Vshch Z-
P. 248.

Shrader O. Ipdosvromsytsy.- Spb., 1913._S. 192.

The next stage of the ethnic formation of Slavs
is the process of formation of Thracian tribes and peoples. As
believes the modern Bulgarian scientist D. Dechev, he is
lay in the interbreeding of the Etruscans or Etruscanoids of the Balkans
peninsula, Asia Minor and the Eastern Black Sea region with
population of the first generation of Proto-Slavs (ethnic pro¬
ces 4th-3rd millennium BC).

The population of the first generation of Proto-Slavs and Rus' on
beginning of the 2nd millennium BC. e. according to linguistic features it was among
others also tribes with features of the Old Persian language, about
as evidenced by the vocabulary of modern Lithuanians, whose ancestors were of that
days spent on the Dnieper
as part of the Cimmerians (Ibe¬
ditch). Such a linguistic ethnos,
according to D. Dechev, in the conditions
interbreeding with the Etruscans and
gave a funeral to the stragglers
the birth of a numerous tribe
us Getae-Thracians. Kim¬
Mayors, according to research
O. Partytsky,- cs may¬
the same Getae-Thracians
The Danube and Asia Minor.

Samples of Trypillian plastic art.

The early Trishul parking lot of Lu-
kl-Vrublsvsk on the Dniester

The Thracians, in turn, are the closest descendants of the Pelasgians or
and the Pelasgians themselves.

From the 2nd millennium BC, the ethnic prehistory of the Slavs, in essence,
with the process of ethnocultural interpenetration and evolution
of the Proto-Slavic and Thracian tribes. Between the tribes
Menes, who inhabited the lands of Troy, Phrygia, Bithynia, Canaan
(Palestine), Lydia, Mysia, and this process took place. After all
The tribes of Troy are, as we shall see, Etruscan-Ve-
neds; the rites, customs and traditions of ancient Phrygia are of considerable
to some extent echoes pagan rituals and mythologies

the logic of Kievan Rus; Bithynia and Kievan Rus had
a common legend about the origin of Kyiv (Chios); regarding
Canaan, then the language of its indigenous population is also
was Proto-Slavic, etc.

After the Cimmerian-Thracian stage of formation
Slavs and Rus (the era of log culture on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR)
there were Scythians, Rus, Thracians-Slavs, Rus-state. As
The Cimmerians, Scythians, and the subsequent Roxolans were not Iranian-
However, mistakenly, according to tradition (given the
the authority of such learned Iranian linguists as K. Müller-
Langhof, V. Miller, M. Vasmer, V. Abaev), they were considered
Iranians. The wrong research method of the mentioned scientists-
Iranists and their erroneous conclusions in quite detail and
was irrefutably considered by a famous Kyiv linguist
and archaeologist V. Petrov.

V. Petrov has proven beyond doubt that the Scythians were not Iranians.
One cannot but agree with the famous scientist that
that the stay of the Iranian-speaking population in Scythia lasted
The passage of two millennia could not fail to leave traces through
two hundred years ago, when in this same vast territory appeared
Slavs. For the assimilation of the population would not be enough and
thousands of years, and there aren't even Iranians left here
toponyms. A review of the arguments of the Iranists showed that
correspondence to the facts, the fallacy of their statements.
It could not be otherwise: if the argument leads
to the wrong conclusion, then the arguments are also wrong. For example,
treasure, Iranist V. Abayev as proof of Iranian influence on
Rusi gives the name of each delegate to Byzantium - Istr,
which he considers Iranian. However, the name Thracian cannot
The name of the Istrian tribe may be an Iranian aitroponym.
V. Abaev considers the word god (באבא) to be Iranian, although it is
Thracian in origin. He also considers the names of
\ pagan gods of Rus. The guttural pronunciation of "her" in Ukraine
instead of "in" he considered it a consequence of the interbreeding of the Slavs

and --

1 Petrov V. Scythians. Language and Ethnicity. – K., 1968.

k

with the Iranians. On
indeed, in many
those languages (san¬
hidden, German
etc.) first of all

"her" was being built, which
later passed
in "8".

But who is it?
Scythians? Scythian
we Greeks called
different tribes and people
families, among them and
Rus', and the glades for
the time of Herodotus, as
we now call
called Americans
seven different in language,
origin and culture
tour of the peoples of America
the Rican competition
Tenent.

In the time of Herodotus (5th century BC), the word Rus' was used in the territory
tories of the Middle Dnieper and Bug meant "ploughmen". Of the two
tribes on the Dnieper, about which Herodotus wrote and which are in the textbook
where are the Scythians-farmers and Scythians-plowmen named, the name Rus
("ploughmen") refers to the Scythian ploughmen, and the name of the glade is
Scythians-farmers. So, we should write Scythians-Rus and Scythians-
Polyany, and if we omit the word Scythians, then simply - Rus
and glades.

As for Herodotus' kingdom of the plowmen-Rus, this people
survived in its own territory and retained its name until
unification of the tribes of Rus' into the Kievan state (10th-13th centuries).
So, the history of our people does not begin with the 9th century AD,
as a number of historians believed, and from Herodotus' information about
Scythians-Rus and Scythians-Polyans in the 5th century BC. Polyan tribe
(farmers-borystenites.-O. 3.) was called by this name,
probably during the Trypillian culture (3rd millennium BC)

Now, it seems, it has been finally recognized by historians and architects.
geologists, that the Scythians-Rus-plowmen and the Scythians-farmers-in-
The Lyani are actually Slavs and ancestors of the Kievan Rus
state. And what was the ethnicity of the other
tribes and peoples who inhabited the vast territory of Scythia
Herodotus' time?

Trypillia culture (plastic art)

The Khuns (royal Scythians, Basileus) were on the Dnieper
Before the first centuries AD and only in the 2nd century AD did they move
WITH the Rus' to the Baltic. Then they settled in modern
the territory of Lithuania, and Rus' (i.e. the Rus' army at that time)
enters Sweden and contributes to the Finnish name
Sweden - Ruotsi.

Such tribal movements are politically and economically
previously stable Scythia was associated with pressure on them
Roxolans . Celts in the 2nd–3rd centuries. and the movement of the Germans
In the 1st century BC and the 1st–3rd centuries AD.

Regarding the linguistic and ethnic origin of the Roxolans and other
Scythians in the territory of the Ukrainian SSR, some Soviet scholars believe
their Iberians (Cimmerians) - tribes of the north-
Caucasian Adyghe-Lezghin peoples, who once
came out of Asia Minor. This question is discussed in detail together with
objections to the Iranian-speaking Scythians were developed by the Academy
I. O. Javakhishvili. These conclusions were also reached by
Academician M. Ya. Marr, scientists M. Derzhavin, L. Matsulevich
etc.

Opposing the Iranian origin theory
Scythians and Sarmatians, 1. Javakhishvili wrote that the representatives
The proponents of this theory completely bypass the question of burials.
the pronunciation of proper names is clearly non-Iranian in appearance. From the whole
number of 425 non-Greek name-inscriptions of the Black Sea region
V. Miller considers 258 non-Iranian, from Iranian names
remains 167. This clearly indicates the prematureness of the conclusion
and their groundlessness. In addition, out of 167 names
recognized by Miller as Iranian, a large number are not Iranian
As we have already said above, the evidence of the Iranists does not stand up to scrutiny.
They have no criticism. The assimilation of the Iranians was impossible
in the short term. In addition, all specific
The Iranists' evidence turned out to be incorrect.

Undoubtedly, if the Scythian tribes included Adyghe,
Ge (Circassians), who were once a great people of the North
the Black Sea region, and their language is of the Adyghe-Abkhazian group.
If we consider the Iberian-Caucasian languages, then, of course, the Scythians are not
could have been Iranian-speaking. They were related to the Abkhazians
Armenians, Basques (Spain) and belonged to the Etruscans
Scythians. On the Etruscan origin of the Scythians and their connections with the Ku¬
bathhouse, the North Caucasus and Asia Minor are evidenced not

"Javakhishnyli and AND. The main ones are historical and ethnological

zpoii 4 K -S.m /. NEIGHBORHOOD IN " a

Vol. 5.– P. I 207–2i'o SKIFSKY ∗ ZIK ' Iabra,,n,e R ab °™ – L., 1935.–

not only linguistics, but also anthropology and ethnography. Anthropology
Morphologically, the Scythians are characterized by an Armenian-like type, and the Armenia
The Menes are related to the Etruscans.

Anthroponyms of the peoples of the North Caucasus, as
prove studies related to modern challenges
the Dnieper region, which is explained by ancient
contacts. Such anthroponyms as Gurgsn, Suren or Tlyu-
walls, etc., similar to modern Ukrainian Sklyaren,
Kushniren, Danilen, which together with the word ko ("son") form
Ukrainian surnames Sklyarenko, Kushnirenko, Da-
nylenko, etc. Semantics of our ancient word
which also directs us to the Abkhazian-Adyghe languages
(Iberian-Cimmerian-Caucasian). As noted
M. Marr, in the ancient era of the Pelasgians and Legilelegians advanced
They migrated from the Eastern Black Sea region to the Dnieper region.
We now know that the Pelasgians were left on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR
Trypillian archaeological culture of the 4th–2nd millennium BC.
The Lehi-Lehi, whose totem was the gaister (stork,
compass), in Pelasgian Athens (Athens) they left
Pslargikon - a sacred wall with a totem image
Gaistra, and in Kyiv - Buslivka, Buslivskyi Klyuch, Busovoe
field, Busova Mountain, etc. In the North Caucasus, leg-
Lelegs-Lezghins already in the 1st century BC founded the state
Albania (Caucasian) on the coast of the Caspian Sea.

The ethnic composition of the Scythians was so diverse: from the Slavic
from the Viennese-Lithuanians (Khuns) and Rus to the Adyghe (Circassians), Lelegs
(Lezghins), whose origin is associated by scientists with Mal¬
I am going to Asia.

Our research confirms the conclusions of the academician
of I. Javakhishvili, M. Marr and other Soviet
scientists. In the royal charters of the 17th century, Ukrainians always
were called Cherkassy (Cherkashyn, Cherkashinka). The people
Adyghe were called Circassians (that's what the Turks called them), which
means "people of the army." In the fight against the Tatars, the Adyghe
Christians were defeated, subdued, and accepted
or Mohammedanism. Both peoples – Ukrainians and Adyghe –
Gays–the name Cherkasy (Circassian) was not a self-proclaimed
howl.

M. Marr wrote about the etymology and semantics of such
toponyms such as Olbia (Ukrainian SSR) and Alba Longa (Italy).
These words consist of two Iberian-Cimmerian
words: ala ("woman") and ba ("child"). The compound word alaba

("woman-child") means "maiden." Albania also translates
is given as "maiden*. We know that Olbia on the Bug is
It was founded during the Scythians. In the Iberian language, the name of this city is
Alaba, meaning "maiden." It is no coincidence that at that time the river

Trypillia culture (tableware)

The Bug was called, like the Kuban River, Kubha: apparently,
in the language of the Scythian-Iberians.

The settlers to Olbia were not Greeks, but Greekized Egre-,
Scoides (Tirsagetes and Thracians - former exiles from Nad¬
Dnieper region and the Northern Black Sea region.

Now let's pay attention: Alba Longa is an Etruscan city,
where Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome, were born, who also
Etruscans. This is also confirmed by the fact that, according to myths, Al-
Ba-Long was founded by the legendary Aeneas of Troy, who
After long wanderings, he ended up in Italy. The inhabitants
Troy, according to the famous Etruscan scholar Karl Pauli,
were Etruscans. Thus the name of Albania (Caucasian), founded
Leges-Leleges (Iberians-Cimmerians), led
us to Asia Minor.

Let us continue our study of the toponym Ayaa-ba. We will
looked at the names Albania, Olbia and Alba Longa. Back
Let us now turn to the Dnieper region and Kyiv. From the reports
Arab and Persian geographers of the 9th century. we know the name
Kyiv, Cuiaba, which academician M. Marr interpreted as a "child

Kiya" (Skyte). The name of Kiya's sister is also well known to us -
Lybid, which is undoubtedly from the Iberian (Cimmerian)
is translated as "maiden" (ala-ba). As we can see, the top
names and hydronyms Olbia, Albania, Alba, Lybid and others
have the same meanings. This is confirmed by the searches.
Yes, the mountain at the mouth of the Lybid River still has a folk name
Dioich-mountain. We also have rivers called Lava (Ala-ba)
in the Balkans and the Kuban: the state of Albania (Balkan),
which occupies, according to Nestor, the territory of "Illyricum", from where
came the chronicled Slavs. However, Illyria was inhabited by
Tyrrhenian-Etruscans (in Greek - tirseni, tirss-
noi); in the Dnieper region, according to Herodotus, there were tirsages
you are the same Tirsenii (Etruscans or Etruscans).

The same people who founded both Albanias (the
fairy tale and Balkan), Olbia (Olbia) and Alba Longa,
gave the same names to rivers, he also lived in Kiev, on the Dnieper
All the listed events relate to the 7th century BC.
(Scythian times). It has been suggested that these pro¬
These events took place in pre-Scythian times, but they are still
are found in the Caucasus, in the Dnieper region, and in Italy,
and in the Peloponnese itself
VII century BC. Thus,
no, it must be assumed that
Scythian tribes Abkhazians
Adyghe-Leleg (Lezghin)
had a lot in common with
Cimmerians of the previous
days, just like before
The Cimmerians had relatives
with the Geto-Thracian
tribes, and the latter - with
Academician

M. S. Dsrzhavin will express
believed that the name Rus
related to the term
Etruscan.' It can be considered,
What does this idea mean?
soil. Above we talked about
the advance of the Huns and Rus on
north and about their common
the fight against the Danes in
3rd century AD

Perhaps since then
The Rus' fleet reached
Sweden, and the Huns remained Scythian culture, Upper Europe, 5th century.
on the territory of Modern Lit- BC. e.

2 ')

if the land Rus returned to the city of Kgue - Kyiv. Ma-
be, it is to these events that we owe one of the many dates
And the “existence of Kyiv” - in 334: “The foundation of it is
/ in the summer of Christ 334" (manuscript of the 18th century) 2 . maybe
At that time, the tribes united by Kiev and "became known as Rus-
"syu"? Undoubtedly, this was a turning point in the history of Rus
and Slavs. Part of the Rus (fleet) that remained in Sweden
tion, for a long stay there to some extent assimilated
was destroyed, but she preserved her name and the memory of her homeland.
It was no coincidence that the Novgorodians called the brewers to their
giv - Rus'. But Rus' did not gain a foothold in Novgorod either. And from
With Oleg's move to Kyiv, this name completely disappeared in New
garden. We believe that the beginning of Novgorod may have been
and is associated with the campaign of the Huns and Rus against the Danes (3rd century),
further development of new places by land Rus, but
The center of Rus' has always been Kyiv, and the writers knew this well.
nicknames of the early Middle Ages.

The entire subsequent period of development of modern Slavism
directly related to the existence of Kievan Rus and
Slavs of the Dnieper region. From here originate the southern and
Western Slavs (the peoples of modern Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia,
Slovakia and Poland). Resettlement from the Dnieper region
occurred to the west and much earlier, but older pro¬
These events did not become decisive in the ethnogenesis of the peoples of the
countries.

A Western European chronicler of the 17th century reported about
that "in the year of Christ 565 the migration of the Slavs took place
to Polonia and Bohemia." At this time, the Slavs three
detachments leave the Cimmerian Bosporus and Rus.
"Having crossed the Ister, the part that kept to the current of the river
Sava, sets off to those places that are still called Slove
The second part will be sent to other regions, and since it
was ruled by two brother leaders, is divided into
two. Lech leads one to the country that is now called Poland.
1 This is the origin of the state of the Polenians. The second part is
well, he leads Seh to the country that is now called Bohemia. And this is the beginning
a part of the Bohemian state* 1 .

Regarding this announcement about the resettlement of the
in Jan (from the Northern Black Sea and Dnieper regions and
The beginning of the Southern and Western Slavs must be made
a few remarks. First, we see that in the 6th century already
Rus' is mentioned, where the Slavs come from. Secondly, in

Slavs were also located in the Cimmerian Bosporus area.
About 200 years have passed since the decline of the Bosporus.

1 Magsi Ilisgii Vokhsirogpii. Niyaogia Iipiueghaiih 5asga eg rgoGapa
ZivaGipi Vaiauogit - 1652.- R. 394.

30

. G 1 Ohm;

and

and

and

and

state, and this territory is believed to be inherited by
The Pereyaslav principality was ruled. The leader of the first detachment
of the migrants who followed the flow of the Sava River, not
called. The name of the second chief Sek should certainly be read
like Czech, because the Greeks wrote instead of h - g or $. He wrote about this
Academician M. S. Derzhavin, pointing out that Herodotus
Alapons are Alachons, but in fact Galicians, who already had
their name. Leader Lech, who founded Polonia,
undoubtedly connected with the glades of the Kyiv region. Who
led the Slavs to the future Ljubljana and Croatia?

The chronicle legend about Kiya, Shche-, is involuntarily recalled.
ka, Khoryva and Lybid, the founders of Kyiv. There is no doubt,
that the Slavic tribes left their ancestral homeland in
due to the formidable pressure of the Avars from the east. Due to some
time the Avars destroyed the statehood and lands of Rus, which
called for a long period of desolation until the return of the Rus from
Sweden. Then a new, so-called Kievan princely state began.
the era from which we recently began the history of Russia and
Kyiv.

But let us return to the settlement of the word we mentioned.
from the Dnieper region in the 6th century. This event is also mentioned in the
in his works on chronology. V. Rantsev writes that the Slavs
In 568, the tribes left the banks of the Dnieper, Dniester and
They settled in the lands left by the Goths and Germans, and they occupy
modern Bohemia, Silesia, Ladomiria, Poland, Illyria and
other areas in the West 1 . Contrary to the report,
mentioned earlier, where the date "565" is given, is not mentioned here
The Bosporus of Cimmeria is called, and instead it is called Vis-
lu (probably under the influence of contemporary archaeological findings)

bridges). Of course, the movement of Slavic armed units
together with the groups of settlers to the west, it is necessary to date not
one year, but the decisive beginning of this
movement probably falls on the year 565. Then the Slavs (obviously
but, the descendants of Kiya are the glades, Shchek is the Czechs and Khoriv is the
Cimmerians-Croats) came out of the Bosporus in three detachments
Cimmerian and Rus. This organized exodus of three
Slavic tribes from Russia and the Black Sea region and founded
the Western and South-Western Slavic states
took place immediately before the defeat of the Ants by the Avars
(568-582), who remained in their homeland.

At this time, Procopius of Caesarea (Byzantine
writer of the 6th century) in his work "On the Gothic War" reported
It is said that among the Slavs hostile to the Greeks there are two tribes -

'Rantsev V. Chronology of universal and Russian history. -
St. Petersburg, 1905.-P. 24.

having composed and anti, whose
divided by the Dniester. V. Petrov
considered it very possible,
that Procopius places an
not only between the Dniester
and the Dnieper, but also north of
Meotids (Sea of Azov.-

O. 3.), where on the coast
The Huns live there, who once
were called Cimmerians. And
in what way, Huns, (kimme¬
swarms) and anti were the first to
knew the onslaught of the Avars, who
advanced westward.
copies report war
Sclaveni with the Antes in the 1930s.

6th century and about the victory of the
The Sclavini, which, apparently,
were previously enslaved
Goths (hence Gothic)
the name of the sclavini is "slaves"), with the death of Aguila
(453) gained independence and, making their way across the Du¬
naya, blocked the way for the Antes. In the Black Sea region of the Antes
stopped the Avars (Obrians), who by 565 had already conquered

the remnants of the Tunn tribes (Kuturgurs and Uturs)
Gurs). Academician O. O. Shakhmatov wrote that at this time
Anti-Russians occupied the northern part of the territory of Podolia, Volhynia
and Kyiv region. It is in the Kyiv region, one must think, that the
the final defeat of the Ants by the Avars. Why did the Ants not abandon
their ancestral lands? After all, unlike
other Slavic tribes, descendants of the Cimmerians-Fra-
The Koys, who wanted to return to the Danube, were opposed
remnants of the Pelasgians-Leleges. For over three thousand years their
ancestors lived stably on these lands, leaving behind
we have Pelasgian (Trypillian) anthroponyms, toponyms and
hydronyms. Thus, Academician O. O. Shakhmatov, in proof of the progress
The migration of the Ants to the north is indicated by the hydronym Desna (the name
LEFT tributaries of the Bug and Dnieper). Desna - Antsky and Pela-
a Scythian (proto-Latin) hydronym, like the others.

The irresistible love for their land did not allow the Antes
retreat before the Avars. A brutal defeat by the Goths
(4th century), undoubtedly moved the Antes north. See you later
with the Avars, the descendants of a once powerful people survived -
the tribe of the Tans - Dans (according to Shafarik - Tanva), but also
they probably moved north. Therefore, from the 6th century. mentions
There is no information about the presence of the Antes on the Dnieper.

Stone idol from the sanctuary of the IV century
near the village of Stayachany, Khmelnytskyi
region /Chsrnikhiv culture/

The Chronicle of Menander (568-582 BC), which talks about
the defeat of the Ants in the battle with the Avars and the terrible consequences of this
defeat, explains why in modern chronologies the year 568
is mentioned as the date of the settlement of the Slavs to the west.
Roman fate once again brought the Antes, to their doom, to places,
where they had already suffered terrible punishment from the Goths. Their time
The leader of Busa and 70 elders were crucified. The defeat of the Antes,
The execution of Bus and his tribesmen undoubtedly occurred
in prehistoric Kyiv (375 AD) during a brutal
the fight against the Goths. After all, the people have preserved the names
about the crucified Ants leader Bus, in his honor
The mountain is called Busova and the field of tra¬
Hediy. Busova Mountain is known to Kyivans even today. It is located
opposite Maiden Mountain.

The armed struggle of the Ants against the Avars and its tragic consequences
traces, undoubtedly, left behind monuments that are
must be studied, on the territory of the Chernyahip archaeological site
culture, particularly in the Kaharlytskyi district of the Kyiv region.

The Kievan chronicle left a memory of the Avar difficult struggle
Having learned from a Byzantine source about the war of Vi¬
Zantia with the Avars under Emperor Heraclius (610), lithopy
This also mentions the defeat and captivity of the Slavs.

During research into the origins of Western and Southern
Slavs managed to find out the origin of the Antes and the place
the tragic death of their leader Busa (Busla), who
historians have reworked it into God's, just like the Thracians
("men") were transformed into Thracians, Scythians ("wanderers")
these*-nomads) - on the Scythians, etc. Research on the Anto-Avar-
The conflict of 568 made it possible to clarify the ethnic
the affiliation of the Antes to the Pelasgians-Leleges and to prove the
the visit of the leader of the Ants, Bus, to Kyiv during the Gothic invasion.
The study of the war between the Huns and the Rus with the Danes explained the emergence c
"Varangian" Rus in Kiev THEIR century.

As already mentioned, Rus' has been known in the territory of Ukraine since
Pewtinger tables of Claudius Ptolemy and messages
Herodotus about the Scythian plowmen. We must investigate the origin of
the Finnish name for Sweden - Ruotsi, ethnocultural and
historical processes between the Dnieper region and the Baltic states
in the post-Herodotus era, the movement of Finns, Lithuanians, Danes
to the northern lands that these peoples now occupy. After all
even the founder of the Norman theory of the origin of Rus
V. Thomsen admitted that among the Swedish tribes there was never
was the tribe of Rus. There were visiting conquerors who lived
piracy, trade and fishing. they have always been considered
a people different from the Skadiavas. For engaging in piracy
or fishing these people were called rosfolk. If we take
2* from» and 33

all this into account, it will become clear why Russ is on occasion
left Sweden and returned to their homeland. Understand¬
The campaigns of the Rus' "from the Varangians to the Greeks" also become pleasant, becaus
This path was not invented or learned by the Varangians.
The path from Kyiv to the Black Sea, Asia Minor and the Balkans
was intensively used by the Borystenites - as
Dnieper, as well as special thousand-kilometer routes
for merchant wheeled transport and the carriage of goods
of cattle for sale. These technically advanced and
protected from nomads, roads were built under the guidance of
of the then iiTleners during the construction of the Snake Ramparts
long before B.C. So, by the time the Rus' arrived
to Scandinavia, they knew these routes well and would not
forgot to use them.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME RUS

The origin of the name Rus, which was the name of our
ancient homeland, has long been of interest to scientists,
investigators, everyone who is not indifferent to the history of their native land
For two hundred years, this issue has been
many studies have been published. However, the origin and
The meaning of the word Rus remained a mystery. Until recently, most
six scholars adhered to the so-called Normanist
theories of the name Rus.

The Normans, interpreting historical events quite freely,
facts, believed that the word Rus meant the name of the Swedish
tribe, whose descendants captured Kyiv in the 9th century and founded
ruled the Kievan state, and the Scandinavian princes who ruled
lived in Kyiv from the second half of the 9th century, began to be called
Varangians. Rus and the Varangians were identified.

However, back in the 18th century, the great Russian scientist
patriot M. V. Lomonosov denied the main postulates
Normanist theories. A number of scientists (M. O. Maksimovich and
etc.) in the 19th century expressed the opinion about the local origin
the name Rus', linking Gi with the name of the Ukrainian river
Russia. Academician O. O. Shakhmatov separated the issue
about Rus' from the question of the Varangians. He believed that the Varangians
is the Avar name for the Franks.

Soviet scientists D. I. Bagaliy, B. D. Grekov, M. M. Ty-
Khomyrov, B. O. Rybakov and others believed that the word Rus existed
was in the territory of the Kievan Principality until the arrival of the
Ryags (Scandinavians). B. O. Rybakov believes that the legendary
Prince Kyi reigned in Kyiv in the 1st half of the 6th century. At that time
time and before the decline of Kiev the name of the Kievan state was Rus

concerned only the glades, the northerners, the streets, and some kind of
me with the name Rus, who lived in the area of the Ros River (Rus).
Other tribes that were part of the Kievan state
and paid tribute, were not Rus' and had other names.

The origin of the name Rus, as well as the names of the two largest
tribes - the Polyans and the Severans, still remain a mystery.
Attempts to interpret their origin from Russian words
Pole ("steppe") and Sevsr (Ukrainian, "north") failed.

Recently, it has been discovered that the meaning of these names
explains the Ukrainian language, which has preserved many
nyat, words of ancient Kievan Rus. Not in the events of the 19th century.
we need to look for the meaning of the words polyany, siveryany, rus, and much
earlier. In the close ties of our lands with Rome and in
In the events of Herodotus' time we find the solution to this question.
melting.

Due to the lack of written sources for research
we used materials from ethnography, archaeology
geography, toponymy, comparative linguistics, and mythology.
It turned out that Ukrainian toponymy, that is, the science that
teaches the names of rivers, lakes, mountains, cities and villages, as well as Ukrainian
comparative linguistics and mythology provide comprehensive
information on the origin of the name Rus.

It is known that the meaning of the Ukrainian words pole, polyany
corresponds to the Russian - plowland, plowmen, or more precisely "land -
Oeltsy. The Russian word pole means steppe, "wild
field", has no relation to the name of the clearing.

Research on the so-called Latinisms in the Ukrainian language
that were inherited from ancient Rus and later
times, allows us to correctly understand the words Rus and
Northerners. We do not say that these words were borrowed by our
ancestors of the Romans, but they belong to a large
the number of words that in Russia and Rome meant the same
concepts as early as the beginning of AD and come from the same root.

The Latin word severus is identical to the Ukrainian word
ry, and sevsra corresponds to the Ukrainian word suvora, therefore,
Northerners can be interpreted as "a people of austere life."
Hence, the Land of Seara means "Harsh Land" (Novgo-
genus-Siversky, Siversky Donets, etc.). Latin words
va Rus', rusticus in Western Rome had the same meaning
nya, like our words Rus, Ruthenian.

The meaning of the word Rus did not remain constant. The evolution
the meaning of the words Rus', Ruthenian among the Polyans and Severians took place
initially similar to the evolution of these words in Western Rome.
In the 1st millennium BC they meant a field (arable land) and plowmen.
(ploughmen). Later in Rome these words acquired new meanings
chen: "village" (Russian: "village"), "farmer", "peasant",

2 *

"rural", "peasant", while in Russia the word rus
meant the owners of the land - feudal warriors, nobles, friends
the wife of a prince. In the time of Herodotus (5th century BC) the word
Rus' in the territory of the Middle Dnieper and Bug meant
"ploughmen" (Russian: "pahari") - almost the same as field,
glades, that is, Russian. "farmland", "farmer" (bread
do) .

Recent studies indicate that of the two
men on the Dnieper, which Herodotus wrote about and which are in textbooks
called Scythians-farmers and Scythians-plowmen, the name
Rus refers to the Scythian plowmen, and the name of the glade refers to the Scythian
farmers (by the way, the word Scythians is an addition by the translators).
Herodotus writes about two states: plowmen and farmers. We must
it was written Scythians-Rus and Scythians-Polyany, and if you remove
The artificial addition of the Scythians is simply Rus and glades.

This conclusion can be drawn by examining the description
sledge Herodotus cult of the golden plow among the Scythians-Rus
(ploughmen), which is still preserved in our sowing ritual
for the New Year. The word glades (farmers), as opposed to
The word Rus' is not related to the concept of a plow and is still ancient.
the name of our people, than Rus. If the tribe
Rus appears, according to Herodotus, in the 2nd millennium BC, and earlier
it may have called itself Oriya (Ori - plowmen), then
the name of the glade, like the tribe itself, exists in the Dnieper region,
probably from the time of the Trypillian culture (3rd millennium BC).

Our conclusions are based on historical
sources, vocabulary of the Old Ukrainian language, materials
materials of archaeology, toponymy and mythology. Archaeological
monuments and finds in Chernihiv, Poltava, Kyiv regions
schynia, Volhynia indicate the high culture of the ancient
Rus, as well as on strong and lasting economic, cultural and
political ties of Russia with Western Rome. Only near
Thousands of Roman silver coins found in Nizhyn And -
3rd century AD

The Russian land and Rome have a common origin
the names of individual rivers, cities and villages: Dnipro, Desna, Ro¬
men, Uday, and accordingly - Oapargikh, Oehsephio, Koshapykh,
Insia. The name Dnipro comes from the name of the goddess of glades and
Northerners Dali - Devonia (Diva), which the Romans called
Diana. Ancient gods of Russia - Lada, Polel, Dana
(Lelya) - were also gods of the Romans (Lagon, Apollo-
lon, Diana). Kupala rite in honor of the marriage of the god
light Polelia (Apollo) and the water goddess Dana (Diana)
was also a Roman ritual. This rite was described by the famous
Roman poet Ovid (1st century BC).

The aforementioned facts allow us to believe that the history of

Mammoth tusk with notches and their Lunar interpretation.
Paleolithic, /village Gintsi, Poltava region/

"rural", "peasant", while in Russia the word rus
meant the owners of the land - feudal warriors, nobles, friends
the wife of a prince. In the time of Herodotus (5th century BC) the word
Rus' in the territory of the Middle Dnieper and Bug meant
"ploughmen" (Russian: "pahari") - almost the same as field,
glades, i.e. - Russian "arable land", "farmers" (bread
do) .

Recent studies indicate that of the two
men on the Dnieper, which Herodotus wrote about and which are in textbooks
called Scythians-farmers and Scythians-plowmen, the name
Rus refers to the Scythian plowmen, and the name of the glade refers to the Scythian
farmers (by the way, the word Scythians is an addition by the translators).
Herodotus writes about two states: plowmen and farmers. We must
it was written Scythians-Rus and Scythians-Polnny, and if you remove
The artificial addition of the Scythians is simply Rus and glades.

This conclusion can be drawn by examining the description
sledge Herodotus cult of the golden plow among the Scythians-Rus
(ploughmen), which is still preserved in our sowing ritual
for the New Year. The word glades (farmers), as opposed to
The word Rus' is not related to the concept of a plow and is still ancient.
the name of our people, than Rus. If the tribe
Rus appears, according to Herodotus, in the 2nd millennium BC, and earlier
it may have called itself Oriya (Ori - plowmen), then
the name of the glade, like the tribe itself, exists in the Dnieper region,
probably from the time of the Trypillian culture (3rd millennium BC).

Our conclusions are based on historical
sources, vocabulary of the Old Ukrainian language, materials
materials of archaeology, toponymy and mythology. Archaeological
monuments and finds in Chernihiv, Poltava, Kyiv regions
schynia, Volhynia indicate the high culture of the ancient
Rus, as well as on strong and lasting economic, cultural and
political ties of Russia with Western Rome. Only near
Thousands of Roman silver coins found in Nizhyn
3rd century AD

The Russian land and Rome have a common origin
the names of some of our rivers, cities and villages: Dnipro, Desna, Ro¬
men, Uday, and accordingly - Naparakh, Oehsephio, Koshapykh,
III. The name Dnipro comes from the name of the goddess of glades and
Northerners Dana - Devonia (Diva), which the Romans called
Diana. Ancient gods of Russia - Lada, Polel, Dana
(Lelya) - were also gods of the Romans (Latona, Apollo-
lon, Diana). Kupala rite in honor of the marriage of the god
light Polelia (Apollo) and the water goddess Dana (Diana)
was also a Roman ritual. This rite was described by the famous

Roman poet Ovid (1st century BC).

The aforementioned facts allow us to believe that history is
star

that people does not begin with the 9th century AD, as was believed
some historians, and from Herodotus' information about the Scythians-Rus
and Scythians-Polyans in the 5th century BC. During the long heroic
Throughout its history, Rus' has experienced periods of prosperity and decline,
the powerful Kievan state of the 9th - 13th centuries was only one
from later facts of the history of Russia, ancient history and
Its culture still awaits extensive research. It is known that
that, in addition to the testimonies of Herodotus and the Kiev Chronicle, there is also
Reports about Rus by Arab geographers in the 9th-11th centuries.
Arab scholars Al-Balkhi, Al-Istakhri, Jaihani, Ibn Rus-
etc. wrote about the three kingdoms of Rus: Kuyavia (Kia\ua),
Glorious (ah-Jauutsa) Artania (AI-Agiap^a).

Kuyavia has long been recognized as the Kyivan land, Slavia -
Slavs who lived to the northwest, but where and when
Was Artania in Russia? The territory of the kingdom of Artania, which included
It was not possible to establish whether it was part of Rus' in the 9th century.
They also failed to find the island of Rus, which is "three days long"
"the path", which the Arabs wrote about. It also belonged to Artania.
From this island, Rus raided and took tribute from
border regions of Byzantium. Artania B. Grekov considered
There were other hypotheses about the Black Sea Rus.
But the question remained unanswered.

So, our next story is about research.
this question.

MYSTERIES OF ANCIENT RUSSIA

I have devoted more than a dozen years to local history studies.
investigation in Ukraine. Interest in the history of the region, which
was the cradle of Russia, led me on many-day journeys,
forced me to sit for hours in libraries and archives
I somehow made friends with people - fellow enthusiasts.
Here I would like to share some of the results of my
research. Some of them may seem questionable.
But I do not claim to know the truth "in the last in¬
stations"...

Artania

Where and when did the country of Artania exist with its main
the city of Arta? We are told about this country by the Arabs
Russian geographers of the 9th–11th centuries as one of the state formations

the region of ancient Rus: next to Artania they are called Slavia
and Kuyavia with its capital Kujawsko-Pomorskie.

Kuyavia... There is almost no doubt that this is Kyiv
land, and Kujawa is ancient Kyiv. But here is the message
Muslim writers about Slavia and Artania
very vague. Until now, historians have expressed different
Manit hypotheses regarding their location.

The oldest Kyiv chronicle is "The Tale of Bygone Days"
lit" – also speaks of three centers of ancient Rus:
Kyiv, Pseraislavl and Chernihiv. According to the chronicle, the academician
Mik B. O. Rybakov suggested that Artania is
Chernihiv land. Academician B. D. Grekov believed that Ar¬
tania is the Black Sea and Azov Rus. However
It was Chernihiv that owned the lands of the Left Bank of the Dnieper until
Tmutorokan, including the Azov Sea.

Recently, historians have been enlisting the help of
toponymy – the science that studies the origin of geographical names
names. You can approach with a toponymic measure and
our problem.

Most likely, the Arabic name Artania is nothing else
more like the Slavic Ratania or Oratinia, which comes from
from our old word ratay, plow (Russian: pahar).
Ratania means "land of plowmen." Apparently, from this
The Greek name wheat comes from the Slavic word
bread – artos. After all, it is known that the ancient Greeks bought
bread among the Rus'. The word Arta, therefore, meant "bread city."

Arab geographers of the 9th century reported that the people of Arta¬
is not strict and does not bring foreigners closer to him, that the inhabitants
of this country "go down by water and trade."

It can be assumed that in the Black Sea region the kingdom of the
existed even during the visits of Greek historians to Scythia
by Herodotus, i.e. in the 5th century BC. Obviously, the "Scythians-
"plowmen" of Herodotus were the soldiers of ancient Rus. It was
The word Rus' in the time of Herodotus in the Dnieper region and in Rome meant
chalo "arable land" or "plowmen".

There are no mentions of the ancient state of Artania in
in high school textbooks. There is no mention of it yet

that historical novels and stories for youth. But
probably the first information about our homeland is
consider Herodotus's report about the kingdom of plowmen, which
later Arab geographers called it Artania, not Kyiv.
chronicler, author of "The Tale of Bygone Years."

Mysterious Island

In the reports of Arab scholars of the 9th century. about
The lands of ancient Russia held many mysteries for researchers.
For a whole century, for example, domestic historians and
archaeologists the location of a large island, where, according to
Arab sources, the inhabitants are ancient East Slavic
tribes united under the name Rus. From this island extends
"in three days' journey" Rus made raids on the Voronezh
giv. The famous island of Ancient Russia, scientists were looking for ice
throughout the entire European territory of the USSR: from the Baltic
to the Black and Azov Seas. Much has been proposed
There were many hypotheses, but the island was never found.

According to ancient descriptions, the island was wooded and swampy.
However, even such detailed signs did not help
historians. This happened, perhaps, for the reason that no one
It never occurred to me to look for an island on the ancestral land.
rhetoric of Russia. Indeed, how could the mysterious
island to the mainland? It's another thing if it's an islet
10–15 kilometers long, then it would still be possible to
expect to find it on the Dnieper, somewhere in the area of the Ro¬ river
Well, what about an island 130–140 kilometers long?

The lost island of ancient Russia was still ours
found. Local historians have been "hunting" for the island for many years,
making their way through the sticky thickets of the swamps, along paths that
laid by badgers in the dried-up bed of the old Dnieper. Step
Step by step they studied the Dnieper tributaries and strange currents
Irdynsky bog. The geological structure of the subsoil was studied.
puppy of the right bank of the Dnieper below Kanev and above Cherkasy.
In the Irdyn swamp, lakes and the Tyasmyn River, they were found
wrecks of ancient ships, anchors and other remains of navigation
1 then it turned out: the floodplains of the Irdina rivers (from the city
Smila to the village of Moshny) and Tyasmin (from Smila to the confluence
its Dnieper above Kremenchuk) represent an ancient
the dried-up Dnieper River, which was navigable for a thousand years
and more years ago. Below Kaniv the Dnieper diverged

into two grooves, and the right one, wider than the other
up to three kilometers, was the main and navigable. Between
two outlets and there was a huge, 130 km long
A forested and swampy island.

It turned out that some of the old Dnieper captains
steamers, pilots and fishermen knew about the ancient island
from folk legends that have survived. They were even passed down
stories about military campaigns undertaken by the tribes of Rus from
of this island.

40

Boards /her,

CHAT CHIIIS.I

' AND GC SHAM.

k<ИИАА ,

ICMYLkNIIII

CHIIGIGOI

KKIMYNCHUK

Map of the island of Rus, about which Arab geographers of the 9th and 10th centuries wrote

Older people told, for example, Shchrcheryusy,
they say, were the main city of ancient Russia, WHAT its Turk
The name, which means "army people," is a memory of
the cavalry of the Torki tribe, which served the Kiev prince in
the fight against the Pechenegs and Polovtsians. They talked about the ancient
The roads leading through the swamps to Chygyryshch are called
which means in Io-Turkic "exit". From Chyhyryn,
oo ancient Rus made its campaigns on the lands of Byzantium
From here, from Chyhyryn (obviously, according to tradition), already in
In the 14th–18th centuries, Ukrainian Cossacks also went on campaigns.

Dnieper captains did not know about the search for the 100th anniversary of the war.
mysterious island by historians, but archaeologists have no idea
I'll turn to them. They didn't know about the search for the island.
Soviet pilots who flew over the Dnieper: it was they who

It was easiest to discover the island. The next day,
The wing of an airplane, as if painted, lies, sparkling
GIK . surrounded "by the Dnieper, Irdin and Tyasmin ostr."
of our gray antiquity. On the heights of the Dnieper region
Well, it's as if sentinels of history stand around the island
the cities of Kaniv, Cherkasy, Smila, Chyhyryn.

Scientists are studying the mysterious island.
and local historians of all generations. Young explorers gather in
"The sharp edge of Rus' to distribute"
ancient ships, collect old legends about it.

Medieval Rus
at the bottom of the lake

Have you heard of the town of medieval Russia, which
suddenly sank to the bottom of a large lake? Probably,
heard - Kitezh. But Kitezh is a fairy tale, a myth. And this town,
which will be discussed further, you can see with your own eyes
at the bottom of the salty Slavyansky Lake in Donbass. Sometimes
on a clear day, better in dry years, through the transparent
the water of the lake is clearly visible from the buildings of our distant
ancestors, covered with salts that settled on them, and forever
preserved in the depths of the lake. And this is not a mirage.

Like a fairy-tale sleeping princess in a crystal coffin
retained its amazing beauty for many years, and the corner
The remains of ancient Rus are preserved by the salty waters of the lake and
waiting for his archeologist prince.

How old are these silent structures? It's still hard to tell
say. The famous chemist and local historian B. G. Karpov,
who was engaged in researching Ukrainian lakes together with
outstanding Russian scientist, academician M. S. Kurna-
kov, once told the author about his assumptions. For
from the Middle Ages, and perhaps even earlier, in the area of the city
Slavic, as now, rock salt was mined. Waters
underground springs washed out huge underground
Sometimes a piece of land would sink into such cavities.
together with the buildings - saltworks and cooling towers, so
a large lake was formed, of which there are many in this region
yoni.

Slavyanskoye Lake was already known in the 16th century. When
it formed and dragged ancient buildings to the bottom? Is this
could have happened in the 15th century, and much earlier. So, coal
Donbas, which may seem young to us, retains a lot
secrets of ancient Russia.

It is known, for example, that even in the distant Bronze Age
There were copper mines in the territory of present-day Donbass.
No. They were probably exhausted long before the new era.
This is evidenced by the bronze mining tools found
next to the remains of ancient people in ancient mines
in the Artemivsk region.

The territory of ancient Donbass a thousand years ago belonged to
became part of the Chernihiv Principality. From here it is deduced
They were carrying black sable furs and swords across the sea. It was,
quite likely, highly developed, with a high level of culture
tour principality of ancient Russia. Don't you think here: maybe
Indeed, in the ancient land of plowmen – Artania – there was already
developed salt industry?

To turn the mole, a subject of astroarchaeology

How many more secrets do the lands and waters of Ukraine hold?
of the steppes! How many unwritten pages in history
Our Motherland! Scientists and local historians have a lot to do.
people with a penetrating gaze and an inquisitive mind.

COSMOGONY, MYTHOLOGY and RITUALS
ASTRAL CULT IN RUSSIA_

Astronomical basics
nature worship

Ancient peoples have been changing for thousands of years.
moved around the Eastern Mediterranean, there was

continuous exchange of cultural heritage. Together with the steam

in the fantastic representations of mythology. Mythology allows
allows science to study past reality through its ancient reflections
marriages. '

Investigating the sources of dialectic in the history of philosophy
Sofia, V. I. Lenin drew attention to "...the connection of the germs
scientific thinking and fantasy" like religion, mythology
logs and at the same time pointed out the similarity of the structure of people
of scientific thinking in different periods of its development. “And now!

Yes, the same connection, but the proportion of science and mythology
"The logic is different." This is a surprisingly valuable guide for modern
a researcher who seeks to faithfully recreate a picture
the spiritual world of our distant ancestors.

From information about paganism in Russia, the primary source is
Cestor's message about the establishment of Prince Volos
with the smoke of idols: "and set up idols on the hill: Perun and
Khz.rsa, Dazhbog and Stribog, Semorgla and Mokosh*.

And that's it. Studies have shown that even the names of the gods
was inscribed later, after Nestor, because the Christian
the church forbade even mentioning them.

Other gods are also mentioned in various written sources:
Volos, Lada, Kupalo, Kolyada, Svarog, Svarozych, Bere¬
Gynya, Plough. The name Svarog is only in the Ipatiev Chronicle,
the text of which is borrowed from a Bulgarian chronicler, and the one,
in turn, cites a message from a Byzantine writer
Malala's changeling. But when you compare them, it turns out that
that Hephaestus and Helios of ancient texts correspond to Svaya
Horn and Dazhbog of the Ipatiev Chronicle.

In the folklore of Ukraine, the memory of the oldest
There were other gods of the astral cult. There was the fire god Tsur
(Old Ukrainian Sur - The Shine of the Sky in the meaning of the zodiac
or the Sun flying through the 12 constellations), depicted in
altars of St. Sophia Cathedral in Kyiv with symbolic swastikas
The fact is that the moving Sun in Russia is depicted
the moose was a swastika, and without one branch it was a sign of Fire -
triquestra. That Sur was the celestial fire of the zodiac,
evident from the rites and rituals of the Christmas of the Universe -
Svarog (in the narrower sense - the Nativity of the gods of the astral
triads: Sun, Moon and Dawn). The main gods are Div and Svarog
were simply called God. "The God spoken of by the
speak of Igor and Svyatoslav, there is a Slavic Div or Sva¬
horn". The name Soarog was derived from $ig (Sanskrit), 8iag,
Yauag, 8uagka, from where - Svarog. G. Dyadechko, deriving the name
Soarog also from 8ig (Skt.), pointed to the explanation in

'Lenin V. I. Prostitutes, collected works.- Vol. 29.- P. 225.

The chronicles of Old Czech Zyg (8uog) use the word Hoii.asih, that is,
the zodiacal path of the Sun is the ecliptic. In the Hypatia-
In the chronicle "The Sun is the king of the sun, Svarogon, the hedgehog is Dazh
god", and in "The Word of Christ Lover..." the son of Svarog is the Sun
called Fire. "And the Fires pray, their name is Sva-

In Ukraine, the heavenly Fire was understood as
the brilliance of the zodiac itself or the zodiacal path of the Sun, which in
each constellation acquired the features and essence of a new deity

In the last century, the convergence of international
Deysky $uag (Sanskrit) and Iranian Nog (in Russia -
Chore) in the narrow sense of the Sun, but this name is used
only by scribes. On the spring equinox, the god Son¬
This was Yarilo, and originally - Yar. .

From the point of view of ancient cosmogony, the main gods of the Div I
Svarog did indeed give birth to other gods.

Thus, it turned out that Svarog is not a creation.
fantasies of some particular tribe, and one of the names of the astral
a deity among ancient peoples who had their religion
adapted to the needs of agriculture.

The author's many years of research have shown that the
Styrian paganism in Russia was also based on the
a religious cult similar to that of ancient civilizations
lizations. This was the worship of heavenly fire and WATER,
in which the gods were symbolized by the heavenly bodies. Fragment
The remains of pagan rituals were preserved until
of our time. Mythology was based on ideas about
the creation and development of the Universe, and the gods of the Kievan
theon, annual holidays and ritual symbolism reveal the features
pre-Christian ideology and psychology.

Heavenly fire came from the triad of luminaries: the Sun,
Moon and Star. 1 if in Egypt and Babylon the main
the deity of the triad was the Sun, and among the Arabs it was the Dawn, then on
In Russia, the Moon. In contrast to the polytheism of Babylon and
In Egypt, the domestic lunar cult was monotheistic.
There was one primeval god of heaven - See Governing the Universe,
he revealed himself as Svarog - the zodiac with its 12 constellations
and the "Sun-Eye" that flies, protecting the Primal Tree of All
world. All other gods were assistants to the main god.
And this is clearly visible in particular from Ukrainian carols, where
hear echoes of creation myths.

in the oldest Ukrainian carols about the harvest
world, conveying myths that existed long before

AD, it says:

Oh, when it was from the offspring of the World,

Then there was no heaven and earth,

There was a big sea.

Then the "primordial tree" or "primordial tree" appears, which
symbolized star galaxies.

Climatic phenomena and especially the changes of the seasons were
related to the location of celestial bodies – these are people
long ago noticed. L systematic definitions of spring
equinox, when the year began in Kievan Rus, that is
definition of the "point of spring" at the moment when the center of the Sun
passes through the intersection point of the celestial equator 1 (See) ii
ecliptic (Svarog), contributed to the development of cosmology
and mythology. Ancient astronomers paid attention to
zodiacal constellation, under whose sign the year of the zodiac began annually
spring. This constellation was a great deity that people worshipped
often identified with some animal. This animal
was among some peoples their totem.

The change in the zodiacal constellation that determines the vernal equinox
day, occurs because the Sun (Eye) moves in a year
It just falls short of the end of the zodiac, falling behind by 50.2 seconds.
Thus, the "spring point" slowly moves
through all 12 constellations in 25,870 years. During the time of the glorious
the Greek astronomer Hynparchus, for example, who also
studied this phenomenon and lived in the 2nd century BC, the vernal equinox
still fell on the constellation Ares (Aries), but from 20 AD. e.
moved to the constellation Pisces, where it remains to this day.

Thus passed about two thousand years; meanwhile
the "point of spring" gradually moved to the next constellation,
which was hitherto considered a secondary deity. Therefore it
became the main one and began to play a leading role in
astral mythology of peoples.

Special constellations of the zodiac were considered those through which
The sun passed through six months of agricultural work,
that is, from the vernal equinox to the autumnal equinox, they were
b or 7 (out of 12). The number 7 became a mathematical symbol
periodic law of nature, and it was given a magical
value.

This great law of the cycle and rebirth of life in
nature was well known in Russia. Its personification was
The Sun, marked by the seven signs of the zodiac. The Sun changes
created an image and meaning in each sign of the zodiac. This
. gave birth to the gods of the equinox and solstice. The sun of spring
The god of the vernal equinox in Russia is Yarilo (youth, courage).
Among the Proto-Greeks and Greeks, these were Hercules and Prometheus, among

1 Celestial equator—a great circle on the celestial sphere,
whose plane is perpendicular to the axis of the world.

■ The ecliptic is a great circle of the celestial sphere along which the
The apparent motion of the Sun is observed; it intersects the celestial equator at a point
the spring and autumn equinoxes.

-16

god Semiiril? (= - seven K R ney s0 „ts I », “Seven pure-

"to the ancient world spoke . . the flock of Helios," etc.

only _ seven brothers Oka Mitr . by the water given by the v.d-
The wedding feast of Semiaryl_ 2 from June. It was a feast
It happened on the night of the Cup of the "God" of the seven Yarils,

periodic .DROD--. ^. ИНИи for example, image-
the devastating Sun, the Poles with their heads under one
chewed in the form of ■ attributes of war. Eighth

r„=, y "-

nyan sun"). „„•„„lchyaveii G. Dyacheiko exhausted-

The famous philologist-sl and gave an impeccable semantics-

but I researched all the chronicles of D and I took the least

tics and etymology of names. R. Simairgti Simaergsh,

damaged, more ancient Seven (Seven)

Semaergla. I am ∗ lad _ - (ukr) sema — esm (rus),
and irgla (ergla) -C" ma ^ '∗, and P (semaergla) - irgla

^GoHna a Ch aG«Yar-o». /

characteristic is the display of the constellations of the stars by the

This is the Sun, which passes the I-osinys half-year in the calendar-
for half a year (in e -. no observation of the main
ries of primitive peoples. Щ R by definition of the world-

constellation (big B,iniiand the emergence of ancient sciences:
The sacred number 7 is the vernal equinox.

astrologers, magic, cabalism, Semiaryl deity and, as

the first part of the name “l ^ k ° IJSNN I, is mathematical

showed our special D ^ in his current

symbol of the periodic law in D. I. Mendeleev–

"scientific understanding (for example, the law "

<Л4а The sun of autumn dawn in ancient times. «n '^P „ U a
lay an unarmed old man. the same 1 And of language

in the west was called C «яроош аб < infant on

At the beginning of existence
Trypillian archaeological site
cultures (4000 BC)
The "point of spring" was determined
in the last stars of the constellation
Taurus above the constellation Orion
; on – Plough (Ukr). All this
It was well known not only
to the peoples of the Mediterranean,
but also other ancient
civilizations.

First, ancient peoples
considered the zodiac not only
like the imaginary path of the Sun, but
and like the path of the Moon, for the Moon
the heat passes faster
your heavenly path than
The Sun. The Moon "looks around"
the entire zodiac in 27 days 8 hours. Hence the ancient names
Sun and Moon: Eye.

In ancient times, people divided the zodiac into 28 constellations? ("mesh¬
"can" of the Moon). This was the case among the Arabs, Iranians, Indians, Copts
The first constellation of the lunar zodiac in
the Arabs were Horns – (the constellation Taurus), the second – Belly
Aries (constellation Aries). Only the Chaldeans always divided the zodiac
into 12 signs (12 southern and 12 northern). In pre–Christian
Byzantine Byzantium, except for the temples of the Sun, Moon and Dawn – Ve–
Neri, there were also 12 idols of the zodiac constellations.

In the days when the main constellation of the zodiac was Taurus
(which includes Volosozhar; 4th–2nd millennium BC), on the Po
The main god of the Dnieper was the "heavenly bull" – Volos,
or Tur (the very word Volosozhar means "the sky of Volos").

In the famous ancient Greek myth of abduction
Europe's Zsvs, disguised as a bull, kidnapped the daughter of the Phoenicians.
king Atenor and transferred it to the island of Crete. It is possible
to conclude that it was in the 4th–3rd millennium BC,
when the main deity was the "heavenly bull" – Taurus
(Hair).

In that era, even the Moon goddess Selene was the daughter of
Hyperion (Perun in Russia) was called Selene–Bull. Zeus
The Greeks then depicted it in the form of a bull. The sky was called
named after the constellation Taurus, within which for over 2000 years
the spring equinox was determined. And our ancestors before us
The sun was also given the name of the main celestial body.
zhestva, as the name of the sky: Yar Tur ("Sun–Bull"), although p
In ancient times it was the name of the spring Sun. Veli–

4X

The original address Yar Tur has been preserved in the Middle Nad¬
in the Dnieper region until the time of Kievan Rus. On the territory of Ukraine
Many archaeological finds have been discovered that testify to
about the primacy of Volos in the pantheon of the tribes of Trypillian

culture. _ ,,

Volos (Tour), and in Latin Taigiz and the cluster
Pleiades (Stozhari, Baba, Kvochka) are the most ancient constellations
constellations known to primitive peoples. In astronomy, Gesuda
The Pleiades (Cuckoo, Baba. – Ukr.) divide the year into two parts.
Tinas: when they first rise in the morning – the beginning of summer,
and when they come in the morning – the beginning of winter (that's where it comes from
name Indian summer). In a section of the sky near the "celestial !/
The "bull" of Volos contains other important objects of the astral
cult. This is the constellation Plough (Orion) and the star Goat (a Viz¬
nothing) is the second brightest in our sky (northern
hemisphere). „ .

The Ukrainian name for the Pleiades – Kvochka corresponds to the dai–
The evening chicken. The French have 1a roishipiege, and in
Bayer's atlas (1603) gives the Latin name Mazze–
Vaiiipae. On the map of the Kircher sphere above the Pleiades,
A woman is a hen, and a cluster of stars is a brood of chickens. Arabs
called the Pleiades Yaaja–jo–al–sama ma banni, that is
a heavenly hen with chicks.

Almost all nations knew the Big Dipper.
called Vija or Chariot.

The ancient achievements of astronomy and cosmogony can be

led to the emergence of the astral cult of nature in Russia.
Pagan gods, who are considered to be manifestations of primitive civilization,
phology, were actually representations of pseudo-materialistic
of the philosophy and science of our ancestors about the Universe.,In the
The gods of the astral cult of Russia were: Lada - life
the beginning of nature, the embodiment of the two primary sources of the Universe
Holy and Holy _ fire and water in one person, mother of the Sun; See -
bright celestial vault (celestial equator); Svarog
zodiac (ecliptic); Dana (Lelya) - the embodiment of water; Po-
lel - the embodiment of light (Sirius); Perun (Greek Hyperion)
rion, Zend Peyramun) - father of the Sun, Moon and
The stars (of the astral triad of Russia), this is the image in the sky -
Sagittarius constellation; Baba (Pleiades); Volos (Thurs) constellation
Taurus (Volosozhar); Bereginya - the World's Primeval Tree (ga¬
lactica, also Earth); astral triad of Russia: Moon
(Grandfather - Kolyada - Vasyl); Sun [Svarozhych -
YariloG, Zorya [Venus - Izar (Basque) - Ishgar (Hebrew) - |
Astarte (Phoenician)]. Pre-Indo-European Proto-Slavic
The names were: Goat (Capella); Plow (Orion); Cross (Le¬
trouble); Harrow (Cassiopeia); Whetstone (Ursa Major); And

Apiary (Ursa Minor); Bull Shepherd (Bull Shepherd) and others.
It should be noted that the constellation Plough (Orion) should be considered
not a deity, but a deified attribute of Svarog, a star
The goat (Capella, and the star of the Charioteer) is an attribute of Perun.

The constellations and celestial bodies were not considered gods. They
only symbolized the gods of the universe. The moon in the sky was
was crowned only by the Crown of the ancestor of Didukh - Kolyada - Va
strength.

The ancient Christmas of the Universe in Russia was the feast of St.
horns - the zodiac, but this is actually not the birth of Svarog,
and the triad of gods of the lunar cult: the Sun, the Moon, and the Dawn.
To this day, the tradition of collecting has survived in Slavic lands.
to engrave this triad on tombstones.

The appearance of the Dawn - the Messenger (Venus) in the sky announces,
THAT the Sun has entered the main constellation - Perun (Sagittarius)
In Russia, it was believed that with the appearance of the first stars, the sun
constellation Perun in Lada a baby is born - the god of the stars
the solstice. When the Sun passed through the central
no stars of the constellation, the birth of Mi¬ was solemnly celebrated
New Year's Eve (January 1), and when it
left the main constellation, Dana was born (January 6).

This myth must be dated to the Neolithic period.

According to myths, Svarog gave people the plow. Rituals were performed
were until recently. On Christmas Eve, the plow
brought into the house and placed under the Christmas table, and on New Year's
year they followed the plow, imitating plowing and singing songs in response
Vienna carols. The Scythians, as Herodotus reported, had a
the lameness of the Golden Plough, which seemed to have fallen from the sky.

The system of the astral cult consisted of year-round
th cycle of holidays, with the main holidays preceded by
introductory ones that explained the fundamental ideas of the cult.

Ancient cosmogony and mythology of the astral
The cult is revealed by the Christmas rite, which has recently been
brought for the New Year: honoring the Primordial Tree of the World.
His symbol was the sacred willow tree, and later
later, when the custom spread to the northern countries, this
The symbol became a Christmas tree. The World's Primeval Tree is together
and the earth, and the starry Galaxy – the Milky Way (Milky Way)
The path. The rites associated with his birth testify
that the main deity in Russia was the Moon.
Often, instead of a cross, images were placed on graves
The ancient tree, which the souls of the dead were supposed to ascend to
sky.

And here are other fragments of pre-Christian cult. Some
The revo (Christmas tree) is decorated with lights to make it shine,
like a starry sky, with all the constellations of the zodiac. Candy and go-

Rye – the fruits of an ancestor's possessions. A sheaf of rye or wheat,
which is placed on the altar and is called in Ukraine by the name of mytho¬
the logical great-grandfather of the Slavs – Grandfather or Kolyada, symbol
cherishes the fruits of agriculture, which Svarog taught people
and great-grandfather Didukh (Kolyada), an astral personification
which is the Moon. Among the ritual dishes of the Christmas table
there must be a mystical fish called Viz. In Iran,
A similar ritual also features the sacred fish Vishap,
which protects the Ancient Tree of the Universe, traditions and ethical principles
people's flags. Let us remind ourselves that the zodiacal constellation, where
The point of spring in our era is determined by the constellation Pisces.
The Christian church initially forbade pagan
The Christmas of the Universe, the birth of the Moon – Generous Ve¬
Chir, Kupala holidays, etc., but then I will adapt myself
went to them, giving them his interpretation (354-378).

And now a few words about Perun, in whose constellation
the winter solstice occurs, and therefore the main
holidays of the astral cult. Perun still exists in folk

Lori, and it was first mentioned in the "Tale of Bygone Years"
in the records for 907 and 945. His name comes from the word
To wash, that is, to beat, means "one who beats." And he beat
thunder and lightning, because there was a thunderbolt. Actually,
Lightning was also previously called Perun. Perun rode
through the clouds in a chariot drawn by two giant horses
goats, and he struck sparks and thunder from the clouds, watering the earth
with blessed rains, as mythical characters did
other peoples (Parjanya in India, Elijah the Prophet among the Slavs).
Despite the extraordinary antiquity of the cult, the
Many myths, beliefs, legends, proverbs and sayings have arisen.
of virgins associated with Perun. Everywhere he is the god of rain, lightning
and thunder. And now we know that it is also the name of the zodiac,
the constellation Sagittarius, known in science as Sagittarius.

Under the sign of Perun, an astral god is born.
The cult of the Moon. On the antiquity of the cult of the Moon among the Slavs
His folk name Didukh, which was equivalent to
synchronous with the Iranian Dadvakh (God-creator),
which arose long before Zoroastrianism. Two other names are known
or the epithets of the lunar deity - Kolyada and Nasilya, but
they also have analogues of names in the mythologies of others
peoples of the Eastern Mediterranean.

It is significant that the church, unable to destroy the holiday,
The celebration of the Generous Evening - the celebration of the birth of the Moon,
It was decided to designate this day as a day of honoring Christ.
St. Basil of Yansk - Basil himself. The sculpted pi¬
The horn was a symbol of the Moon. It was a sacrificial meal,
common in Russia and among the Etruscans on the Generous Evening, when

They sang magnificent hymns to the night star - schedrivki,
as the lord of water and all genetic processes of plants¬
the human and animal world. The moon was considered an ancestor - Grandfather
hom, but such myths have also survived, according to which he is the head of the Vu¬
that is hidden in the Milky Way, that is, the
the roar of the Universe. The cult of the Snake, the symbol of the lunar goddess -
The Great Heavenly Mother Dana-Voda existed on the territory of
regions of present-day Ukraine 4-5 thousand years ago, but
its remains have survived to this day. This myth preceded
the biblical myth of the tree of paradise and the tempter the Serpent.
The most important rites associated with the cult of Mi¬
sya, were: the boar's knee on the eve of the Generous Evening,
ancient mysteries with the goat. After all, the goat has been an attribute since time imme
the image of a lunar deity, and not only among our people;
Let us recall, for example, that the Greek goddess of the Moon, Artemis,
Meda was always depicted with a doe or a goat, and so on.

later gave reason to consider her also the goddess of love
tation.

The antiquity of the ritual of driving a goat on Christmas Eve
The month is determined by the day when the vernal equinox occurs.
was under the presidency of Taurus. Astral mythology and the
were preserved on the territory of Ukraine from the time of Trypillia to
the era of Kievan Rus and our days. They were forgotten in
conditions of Christianity. Such a situation was created in
modern science of all Indo-European peoples and others
peoples of ancient civilizations.

In the era of Trypillian and Davnyaya archaeological
cultures on the Black Sea coast, in Egypt the bull was worshipped
Apis (Memphis), and Heaven was depicted as a cow,
which still amazes Egyptologists.

Characters of Egyptian mythology: Osiris, Isis and Anu-
demon - sacred dog, flying dog (star Sirius, sub¬
constellations of Canis Major) are not described in the light of the original
cult of the triad of the Sun, Moon and Dawn. Already considered
degenerate anthropomorphic cults, when the gods became like
them to people with all their weaknesses and when they themselves
contemporaries no longer understood their gods and rituals.

When Aries became the main spring constellation, in the
(city of Ur), in Thebes, was the deified Ram. Perhaps
to believe that in the era of the Gemini constellation, which preceded
the era of Taurus - Volos (6th millennium BC), already flourished
the cult of heavenly Water and Fire. The famous Greek myth
The myth of the Gemini constellation was preceded by the myth of the twins.
Lada: Lelya (Dani) and Polelya - the embodiment of Water and Light.
Later in Rome, these are the twins of Latona.

She studied the starry sky comprehensively and at a high level

ancient astronomy. Astral gods and attributes of the gods
The Rus had and still have in Ukraine the most ancient pre-Indo-
European names.

Archaeological finds, mythology and rituals of the ancient
cult allow us to date the era.

Here is what can be briefly said about just some of them:
characters of the rich, already partly explored by us
mythological heritage of the ancestors. The author of this work has
I was trying to collect everything that few people had paid attention to until now,
and recreate the astral cult - the pre-materialistic
the worldview system of our distant ancestors, called
to life by the material needs of the ancient land
slavery and the righteous desire of man to understand the

understandable.

Gods of the Kyiv pantheon

Achievements in the field of exact sciences are making
a significant influence on the development of the humanities - history,
archaeology, ethnography, folklore, linguistics.
Yes, with the use of precise research methods in linguistics
news increased opportunities to study ancient history
and cultures, as well as the origin of peoples.

Comparative study of pagan (pagan) gods
giv, the cult of nature, rites and customs, language and way of life are
an important scientific direction in solving problems
history of culture and ethnogenesis. However, scientific works are often
remained only a retelling of long-known myths and authors
of scientific considerations and assumptions about them. The study of
mythology requires the methods of the exact sciences. After all, the astral
(astronomical) paganism, as it was, without
closely related to the successes of astronomy as early as the 3rd millennium BC.
("observatories", calendars, writing on the Dnieper).— Po¬
delusions, as if paganism were a superstition of the middle
people, lead to publications in which Perun, the ancient
the ancient god of Rus and Indo-Europeans, it would seem
important as the deity of the prince's wife. The main goddesses
Rus and its predecessors - Kolyada (Kolyata) and Kupala
are declared personifications or names of the Sun god
(Dazhbog).

The author used a comprehensive research method. For
The range was taken to be the Eastern Mediterranean in the period from
Trypillia to our days, because the astral gods who entered
to the Kiev pantheon, were known as early as the era of the Three

and?» M ts Di n Zhv u Ga */ K " IKKS kapnice /- rvmrhiki I90Y r .
m.il, V. I. Khvoiki

Schlesi-Pelasgians (proto-Latians and direct ancestors of
Ants).

The entire Kyiv pantheon, according to the chronicles, is literary
we sources and folklore, can be presented in such a way
in the form of:

. ∗ ∗ Even God, Horus, Perun, Stribog, Simargla, Mokosh

("The Tale of Bygone Years∗);

2) Volos, Lada, Kupala, Kolyada (Gustynsky summer
pis and "Synopsis∗ of Giselle);

3) Svarog and Svarozhich (Ipatiev Chronicle)–

4) Berehynia, Pluh (other chronicles);

5) Div, Yar, Tur ("The Tale of Igor's Campaign");

6) Dana, Lelya, Priya, Polel, Yarilo, Moon, Zorya,
ЛаОа (Old Russian literature and folklore).

Some gods, I note, have several names due to ethnicity.
cultural layers.

Kyiv paganism considered the primary sources of the Universe
sting cosmic fire and water. As already mentioned, the cult
cosmic fire was manifested in the adoration of the triad of light
rear: Sun Moon and Dawn (Venus). All other gods were
constellations or celestial bodies. In Egypt and Babylon
The main one was the Sun, among the Arabs it was Zorya, and in Russia it was
The Moon. The Lunar Cult of the Ancient Dnieper Region Mono¬
theistic and thus differs from the paganism of Egypt and
Babylon. ∗

Among our ancestors, the Proto-Slavs, the main gods were
Ouli: Behold, the bright firmament; at night – Svarog

(Zodiac), and his deputy is Perun. All other gods
The gods were the helpers of these gods. Paganism of Russia
was based on the achievements of the great ancient civilizations
lizations. Astronomy in the Middle Dnieper had great
achievements from the Madeleine era – 10–15 thousand BC (Mi–
zin, Kyrylivska, Gintsi, Mezhyrich). Discovery of the ancient
civilizations on the Middle Dnieper can be compared with those
the covering of Troy. In the Dnieper proto-regions of the 3rd millennium
BC, multi-story buildings, bronze foundries were discovered
production in Donbas, astronomical "observatories", ca¬
landari, monuments of writing with the letter-sound alphabet
Vit. Deciphering the writing revealed that Trypillia
these (3rd millennium BC) were Pelasgians and our ancestors,

and the Cimmerians by the Proto-Slavs (2nd millennium BC). All this
indicates a high level of development of culture and science
of that day.

The author collected the folk names of celestial bodies, researched
dates and plotted them on a star chart of the sky. It turned out that
they belong to the 5th-3rd millennium BC. All the gods of the Kievan
the pantheon of Prince Volodymyr, chronicles and folklore of
were constellations or not
with demonic bodies. Rites
calendar holidays Kyiv
Russians corresponded to the movement
constellations and information about the seasons
writings and folklore.

Based on these studies
The author came to the conclusion that
that Rus' possessed a total of
the achievements of the cult
nature, when the heavenly bodies
were considered deities.
but if the gods of that day
were constellations, then the names
The constellations were the names of the gods.

As we have already said,
ancient astronomers-earth-
These people paid attention to the zodiac
constellation, under the sign
which took place in the spring
equinox. This constellation is considered
was a great deity
vom. It was about two
thousands of years, and the point of spring Statuette of a goddess with snakes,
was already defined in the pre- 5 thousand BC. s„ island of Crete /Trypillia¬
constellation. Zodiacal change-Pelasgian culture/

The vernal equinox occurs in the constellations of the
because the Sun, which makes its imaginary annual CIRCLE
counterclockwise, not exactly 12 seconds pass
constellations of the zodiac. It does not complete its journey in a year
50.2 seconds, which makes a small opposite motion for
clockwise. One constellation accounts for 30° of
and dividing 30° by 50.2 seconds, we get 2150 r
the forces required to move the "spring point"
per one zodiac constellation (on average). The "Spring Point" is slow
but moves and passes through all the constellations in 25,870 years.

In our time (since the beginning of Christianity) the vernal equinox
The birth takes place in the constellation Pisces, before that in the constellation
Ares (Aries), and in 4000 BC (according to the Trypillians) "point
"spring" was in the constellation Taurus (the Bull), above Orion
(With a plow).

Before introducing the reader to the pagan pan¬
theon, a few more words need to be said about the most important
gods of Kievan Rus. Such gods were Div (sky,
Universe) and Svarog (Zodiac).

In order to clarify the essence of the deity Div,
Let's look at the relevant passage in "The Tale of Igor's Campaign": "Already
"Look at the Earth." In modern language, this literally means
it will be like this: "The Sky has already fallen to Earth." By the way, the Sky is
the name of the Chaldean god, which spread in the Dvorich region,
India, Egypt and Russia and meant, like the god of Wonders, the daytime
the bright celestial vault, unlike Svarog, "night
"foot" god, who was also called Zodiacus.

Svarog

Slavic scholar and philologist G. Dyachenko found
in the Czech chronicle the name Svarog Zodiacus. This is confirmed by
It is interesting that Svarog was identified with the zodiac and
its 12 constellations. The retinue of Svarog is the Christmas of the World
(December 25) – the triad of luminaries: the Sun, the Moon, and the Dawn.

According to the Ipatiev Chronicle, Svarog taught people to prostitute themselves.
bu, farming and gave them a plow. Scythian cult
The Golden Plough, described by Herodotus, with all the rites
survived to our time. All the pagan Christmas rites that
are still celebrated in some places today, indicating that this holiday is
deacon.

The cosmic and mythological essence of Svarog is spoken of
elk due to the fact that in ancient times people observed
behind the sky and the main deity in the host of other astral
gods were considered the zodiacal constellation, in which at that time there were

5b

in".

separate “'

(25 Dec. pt. OISTIANSKYI

victims. Byzantium, where D°∗R n e

, 0 , Svarog was revered not for any reason, it follows from reason»™.

years of the main gods of the sky. Such a 1patYvsk0G0 chronicle,
provided by C^^6Tregarded as a pantheon of early
Perhaps Svaroga ^ yato na-

AND""*"

ShhShh

™ri Under «s

these are children, ""^^.. the god Perun (Sagittarius) £

"The most ancient myths of Trypillians"

Comparative study of the basis of

astral cult 1 us , . Eos (with or i) are children

with in=. (Mr.

51

Peruch- In the myths of Ancient Greece, Hyperion is one of
12 Titans who gave birth to the gods and were overthrown by them
Olympus. That Perun (Hyperion) is truly a
the diacritical constellation of Sagittarius, as evidenced by the Zend name for it
the constellation Peyramun, which translates to "constellation of the moon"

NOG ^zhg! While researching the Christmas holiday in Russia, we unexpectedly
vano "came out" on the problem of the origin and essence of 12 types
of ancient Greek mythology. It is quite obvious that
The 12 Titans are the 12 constellations of the zodiac, with which 1\

1000 BC The Greeks did not identify the Titans because
managed to forget. On behalf of these 12 deities, the Slavs "R aviv
Svarog (zodiac) - god of cosmic fire, agriculture
blacksmithing, marriage. The ancestors of the Hellenes had a synchronous god
was called Kropos. According to the evidence of Hellenic myths, Kronos
after his overthrow by Zeus, he fled to the Apennine Peninsula
island and became the god of agriculture there - Saturn of the Romans.
It can be convincingly proven that the era of the cult of the Greek
Krona is the end of the 3rd - beginning of the 2nd millennium BC, and the era
Proto-Slavic Perun - 5th - 4th millennium BC. e.

The holiday of Christmas (December 25) is fully described and explained.
but Xenophon Sosenko 1 . Therefore we will stop only

on those rituals that have not yet been explained. This is primarily due to
It is customary to prepare everything in advance "from good wood"
12 logs to light the sacred fire and prepare
the meal for the Last Supper. The meal that was prepared for Christmas
a wilted table, there were also 12.

There is no doubt that the number 12 reflects the number of constellations and
the deities of Svarog, to each of whom a sacrifice is offered.
The Twelve Sacred Nights (Cosmic Epochs) of Creation
of the Universe (December 25–January 6), each of which, according to the imagination
by the Etruscans, which lasted 1000 years, is also associated
with 12 zodiac constellations – Svarog* Especially notable
The custom, which unfortunately remained unexplained, was described
by the same K. Sosenko. When the owner in the role of a house
The priest comes out with bread. He turns to the courtyard.
in a counterclockwise position, then, as suggested by
investigator, he performs the ritual of the solar cult. However
K Sosenko did not take into account why he was chosen in this way
direction of rotation, and this is extremely important: after all
The zodiacal sun flies counterclockwise.

1 Sosenko K. Cultural and historical figure of the Old Ukrainians
Christmas holidays and a generous evening, Lviv, 1928.

Nemy Rovsky and A. I–, X a r s k i n A. I. Shaking, – Voro¬
Nezh, 1969.– P. 123.

Svarozhich, flying around all 12 constellations – the gods of Svarog.

Extremely important, as noted, is also the ancient
It is a ceremony of honoring the symbolic tree of the willow tree.
(in our time, Christmas trees), which symbolizes in mythologies
starry Galaxy.

Poetically, with great artistic penetration of the image
Ukrainian myths-carols depict the creative power of the cosmic
of water and fire:

Mr. Master

There was a willow tree in your yard,

Thin, tall, leaf-wide.

On that willow tree, the Trinity burned.

Three hysteria fell, three seas became.

Fire turns into water, and water into fire.

According to ancient beliefs, this is the basic principle of existence.
of the Universe.

Astral paganism, as mentioned earlier, had a
annual cycle of interconnected holidays: the main pre¬
previous ones that explained the main ideas of the cult.

November 1 was a previous holiday associated with the cult
Plow. The Church has designated this day as the feast day of two saints:
Cosmas and Damian. The people united both names Cosmas-
Demyan. In Ukraine it is God's Blacksmith. On his feast day
Ritual dishes are being prepared: chickens and porridge, probably sacrifices
to the Sun god and the goddess Dana.

Beginning of the performance of the "Heavenly Plow" (November 1)
yes) and the time of its fall to the ground on the feast of Svarog (December 25
(nya) ancient astronomers determined based on observations
behind the stars of the constellation Plough-Orion. On November 1, Plough appeared
It appears in the sky at 10 p.m. and is clearly visible.
It comes at 10 a.m. The closer it gets to Christmas, the
earlier in the evening and the stars of the celestial Plough are better visible. In
In December, this constellation rises at 7 pm and sets at
at 7 o'clock in the morning, when it is dark and clearly visible
in the sky. On November 1, Orion the Plow rises in a raised position
(Orion's Belt is almost vertical), as expected
child – it is not visible. At Christmas, on the feast of Svarog, the constellation
lies" above the horizon (Orion's Belt) and the Plough as if
falls from the sky to the ground. The priests probably interpreted this
The phenomenon is exactly like that.

On the feast of the Generous Evening, on the birthday of the Moon,
walking with a plow (plowing) was carried out. This day on
In Russia, and even earlier among the Etruscans, it was considered the most favorable
to initiate all sorts of things, to ensure,
as our ancestors thought, their happy ending. It follows
add that the age of the rites of the Plough cult, carried out even

until recently, almost 3500 years ago. Svarog was revered
in appearance, its divine constellations, but his cult wore
the nature of the cult of the proto-god – the great-grandfather.

This is the essence of the main deity of the Slavs and its symbols.
the leader of the most important rites and rituals of the Svarog holiday on

The div was apparently an even more ancient supreme
god than Svarog. He embodied the bright blue sky-
not a vault. The name of the god Div has been preserved in Ukrainian
In myths, Div was the male principle of the universe, similar to
Zeus of Iran and Buash Riia of India. Etymologically their names
identical. One of the names of the goddess Dana - Virgo was feminine
in the form of a name See

O. Afanasiev wrote: “Virgin (from the san Skr. Diva)

ny obp: SV1 T SYAYLIVa> ' SHSTA>>2 - See how personified-'
The image of the heavenly vault is mentioned in the "Word about

Igor's Regiment, Analogue of the Proto-Slavic God Diva

can be considered the Chaldean god Nebo, whose cult in

The Naooli in N a °y expanded to Irzy> Egypt and the Slaves of the other
rГохы a Г1 Р Г Н Т° Ю cat . ast Р°Ф° ю » Imaginations of people
p NNI V bu 3aGIbeiIb ne0a - pa DAY of the heavenly skele-
In the Pyramid Texts (3000 BC) we find the
The glory of Isis over the slain Osiris.

The immense power of grief in the words of Isis:

The sky merges with the earth,

A shadow on Earth now,

The Sky has already fallen to Earth 3.

These same words describe the defeat of Prince Igor:

The sound of the Divya's voice is calling the tree...

Her World covered 4.

Already hit the Earth 3.

r^„? BRIDGE ' images 1 form of both texts are completely identical
In modern language it sounds like this:

The sky is falling, calling low.

Darkness has darkened the Light.

__ The sky has already fallen to Earth.

BC. e. 3 ∗ 1 GerODOGOM, the cult of the Golden Plough among the Scythians arose in 1500 BC

du: in with ^–'m'^^bb t ^b9.–TT.^ K s E t” I praise “ on " riro –

WITH. U7. M ∗ TIE M ' DR ev, Issg ipetskie mifi'–m,–L., 1956.

^ A word about Igorev's regiment.– M„ 1955 – S 21
1 a m j p.– P. 25.

The name of the sky god Div has been preserved in ancient Ukrainian
myths and archaic ritual songs.

Oh, Div, Div and Lado,

But tell me the truth, Goat.

"The God mentioned in the treaties of Igor and Svyatoslav is also
Greek Zeus, Slavic Div, or Sovarog. It is about
This deity is spoken of by Helmhold, calling him the god of
the gift of Heaven; Procopius also speaks of him. He is the god of gods, |
their forefather, or, as the Slavs still call him, the great
who (older) old God, Prabog (Great–grandfather, Ancestor) – }
"Father of Heaven."

See is the masculine beginning of the Universe, light, and Virgo
(Dana – Lelya) – feminine, embodied water.

Lada

One of the most ancient pagan goddesses
Lada, goddess of harmony in nature, love in marriage, mother–
the nurse of the World (the world of people). The baby on her head
was the personification of light, and the apple in his hand contained the same
an idea similar to the egg of Latona in Roman mythology. The egg is
the beginning of all things. Ya. Golovatsky compared Lada to
the Indian goddess Bhagavani, the Cybele of Phrygia 2 . In Ukrainian
In the Russian freckles, Lada is addressed as follows: "Bless,
Mother, oh mother Lada, mother, call for spring" 3 . In the south
them Slavs:

The willow tree is a beautiful rose,

To you, Lada, holy God,

Lado, listen to us, Lado]'

Lada, as already mentioned, is the mother of twins: Leli (Da¬
nii) – embodied water, and Polelya – embodied light. Bo–
the mother goddess who gave birth to the basic principles of the world

of the structure and astral cult - fire and water, was and is
a particle of the Universe. It carried within itself the first causes of existence,
therefore it was not symbolized by any light, representing a cult
fire and water in one deity. It is quite likely that in
In primitive times, the name of the goddess Lada sounded somewhat different. In
conditions of linguistic community of the ancestors of the Slavs with Indo-Iranian-
we tribes, when words were monosyllabic, the name La-

'Ukrainian Folk Songs.- K., 1954.- Vol. 2.- P. 311.

2 Holovatskyi Ya. AT. An outline of Old Slavic fables and
mnphology.- Lviv, 1860.-S. 25.

Ch'rinchenko B. D. Dictionary of the Ukrainian language: In 4 volumes.- K.,
1908.- Vol. 2.- P. 340.

4 S n e g i r e v I. N. Russian folk ancestors and religious
dy.- M., 1837. Vyp. 1,-S. 14.

Lphrodita Lyada with a pigeon and a vegetable. 525 to ... e

yes it sounded, perhaps, like Rada <Ra n„\ ;

Water". This conclusion D * 1 meant "Soyuz-

investigators. Thus, academician I. G. "Rats" many TO-
NU was quite common zakgi?aT» ° °? ,She: * In ancient times -
skins faith could turn into "G l/l! R " 3 L Name
squirrel (squirrel)' There is and P - isya , and white > and then - on
' ' There are hydronyms, for example:

zhivotimh^ va.'ik'y f.° un “' p £ named by some

No. i. - p. 82-vin 1 iesgnik zoologNya AN UkrSSR - Yult

1976.- S. 217. Zhirychsky dwellings from the bones of mamoiits, - K.,

The forest lake near Kyiv also has the ancient name Vody
Advice.

Lada and the twin gods Lelya (Dana) and Giolel were
borrowed by the Hellenes from Scythia and wore the same somewhat different

their names: Latona, Diana and Apollo Ritual song
"And we sowed millet, sowed, Oh, Look, Lada, sowed, sowed*
O. O. Potebnya dated it back to the 19th century, led by M. O. Maksimovich,
studying Ukrainian myths about Lada, he identified her with
The Golden Pania is the mother of the Sun god 2.

Most of the pagan gods of Kievan Rus are known
to us from folklore sources: songs, carols, and proverbs.
Thousands of carols reflect ancient history, mythology,
logy and social structure of Kyiv and Rus. On antiquity
Slavic folklore is also evidenced by songs collected in the Rhodope Mountains.
mountains, where Orpheus and Alexander the Great are even mentioned.
of the Kedonian...

However, the lack of research on domestic mythology
logy also affected the incompleteness of our knowledge about Lada,
in particular about its astral meaning. In the dictionary of Vatserada
(13th century) Lada is explained as Venus - the Roman name
Aphrodite of Heaven. The Hesychian Dictionary reports that
In ancient times, Aphrodite was called Lada ("wife",
"wife*). This name supposedly comes from the name of the river
Ladon in Arcadia. However, we know from Herodotus that
The homeland of Latona (Lada) was the country of Hyperboreans.
(Scythia). There is still a river Lada in Ukraine - the
the current of the Tanva River (Tany - Dany). There is also the Ladava River -
tributary of the Dniester. In the 3rd millennium BC on the territory of Nad¬
The Pelasgians-Leleges (Trypillians) lived in the Dnieper region, who later
settled Arcadia in the Balkans. Lada was the main
goddess of the Pelasgians. The totem of this people is the bird Gaister -
symbolized the Dawn. This once sacred bird is still
in Ukraine has not lost its halo of holiness, and its name
means "Dawn". At that time, there was already a letter-sound on the Dnieper
the copper alphabet, which later came to the Phoenicians and
Pelasgians of Italy (14th-13th centuries BC). Considering the
explanations given by Vácerad and Hezykhias and knowing about
the Hellenes' inheritance of Pelasgian culture, we see that
Ancient Greek Aphrodite is ancient Lada, this is the goddess
Kievan Rus, Lada - Zorya (Evening Star) - Roman
Venus.

"Holovatsky Ya. AT. Ochsrk of the Old Slavonic Basposlonia
n mythology, - S. ZO.

^Maksimovich M. AND. Assembly soch.- K., 1877.- Vol. 2.-

P. 516. 518.

On the territory of Ukraine,

The sky appears as a celestial body
Tilo (the deity of the cosmic
fire) and at the same time as a "small
"rain" or dew - good
the spirit that gives birth to life.
Many people talk about this.
no carols and almsgiving, but
also the myth "Dawn, keys,
dew and honey" that he studied
O. Potebnia, M. Marr. For
M. Marrom, the aforementioned myth
was brought from Nadchorno-
M0 R' I to the Iberian Peninsula-

Eos is the Ukrainian Zorya, which pro- “4“' There | m ' I Zorya typed-
The other nodu-rosu pa lomlyu lo U Basques form Izar. Zbe¬

traces of myth were also found. On the one hand,
_ l „_ „ . him from Basque dialects

what .i2,oi£IlTE"?- ,m ; no ,zar in gitiv Dv °r' 4 -

nou Astrata, Gog^&skaT" <GREEK ° YU M °'

chasno*u E Babilo^G ^ ™ y

symbol of the Evening Star (Venus) and the goddess Ishtar was
"In the SHEPPIykyaV * vsn ^rn) and life-giving do-

votovnyy «ryasyy lpibnnyy 0 ” Pr<> ne(' es,, in V0 AU or zhi-
WITH the Star (Venus) P or D ^ ik *' ,tso is correlated
by the Sun " (Aphrodite 3 nTbGsna) ЯИ |И pv R? v "'F*»-

"horn

bush. F ' but D a Fna turns into laurel

The days "a" to "" went 3 be R' gi »

6 A

The appearance of the Dawn - the Messenger (Venus) in the sky announces that
The sun at this moment entered the main constellation of Perun.
(Sagittarius), and it was with the appearance of the first stars of the constellation Peru
A baby is born in Lada - the god of the winter sun.
standing. This is the astral meaning of the ancient
Frets.

Lelelya – Dana, Polelelya

Lelya and Polel are the twin children of the goddess Lada.
embodied water and light. According to the Scythians, according to the report of Gsrodot,
Polelus (Apollo) was called Oitosir.

Lelya in Ukraine, Asia Minor, Greece, Rome
commonly known as Dana or Tana. This is the goddess
year.

The cult of Dana was widespread from the late Paleolithic to
to the 20th century AD. The names of the rivers Dnieper and
ro, Dniester, Don, Danube, Daina, Donets. The word Dana is
compound: Oa ("water") plus na ("nenya") means "Water-
Mother". Numerous myths about the twins of the goddess Lada Dana
(Lslyu) and Polelya are described by domestic ethnographers.
These pagan gods were once borrowed by the Hellenes from Scythia.

About the homeland of the mentioned gods, about how they
landed on the island of Dslos, Herodotus tells in detail.
Goddess Danae is an incomparable beauty, a chaste Virgin,
that gives life, the magicians of all things
lively and at the same time strict,
but also a fair judge. Yes
to be judged publicly and harshly
at a large gathering
kind of in the markets on their day
of the week - Friday. Rome
The historian Lucan so characterizes
terizes it: "The altar of the Scythian
Diana is no more merciful than
"Altar of Taranis" (Celtic
the name of Perun).

The emergence of the cult of Dana
dates back to the pre-Indo-Palestinian period
about Dana, preserved
Prehistoric songs were sung. Known
My ethnographer and folklorist
D. Lspky believed that "Virgin

folk myths (mistress Pai, nsk1 . ia . 1GpgiN ts Ya , d _,
mermaids) is a water goddess of the 16th century, Vologda, picture
Dana. "ha.skull"

AND."

On the territory of Ukraine, folklore has been preserved that transmits
pru — R Doinu' Ф ПР ° В0Й0В,,И " In "ershnitsa Danu - Dni,.

Doyna walks over the water,

Doyna asks the ford.

Doina did not get into the ford,

And Doina got on the trail,

Ninth, drowned the horses,

On the tenth, she swam away on her own.

Bukovina cried,

That Doina herself swam away.

Considering the variants of the given song, S. Semchyn-

Ienna VVazha<; mo/, the Danish and Romanian name Do, you borrowed
respect for the Ukrainian Dan. He writes that in the Ukrainian

And™!";

g ~g~ *

The Slavic maiden was also called "ON 11"

Water, the beginning of things, is eternally beautiful, eternally fresh.
was a virgin . at the same time a woman - the wife of Sonpyo U
In Divograd (later - Mag deburg) stood her hp them Pp with
identical Dani, I. Gol„iits.„y „1G .p"tis„„'
The Ephesian Diana, or Artemis, represented water as an action

MaGv^GG NNYA 1 ShaNUIaLaSYA ** D*“ ' simultaneously as

The goddess Dana was also identified with Tanais - on

warlike DiG- /iigьpra'^^as'taayaG-- nershniII" with

himself 1 D™Gyu'O' P D °y a A '° bOYU 3 D >' ,IMM ' Figure
ИХо ПадГРус" ' TL, " ,,MV * «™«Р>.

mnfoloiyai.— S. Ts ,0." " I F ' °' I0, ' K hundred |H>Slavmnskogo fableslopii and

L.. 1971, -S.° !7|.

Id...., The Tale of Igor's Campaign,— 1455

WITH. 223-224.' a ' ьCH ' 11 Poaticheskie cut slovenly. T. AND,-

them pessn,—■^Nariiiiina.^'kya'z.'^'t^^!.^^*^*^^^^^^ " S,,od,shh people-

66

Friday was considered the day of Dan. On this day you cannot
was to work. The symbol of Dana was the linden tree. The attribute
Athena is an owl. As the lunar water goddess Dana (Tanu)
symbolized by a snake (snake). The symbol of Polel was a maple tree.
According to the beliefs of the ancient Slavs, maple and linden are brother and sister.
Sculptures of a goddess named
Fridays.

Perun. The month is Vasily,

Stribog — Sagittarius

Psrun — the primal god — is mentioned in the text of the treaties
with Byzantium in 907 and 945, where it is about the oath of soldiers
Rus' by the names of Perun 1 and Volos.

However, the cult of Perun in the Middle Dnieper, as it was established
renewed by us, existed even before the settlements of the early Tri¬
field (4th millennium BC) in the era of the lunar zodiac. In
Ukrainian folklore, despite the extraordinary
the antiquity of the cult of Perun, many myths have been preserved,
beliefs, legends, proverbs and rituals associated with it
by name.

Perun (Riogyp, Ragosh) in Russian, Ukrainian, and
also in Polish and Slovak it means "shining"
ka". The suffix -un in Slavic languages is a sign of the active person
(runner, jumper, sorcerer). Linguistics and mythology give
we have reason to assume that the Roman god of the sea was Neptune
(Unequal) has a Slavic name and was originally Proto-Slavic
Yansky deity - the brother of Perun from the Dnieper region.
The name comes from the words pytun (one who drinks), nepitun (one who does not drink).
(one who does not drink, non-drinker). It is indeed, the salty sea
the water is not suitable for drinking. Later, when the memory of
Perun in the ancient world gradually faded away, and Zeus
Having acquired his traits, Neptune became the brother of Zeus.

Perun - Pre-Indo-European and Proto-Indo-European
god of all Indo-Europeans. In Serbian, Bulgarian,
In Czech folklore, this god has the same name as in the East.
The Lithuanians and the Slavic tribe of the Prussians called
The Norse people (Regkipakh, Regkipih). In the Scandinavians
cs — Thor 2, who rides through the sky in a chariot drawn by
two goats, spewing sparks and thunder from the clouds 3 . Likewise

1 Throughout Syropae, the 4th day of the week was known as Psrundan ('Giugmiav) and was dedicated to the god of thunder. See: Sheppard D. Myths of the Slapia- of paganism.— M., 1849.

F a s m s r M. Ztymological dictionary of the Russian language: In 4 volumes,— M„ 1971.—T. Z, — S. the 24th

"Lezhe L. Slavyanskayamnfologiya.— Voronezh, 1908.— P. 56 - 00.
C* 67

rain 1 Parji nl S - GYa ^indi ys!ai\ G mifah'*! blessing ™ them
vyan bui Stribog Stpyblg * a ShZSh " ,E ««nyh slo-

with the name su:„>T<Сь«я. R bypo “1»«““

we ^ 3 r^6me" M o i !,"eG," aRODZHENN ” Mi ““” (D«Ukha),
Perun. In turn to astral myths „p 0

»-з“:Глю„™г'.ДгГр у ^^ 'до

:p=EE^;=

Slavic IIG^.asgGG ~ NaZV ? FR^ko-proto-

no Ukrainian SSR. Name //I' gg FR ak, ytsami on tere-
Iranian (Iabul, which was used 1 K I ° M ° T0 ^, was harvested from

«g to A ”“™-

ielasgi.. T.i«

” ID Sh№ '>™ ™ «ON.U-R
The Ukrainian word холвИТ Ь£ИЇЇЛійі£ з^'Г
h — "clergy" (Dvorechiya). U ,y ''

forms Lasim zd R (ж r C) TpT • MK ' ИТСЯ ? a F'*l* has scored
The male name 'Y«s«l/ R ' gtyap' has ALREADY APPEARED modern
"L - Sga R°D avnya carol confirms this-

Saint Basil kneaded the dough.

Pies of hell, bukatiya, rogatiya.

Here the Moon is still feminine. The cake (molded) symbolizes
worships the Moon, he was an ancient sacrifice to the Moon
only in the Dnieper region and among the Etruscans.

So, the named deities appeared on the territory of the Se¬
the Middle Dnieper and the Northern Black Sea region back in the era
Indo-European community (or more precisely, Pre-Indo-European-
In Ukraine they say about the Moon: “It is the ancestor of the
spirit, and the stars are his relatives" or: "A goat in the field is playing with
"At the same time, there is a myth where the Moon is the head
the serpent that hides in the Milky Way, that is, in the Pra-
the tree of the World.

These are myths of various ethnocultural origins.
The first myth belonged to pastoral tribes and refers to
to the ancient pit archaeological culture. The second is
population of the Trypillian culture, as indicated by the cult of the
Zha is a symbol of the lunar goddess of water, the Great Heavenly
Mother.

The myth associated with the cult of the snake was studied by M. P. Drago-
manov on the example of a famous Ukrainian fable about peasants
on and snake. Scientists have established that only in Ukraine
folklore and the Indian Panchatantra [P'itikiyzh-
zhi (Skt.)] the myth is transmitted with its original completeness.
In other ancient versions, including those of ancient peoples,
virgins, the myth existed fragmentarily with a loss of content 1 .
M. P. Drahomanov mistakenly considered the homeland of the myth
India for the sole reason that snakes supposedly don't drink water.
loka, and in India, they say, milk was a symbolic
victim. However, even the author of this work has repeatedly
I had to see in the Chernihiv region how domestic snakes
in Ukrainian houses they drank milk from saucers, as it was
back in Trypillian times. The myth of the peasant and the snake, undoubtedly
Apparently, it is older than the version about the Indian Raja and the snake.
The Rigveda reports two deities of India in theriomorphic
form. These are the same as on the Dnieper: Aja (Aia) - "Ko¬
"za" or "Goat" and Lhibudkhnya (AIiBhiDbpua) - "Snake gli¬
bin" 2 .

Myths about the attributes of Perun (goat or goat) and the lunar
The goddesses (serpents or snakes) originated, as we said, back in
the period of pre-Indo-European community in the Northern Pri¬
Black Sea region.

'Dragomanov M. P. The Tale of Bohdan Khmelnytsky // Collection.
Philological Society named after T. G. Shevchenko,—Lviv, 1900.— T. Z. — P.

R i g v e d a. Ichbrashiye gimish.— M., 1972.— P. 47.

It seems interesting that our ancestors had an idea about Mi-
It's like the head of a snake hiding in the Milky Way.
The path. The last myth is directly related to the myth
about the tree of paradise and the snake hiding in it. Sumerians
The Dvořichians considered their ancestral homeland, which they explored, to be a paradise
Nicks are attributed to the North-Eastern Black Sea Region.
"It was in those days when the lunar zodiac of 28 constellations ("mesh-
"the moon") still preceded the solar zodiac of 12 suns
zirkhv. Long before the cult of Volosozhar (Taurus), that is
5th millennium BC.

On the antiquity of the Moon cult in the territory of the
The middle Dnieper is also sung in ritual songs that
give the myths and symbolism of the Neolithic era, which left us
rich traditions and customs in all spheres of life.

Hey, Lada's eye,

Lele Ladove,

Hey, Ladovo's eye,

The night is disappearing,

Because the eye is good.
Coming out of the water.

Ladov holiday

and brings us.

Hey, LadoI
And you, Peru,

Ogche nad LadomI
Hey, PerunsI
Let me wait.
Ladi Kupala 1.

"Eye of Lada" - the Moon, symbolizing the lunar water
goddess Dana (Lelya) - child of Lada. She emerges from the water
and brings the holiday of Lada - Kupala. The myth should be dated
an era when Oko was a common name in Egypt
beloved daughter of Ra, the goddess Tefnut. The second eye of the god Ra
was the Moon. In Egypt there is a myth about the birth of the moon
The Sun's dog is the Mountain. The same myth, but with specifics
of local cosmogony and the cult of the triad are found in the carols
and on the Dnieper: one eye is the Sun, the other is the Moon, and "in

"breast" - "bright star". The English archaeologist Dsvid
Storm Rice, who excavated in the late 1950s
the city of Harran in Turkey, found the remains
destroyed by the Turks in the 12th century. ziggurat - a temple of
clones of the Moon cult. He concluded that the cult
The Moon existed from the 4th millennium BC to the 12th century AD. So

' Kupala Songs.— K., 1970.— P. 2.1.

Mats M. 3. Drevnseginstskis mifyi.— M.— L., 1956,-

—WITH.

83—141.

70

only in the 12th century did this cult disappear, assuming that
destroyed ziggurat in the Ottoman Empire
was the last. Christian unification in Russia under Volo¬
The death penalty was carried out so late due to the high cost of
tours of the astral cult, the powerful resistance of humane
worshippers of the Moon.

By the beginning of the 15th century, the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra was
"Lunniki" or "Lunniye techeniya" were banned
manuscripts, the so-called apocrypha, were preserved by the church. These were the remains
forgotten astrology - fortune telling by the phases and surface of the Earth
sya taking into account the location of the stars. Until the 17th century.
"Thunderers" (astrology of divination by the near future) have been preserved
skavkah), "Kolyadniki" (astrology, which also included
divination by the entrails of animals). This was a memory of
haruspices of the Etruscans and the peoples of the Black Sea and Mediterranean
The memory of the people in the Dnieper turned out to be even stronger.
literature. In Ukraine, until recently, the Moon was considered
For example: "The moon is our god, but who is our god?"
"will worship you when you are gone."

We mentioned several ancient names for God.
The modern name Moon (Ukrainian) should also be dated
you are the era of the farmers of Trypillya and the shepherd people of the old
ancient culture. We leave it to linguists to finally decide
to knit this question, we will only make assumptions about
origin of the name. Can this word, for example, be considered
given as formed from two: Men (probably a Pelasgian name

the Moon god) and Son (the name of the Moon god among the shepherds of
tribes that moved from Mesopotamia and Egypt to the Pri¬
Black Sea)? If so, then the origin of the word month should be
date to the second half of the 3rd - beginning of the 2nd millennium BC.

To the holiday of the birth of the Moon (Generous Evening)
there was a previous celebration that explained the idea of the main
and preceded it by one lunar month.

The Church designated Saint Andrew for this day, however
Ancient rituals in honor of the Moon god have survived:
a round wheat cake with honey (kaleta) is baked and
is suspended on a thread horizontally from the ceiling. Around
young men and women stand and, swinging the cake-cake around
They try to catch it with their lips and bite it off. One
The following is sung: "I am going, I am going on a black horse." The ceremony is marked b
It is believed that the Moon is waning, and on the Generous Evening (January 1)
the birth (resurrection) of the main god will occur
ha - the ancestor of Didukh-Vasyl.

In Greece, the form of Vasilya (Vasilya - Vasily) was removed
we Oazileos - "king". We have already noted that, according to Herodotus,
Therefore, among the Thracians the Moon was the queen, as in the proto-

Slavs - the Queen of Heaven or the Prince. The Temple of the Tsar
The Greeks called a palace of famous architecture a basilica.
The name of the month Vasyl in the Black Sea region is very ancient.
This is evident from the carols of the Vedas, from the folklore about Basil.
The Wise One also speaks of the Basilisk. The idea of the Basilisk is similar to
probably from the adherents of the Sun cult. Basilisk -
This is a dragon king with a crown on his head, he has the head of a rooster,
which symbolizes the Sun and fire, and the body and tail - the frog and
Snakes are a symbol of water.

Basilisk - the dragon king combines two cosmic principles
Creation: fire and water. This is a well-known myth in Ukraine.
about whether the moon is the head of a serpent (or snake), or whether it is itself
It is located in the Grandfather of the Universe - the Milky Way (Galaxy)
This myth is in Sanskrit (Rigveda) and found its way into the Bible.
I like the story of a snake hiding in a tree after
the knowledge of good and evil. Myths and other folklore
testify to the antiquity of the name of the month - Vasyl.

The Christian church waged the fiercest struggle against
the main deity of the Proto-Slavs - the Moon. At first
The new era was set by its supporters on the birthday of
the feast of St. Basil the Great and began to give
to introduce this name of a pagan deity to people. Catholics
The Order of Basil (Vasilyapi) was founded in Byzantium
(in the 4th century) supposedly according to the statute of Saint Basil himself.
When Prince Volodymyr in Kyiv converted to Christianity and
there were no more idols on the hill "outside the court of the palace", then there
a wooden church was built in honor of Saint Basil
(the main deity of the astral triad in Russia). Otherwise
people wouldn't go to church. It was the same in the Czech Republic, when there
adopted Christianity. The main pagan god there was
was Svyatovit (Dazhbog). Before the Christian church was built
The people didn't go to church. They had to invent a new god -
"St. Vitus". When it was announced that the gods were ruling in the temple
the service of St. Vitus (Svyatovit), people went to church
This was also the case in Novgorod, where a church built on the site of
these temples of Volos were called the church of St.
Vlasia.

Let us name only the most important rites of the birthday celebration.
of the Moon, which we have been able to study, and establish their
ethnogenetic place and ethnocultural content, unknown
earlier. These are: the knees of a wild boar (rocha is a sacrificial animal,
dedicated to the Sun); driving a goat; walking with a plow. Under
During the performance of the rites, carols were sung. The tracks were
adhered to strictly regulated, ritual-priestly
There was a custom to tell fortunes by looking at the entrails of an animal,
which until the beginning of the 20s was preserved in the Chernihiv region. And first

This custom was described by the Ukrainian scientist M. K. Ko¬
work 1 .

We were able to establish that fortune telling on the entrails and
other rites of the Generous Evening are similar to Etruscan rites
virgins in honor of the god Janus, borrowed by the Romans. Janus,
who ruled in the sky with the goddess of the Moon I sing, this
Sumerian god of the lunar sky An (Yan) is the god of Babylonia
(Babylon), which in translation means "gates of heaven", not
god of "doors, entrances and exits", as believed since the time of Julius
Caesar to this day. On the feast of Janus, the Etruscans baked
pies are a symbol of the Moon and a sacrifice to the ancestor god (as the
(also in Russia), congratulated each other, that is, generously
and started (actually or symbolically) important things
you to ensure their happy ending. And so on
The Russians went with a plow on this holiday - symbolically plowing,
They sowed seeds, even played wedding couples.

If we talk about Stribog of Russia, then he is the god of Etruria.

Skiv. At the end of the 3rd millennium BC they came to the interfluve
the Dniester–Danube and communicated with the inhabitants for a long time
of the Middle Dnieper. On the Probability of Prehistoric
Academician M. S. Der wrote about the ties between Russia and the Etruscans.

bell^ * h .

The Romans inherited most of the customs and

rituals of the population of the Middle Dnieper and Northern Nad–

BLACK SEA. . those _ .

As shown by the works of English archaeologists L. Woolley
(who excavated the city of Ur in Dvoricchi) and D. S. Rice (who
excavated the city of Harran in Turkey), tribes of the cult
The moons retreated from the Mesopotamia to the north under pressure from
the Sun's followers. We believe that the tribes departed
Etruscans, Jews and tribes that have provided archaeological evidence in Ukraine
well, the culture of the so-called twisted skeletons, sent
The fact that the population of the ancient archaeological site
logical culture were worshippers of the Moon, as evidenced by
the ziggurat mounds themselves and the stones on them, symbolizing
The moon. This is confirmed by numerous traditions and rituals,
preserved in Ukraine: covering the head of the deceased in the
with a cloth, throwing a handful of earth into the grave (for
essence of ocher), and most importantly – driving a goat for the Shchedrin holiday
The evening and the mysteries with the goat.

'Koro b k a N. K. To the study of Little Russian carols // Izv.
Dept. Russian ". and verbosity. Imp. AND. N, – St. Petersburg, 1902, – Vol. II.–Vmp. 3–

P. 248. ..

–Derzhapin N. WITH. Origins of the Russian people.– M.,

1946– pp. 10–25.

During that new moon, when the ilshtss entered
in the zodiac constellation, which was revered as a great deity, all
The ancient peoples of the Mediterranean practiced agriculture.
pure ritual of driving a sacred animal. In Egypt cs
was Anubis – a sacred dog (he was answered by " –
the star of the Dog – Sirishe), in Russia – the goat (Capella, "–constellation
The goat was driven and is still driven on January 1st, because
in 45 BC Julius Caesar set the beginning of the new year
on the day of the feast of the god Janus, and in Russia they celebrated this day

the birth of the Moon is the Generous Evening. Since then
The calendar new year coincides with the holiday of the Bountiful Easter.
(previously the new year in Ukraine began on the
(on the day of the vernal equinox).

The cult of the Moon – the solemn New Moon – is connected
with the celebration of the 12 sacred nights of the creation of the Universe,
when the Sun passes through the constellation Perun (Sagittarius). This
The constellation symbolized the main god of Russia - Perun.
ruch literally means "one who makes fire, throws fire,
shoots fire." Pur means "fire" (Old Greek). On the other hand
On the other hand, Perun is also Peyramun (Zend.), which means "bright
heavenly abode." "Heavenly abodes," for
According to C. Flammarion, all ancient peoples were called su¬
constellation of the lunar zodiac.

All the myths about Perun preserved in Ukraine are
They call him a shooter. Fossils similar to the one we know of are known.
arrowheads, called in Ukraine "Perun arrows"
"ly" (in Russia "devil's fingers"), and in ritual offerings
on the birthday of the Moon (January 1) during the
By the Sun of the constellation Perun (Sagittarius) they sing:

Ilya, Ilya np Vasilya.

And Vasyl has a bunch of rye.

He waves his whip, he smells of rye.

It is known that the prophet Elijah is Perun, and Vasily is Mi¬
Perun - Sagittarius - a character in most carols
cosmogonic and ethnogenetic content.

The holiday of Svarog was celebrated when the Sun, entering the
the constellation of Perun, meets its first stars. January 1 in the constellation
the Moon is born in the constellation of Perun, and this is reflected in
mythical connections between the Moon and Perun, and on January 6, at the
The Sun's movement of the last stars of the constellations Moon and Star
(Venus) create water! This day is a birthday celebration
Dana.

Celebration of the New Moon in the constellation Perun – Generous
Evening and driving a goat date back to the "Pyramid Texts," which
In solemnities like these, peoples held their festivals

Monumental sculptures from the Bushi Cave of the Vii.i.nkoy Oil.

eat-

(a hat is a symbol of power among pastoral tribes),

4) traditions of agricultural life in.

Because the goat was a totem animal, ".yiddai

hand with Perun and was revered on a par with him. D. Shspshng

7 5

believed that Stribog was a one-sided image of
the gender of Perun – his embodiment in the air 1 ∗

The one-syllable name of the god – Stry – testifies to
his antiquity is on the level of the god of heaven, in time he arose
The name Stry-god is as ancient as the gods of Trypillia and
ancient pit archaeological cultures: Div, Sur (Tsur),
Yar, Tur Ru-s (Ra), Da-na, Da-zh-bog. These gods already existed
vales in the 4th –3rd millennium BC. e. Was the name Stribog a name
deity, which embodied only one side of the essence of the
the hunting god of the ancient Slavs - Perun, was that the name
another god, or the name of Perun in another tribe?

Perun is the constellation of the zodiac - Sagittarius. Peyramup
means the constellation of the lunar zodiac. As shown above,
in Russian mythology, the Sun, Moon and Dawn are born in
the period of the winter solstice, i.e. in the constellation of Perun
(Sagittarius). Semantically, etymologically and phonetically Pe¬
rune – Hyperion (lerime), who, according to the Greek
mythology, the children were Helios, Selene, and Eos.

Even today, Slavic names in honor of pagan ones are known.
gods: there is a male name Perun (Czech Republic, Bulgaria) and a female
the name Perunika (Bulgaria) and . It is believed that these names are
were dug up during Christianity from the 14th to the 16th centuries. So it is not surprisi

Let's compare the Slavic etymology of names: Perun and
Stry-god.

As for the meaning of the name Perun, in Slavic languages
We, as Vasmer writes, could have been the one who struck first.
Vasmer hastily concludes that the name Perun does not have
affinities with Lithuanian Regsipaz, Old Prussian
Regsipik, in Latvian Regsiopz (thunder, oak god), and indeed
does not give the general Slavic meaning of this name

no – lightning 3 .

Ukrainian folklore, unfortunately, was not used
in resolving etymological issues related to mythology
the history of Kievan Rus, in particular with the myths about Perun –
god of rain, lightning and thunder 4 . In Ukrainian proverbs
and beliefs Perun was mentioned until our time: "Perun is the
dug and killed two sheep in the field. We must take the killed sheep while
still warm, turn their feet where their heads were, and their heads,
where the feet were, and sprinkle clay on them. Then the sheep will come to life."
(V. H'natyuk). Proverb: "After the rain, all kinds of herbs grow"

1 Sh s p p m y i' D. Myth of the Slassh people.– pp. 57–59.

'Vasmer M. Ztimologichssky slish.iri, russkogo lanzika.–
T. P. 246.

3 Lizhe L. Slavic mythology.– S. 56.

4 Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary. V. Z t.– K.,
1967,– 'G. 2,– P. 777.

la, and Peru.. s t – ; ешлля : а.«в =; ^. |: r :

with = GENEALOGY–

They call it the Indian tszkR named after the boya Stry. Mo–
Now let's turn to ST ™. c) Stry still "and P began–

in the Rav language (one of the a »l KO rsnem –str– well
ku 19th century. meant air in the languages of Akh. Bulgarian–

known and quite widespread in at[i ' thunder . Serbo–

In Slovak strekam means tr < ' strip . Slovak and

Min) borrowed from Proto-European.^# _ ^ because] In gr(^ Ui bliksav–

SLAVIC LANGUAGES S R ^ P um Similar to THAT
ki in the air. This is the same ь° >' .VI) formed during the

NAME Perun (the one who b∗ „ Slavic languages on

with the help of the suffix –У»–. 1 – ™ '„pybun), so with the help of
The protagonist is an Anonymous person of this name – Stri–

the suffix –ets– was formed "indicates vlesty–

^P–6S" –

this is Perun and the zodiac constellation Sagittarius,

Perun is an ancient name

which was a deity, and “In 4 Sagittarius of the later
Sagittarius. Prologue “*But was there a name
coming, than names / PeruNot also the name of this
Stry-god, syakhroie- RU is close to Rus, called-

zodiacal with U 3, P"'.7p era "and Stribog?
divine constellation P RU . . toponyms,

These mythologists, archeologists,

stories Allow R*y»ya» slov -„„. people of Strnboga
important from the point of view of Umi Podn i P r OV 'ya was on¬
lived somewhere near and r - Stribog was revered shz-

very close to them, these related tribes
■iiie in Kyiv as a battle in • after a thousand-year conflict

partially mixed with Ru . orylOS I in Sagittarius

GuGrShch M G^leMROsT. in yajmu Tzhs lost the original
divine meaning.

TrTGch ..... V. d- cH57-59!

! f a s P -s'r ' m Iological Dictionary of the Rue Yaz-ka,-

Vol. 3.- P. 246.

77

on the territory of the M ° Zh " and in " navigation

toponyms. (The word god is common, taken * in hydronyms and

va'^sanskr)'] ^ oindoev P 0 «ey subsgrit; K (^ Ж ' ~

astral^gods, i'r^k^nG&gïГя' VN " N0SIly name,,a
acquired the names of the tribes and.',„ni pi X WHICH they lived,
IN HIS tribal territory vG and R pG;L^ EЖHO From that, on
So it was in Dvoricci ■ p7 and ii R ° T,Ka I?' had two names'.

Middle Dnieper. District hydronym "kots2K M ° RI ' " a

spreads from the Eastern Cape» .! „ . K0 R enem –sg R– po–

\ /i Danube (I–Str), in Ver^. om 'p DSHI ' TR0M (D an ∗–Str)

Arrow and others On the piy ... ' Sg LUga, Sgriy,

mute with the root –1topo–
mongrel and n. on the rivers, 1" Stro,,aok "> Strop on, Stri–

g KI ,ShaI “ a –

toponyms of the root –sto– 1)0 pt..,–.p ri K X 1 g – D – G 'DROIIMY and
Pripyat and W. VoZ. 1 " SYUAZH ' ZH " Upper

the resident of "LG ∗ tni """ and where once before,.

and–or –idpoXG^^^GGSIG 1 ' 0 " 1

of wild Go„GiG„a"™hi;Thdo™ Γ R ∗"“

Apennine PI.OSTRI, YsyaZhlT 'im – Ais 'F iya ~

The NYA of these tribes on the odium of the

Stry (IV–X TYS. don o U) ioliyu ∗ U R °“ | "' gu Ch™»
their resettlement took place on the noni II SC D ,“"° "∗ 3 “ ri, ' k “ m '

... B "ED,.ITS", Ostrovu

also "Russian" 'bu"

in particular bronze liver ■. p ∗ p, |' Judging by the finds,
Russian fortune tellers for –п и <° '••■''Uzhila et–

The Etruscans gave places to the hare'Ipp!' 0 G0MU and WHAT, god

(Satr–es) was the main deity', Gt M ∗' b ° G Satres
"ethically the names Stri and Satr are identical"
Satr–es – Stri–god Etruscan", SIIPYA »„; H Proved – Ш»
Diacal constellation Sagittarius 1 O^r^a^y'b^golovtsh bo_

slov ' yai1 – k – s.

1 Ib ~nem„ rovikiy l i Harsekii(l i .. >FU(. ki _ s

the Etruscans, similar to Perun in Russia. According to the Etruscans,
By what cosmogonic doctrine was the world created in 12 weeks?
shine, and the Creator with heavenly signs – constellations
zodiac – determined the change of eras.

We will show that the main constellation-deity of the Etruscans
was Perun - Stry-bog - Satr-es. Above, speaking of
The Moon (Basil, Didukh) and the feast of the Generous Evening, we
showed that the Roman god Janus was also an Etruscan god
Janus's feast, like the feast of the birth of the Moon, is Shchedrin's feast.
On the eve of the New Moon in Ukraine, this is the holiday of the solemn New Moon,
which was celebrated by all the peoples of the Eastern Mediterranean
sea on those days when the sun enters that constellation of the zodiac which
was honored as the main deity by this people. Among the Etruscans,
and after them, among the Romans, the feast of Janus was celebrated when
The sun passed the central stars of the constellation Sagittarius. So,
Stry, Stribog - the tribal name of Perun among the Etruscans, who
lived on the territory of Russia in those ancient times. This influenced the
cult and rituals of other tribal associations of the Etruscans. Holiday
Christmas during the winter solstice was also Etruscan
a holiday later passed on to the Romans in the form of the Saturnalia,

The etymology of the name _Saturn is the addition of the name
Satr to the name of the Etruscan sky goddess Turan: Satr-Tu-
Saturn. The Romans also had Saturn, the god of the sky.
was symbolized by the constellation Sagittarius, that is, Satres, the Archer.
God, Perun.

According to Herodotus, the Greeks called
Etruscans named after Tyrrhenus, the son of the Lydian king, who
led the Etruscans out of Lydia during a famine. Etruscans in Greek
Herodotus reports the habitation of this tribe
people in the ethnonymic region we have considered and the names
He writes about the Tirsa - the Getae, where
gsts is the common name of many peoples of the Northern Black Sea region.
Nomorians, like the Scythians (or Americans these days).

From this Greek name for the Etruscans - !IG5E-
poi or yig.cha in the geographical area we specified on
In the south and west of Ukraine we have corresponding hydronyms and so
Synonyms: Tiras (Danastres), Tiraspol, Tyre (Asia Minor)
etc.

As a conclusion, let us compare the results of linguists on de-
The encryption of the name Iigha^eii with ancient myths, reflecting
them in Ukrainian carols, about the duel of the Pe¬ tribe
rune with the Tura-Olenya tribe.

Academician Abayev considers the name iigdaveii as a compound
from two words: the first part Tir - Tur - "spring" (Iran.) and
the second genitive is "deer" (Iranian). The whole name is translated as
"swift deer". We know that the name Tur in the pre-

Indo-European Community
signified the zodiacal constellation
the constellation Taurus, which was
hunting deity of the East
GO of the Mediterranean Sea in

IV-III thousand. BC

meant the Sky of Taurus. Therefore
correct translation
ouds: "heavenly deer* or
"tribe of deer*, "pleiad"
deer* whose main
The oog was Tur. Indeed, in
In the Carpathians there were also
Deer are now being hunted, and therefore
the tribes that lived there
and A, ~y 'YOUR NAME IS OLENYAMN.'

I|d Karpat we and trace-

——and a _, 50cm is the direction of propagation

m TOPONYMS with the root -SGV-

iiy'"tshti' 0 3 " v ^ izh « !N " p «i yush'ya- . in carols, these own

Monday slab from Us,po", /Odesa Native "fragments*

"R° Per, G" K Im ia

world, thunders with a bow and sets off for the pop^ THAT HE 0 barely gets up

sia for Tour — Deer 1, L vania - v,n chases-

falcon sitting on a strange ^ and it R opy - Aims at
they do not shoot them- for not long. In dsrevi \. R UR 1 falcon of good-

This is to help the hunter » iuzhT^cheshish 0 ' ”' 3 zh- K,L obI_

SYA about the fact that the Pepun tribe ., , D ' Obviously . In the myth Goes-

horns (In mythology - a symbol! -V „ Gur V|ddav his

not the Prastruks tribe recognized Peru “in - Peremoje-
The star of Peru on the castle of Tsuzf'Gtu^GtG ∗° zhestv '>” su-
Stry-god, constellation Sagittarius - Satois 3 Pe ALL CULT
The tribe advanced to the chi∗i™, atr 'es - Defeated

Myam -irastr^skGv in which and 4 3 ^T° SYA 3 Other ve¬
elk new -TudG a ”. E o ba ^ An : T “ Ui¬

the name of the main deity of the sky was also given r° ^ NaZV ” D °'
The name Saturn. In the sky, Saturn was formed.

-X ? mi p ogies Etrus - v ™ ь-

understand the commonality of many traditions G „°ц^ N 'a RADOZVOLOYUT
Russoid population of Ancient RomeTi ~ Cha -Ch U et '
This includes fortune telling and territory “in the country-
lightning, generosity and the entrails of animals,
national dishes (bo™ sausage CULT “ in ' ritual and. national-

What else? All these traditions and also ba-
« 0 C ' Traditions and customs in Ancient

The Romans were the result of the ethnocultural influence of the peoples
Northern Black Sea region through the mediation of the Etruscans
Skiv - Lelegs.

Dazhbog (Yarilo - Svarozhich)

Dizhbog is the name of the Sun god in Russia, older than
the names Yarilo and Svarozhich. Dazhbog has no characteristics
movement associated with the zodiac. The name Dazhbog should be attributed to
to that era of primitive society, when such concepts,
how the sun, the sky, the water, the woman, the song were expressed in one word
or words of the same root. Back then, words were still the same
components, but gradually became more complicated, appeared
differences also exist in the names of the sun, sky, water, etc.

Here are vivid examples of the names of the sun, sky, water, woman,
According to the author, on the one hand, the population of Trypillia
archaeological culture, and on the other hand - ancient
pit (spinal cord).

Trypillya

Oh my God - The Sun
Da-na - Water-mother
See the bright sky
Doiya - woman
Uncle

Oliysh (Lyg.) – song
1) apyN (ir.) – song
women's choir, etc.

This is how we can approach the identification of the language substrate from narrative era and culture. Ukrainian archaeological
the name of the goddess of embodied water, Dana (Tana), was removed and preserved on the Don and in Anatolia the ancient Slavic
form Tapaih, and in Athens, even in Pelasgian times, the prefix "a"
AiNspa, who, like Tapaih, was first the goddess of the incarnation
water. Attempts to decipher the Trypillian script
using the Pelasgian sound alphabet allow
to argue that the names of the gods Da-zh-bog, Da-na, Div (d.-gr.
Dey) should refer to the population of Trypillia, and the names
I'us, Yarilo, (Yar) - to the shepherd tribes of "crouched"
skeletons* of the ancient pit culture. The word rus (rus)
meant "sun" and "water", and later, like the Scythian Api,-
"water" and "earth". In connection with the author's conclusions about the ts, that in the time of Herodotus the Scythian plowmen were called Rus, we remain an accurate solution to the question of etymological convergence
pin, mig and igage we will leave to the linguists:

Dashiyoyampikes
(crooked bones)

Ra (ru. ro) is the Sun

yg, lig, lugua - sun, sky

Rus - water (ancient Celtic)

Wife

Runa - song

etc.

E

ги$ – гигих – гягиз – аг-агаге;
yaig – ziag – ag-agage;
ig – igiya – giz.

The antiquity of the name of the Sun is evidenced by the fact that that this name lacks the element of movement along the zodiac. This the name existed before it was acquired by ancient astronomy information about the zodiac. Names of the Sun Soarozhic (son of Sva-

horn) is directly related to the zodiac. Yarilo – Son¬
this is the vernal equinox, that is, the era when there were already
the 4 phases of the Sun depicted on the Trypillian
vessels.

The Sun, born within the constellation Peru on December 25th
nya,– ts Sun-infant (winter), Sun of spring – Yary¬
who is identical with Prometheus and Hercules - a person
according to ancient Greek mythology. The sun of the summer solstice
standing - the seven-headed Semiyar-Semyarylo (Simargl) and
The sun of the autumnal equinox is an unarmed old man. On
In Russia there was also an image of the young Sun of ethical principles,
similar to the image of the Egyptian Horus, who has one eye
was the Sun, the second was the Moon. This mythological image
preserved to our times Ukrainian carols, in which
given the features of the astral cult in the Middle
Dnieper.

Even the main gods of the astral triad could not exist
without the goddess Zora. The carol sings:

Because in the right face there is a bright sun,

And in the left cheek the moon's ashes,

And on his chest is a bright star.

This image of the Sun, along with other data, indicates
about the long and direct cultural contacts of the peoples of the territory
Ukraine with Egypt. Conclusion, to what time do the so¬
the gods of the Middle Dnieper region, can be made from
that in the oldest Indian myths about the Christmas holidays
Sun and Moon (December 25, January 1) and Kupala (June 23)
It is spoken of as outdated, common.

The Sun Gods of our ancient ancestors were never
The new Sun, born in the zodiacal circle,
the constellation Pisces and announced as Christ - Lhe (d.-svr.), which means
the Sun, was the same Iranian and Khazar god
Suns - Horse with a slightly updated meaning. And etymology
Hymnologically and semantically, Chore and Christ (Christ) are identical.
peaceful struggle between the ideologies of the Moon cult and the Sun cult
this, which lasted for several millennia, prevented
the introduction of Christianity in Russia.

Cults of the sun gods - Iranian and Khazar

. „ ipethgь who Ra and Babylonian Bar-

bhlapo ~

T^Tpr»r G . ««■ ■>»“»«•

the cult of the new Sun – Lh.

Star

Zorya – S^em R n U omo V r'zh £

and the goddess of all the gods of the OPO, compared to

possessed some former atr p ^ chernoM orya. i. not

little anthropomorphic. because of Aphrodite

can be completely °™ t however was endowed

Heavenly, not with the Roman I R of Aphrodite Heavenly
This goddess is also a beautiful goddess of later peoples.

(YH.PI.,, and r.„.,ëe„l,«koI ^ s ^GG R i i sh. i a „o.–
changed its features. 3°P* the content of the moment of people–
a huge mystery of the Moon, the Sun and the Stars,
the formation of the triad of astral bsh. ^ I ' ory announces and
Announcing about the people ^ few myths about the pre–

about the beginning of the creation of the Universe, "he worked on

the beautiful goddess of Russia – Zorya^ ^ the oldest myths:

^“Pl M yuch!. $ai med*. This Myth about the dawn is fragmentary
but has been preserved even today, if we

Restoration of such: m * I am a folklorist, mi–

The early history of their fragments is called U F ^ u Pote bni ne

The philologist–philologist limited himself to the conclusion that
there was such an opportunity. is strongly associated in

In the people Myth * 3orYa ' ^G) 'z^ the essence of the myth has already been lost. The w
a single indivisible whole. Pots(–, IYa dedicated to separate
,^part of their search . P rescue from persecution–
phragmsitam: a girl who transforms in an instant
The eye that catches up with the 1st, in the hour Saved

Go to the well or the linden tree, and to the Dawn

fragment of the myth the story releases the Sun into the sky

∗»»■ - —■ 1

∗. Path ". -G"

Tambov, 1909. - P. 69.

83

which becomes a well. "Holy dew" falls on the ground, which
fertilizes the earth. Bees drink the dew and bring honey.
Life is born.

When telling the myth about Lada, we have already retold it
content and talked about how fragments of HIS allow
identify this work with the Hellenic myth of Apollo and
Daphne.

The Hellenes preserved the memory of Helios (the Sun), Selene,
Nu (Moon) and Eos (Dawn) —children of Perun (Hyperion —
son of Height). The Sun, the character of our myth, reigned
long before the 5th millennium BC, that is, in the 4th-3rd millennium BC. This
is evident from the fact that in the 2nd millennium BC a character of Hellenic
myths already had the son of Helios, Apollo. It was he who directed
Paris' arrow into Achilles' heel during the siege of Troy and so on
helped us date the domestic myth. Bees and honey allowed
to determine the birthplace of the myth - Northern
Black Sea region, Middle Dnieper region and Pobuzhye. It is
in this limited area, as experts say, they drove
There are wild bees.

Oxford University professor mythologist Max
Miller proved that the name Daphpa means Dawn in Sanskrit.
because among the Greeks the word Daphpa originally meant the Star.
(It was only under the influence of myth that the name Dafpa acquired a new meaning.
The laurel is an evergreen. Fleeing from Apollo, Zeus
The tree turned into a laurel bush - a symbol of eternal life
Thus, among the Hellenes in the 3rd millennium BC, the beautiful goddess disappeared.
Zorya. All that remained of her was a glimmer of the former Zorya.
ri — Eos.

Aphrodite of the sky (Uranile) acquired a new meaning.
In Russia, Zorya is both Aphrodite, Urania, and Eos.
Hellenes at the same time. In the 2nd millennium BC. together with the Cimmerians-
Iberians, advancing west from the Northern Black Sea
number, Zorya ended up on the Iberian Peninsula. In
Basques, the name of the goddess acquired a prefix and turned into
1:sr. GIRO mythological connection of the Dawn with the divine ro¬
soybeans that fertilize the land, according to one of the Basque

dialects, in which dew is called "Izar frost", i.e.
"another goddess of the Dawn." In Dvoricci it is Inanna.

One of the characteristic fragments of the myth "Dawn, Keys, Roses"
sa and honey" is cited by the poet S. Yesenin in the article "Keys of Mary":
Zarya-Zarmnitso,

Red Dee
I went to church

I gave away the keys,

The month of Eidsl,

_ Solits stole it'

1 Essay n i n S. Assembly Soch.: V .3 t.—M„ 1970.—Vol. 3.—S. 150.

"Church" in cosmogonic myths means a starry galaxy
The myths about Zorya have been preserved in the Ukrainian language.
folklore. In the festival of the birth of the Moon - Shchedrin
in the evening — Zory appears as a mystical character,
The slate of the sky. In the schedrivka they sing:

Yes, the moon crossed the sky,

But I met the bright Star.

— Oh, Dawn. Dawn, where in the world have you been?

Where on earth have you been, where should you be?

— Where should I stand?

At Mr. Ynan's (Mykola, Mykhailo) —

At Mr. Ivan's in his yard,

Yes, in his yard, yes, in his hagi.

And Mr. Ivan sits at the table,

He sits at the table, holding three cups.

The first cup is wine-green,

And the second cup is a generous chase,

And the third cup is sweet honey,

Sweet potato for his children.

Just as in the era of Christianity Perun
replaced Elijah the prophet, in ritual songs he was replaced by
John. The three cups symbolize the triad of astral gods,
who are born in the constellation of Perun.

The above myth is reflected in the hymns of the Rigveda, where
Indra (Perun) sits and drinks from the cup of the Moon (Soma).

Kupala

Perhaps the most popular in Ukraine was the goddess
Kupala with its national holiday of Kupala Night. In
In the Gustyn Chronicle (16th century), Kupala is interpreted as
Hellenic (Etruscan) Ceres: "Kupalo was the god of abundance,
as Ceres of the Hellenes, but the foolish for the abundance of graces
"I brought it at that time, when thirst was about to come..."
Goddess Ceres, protector of the famous Etruscan city
The Csre - the stronghold of the ancient Mediterranean world
In mythology, the Roman Ceres was considered the mother of gods and men.
She was the goddess of the productive factors of nature, the mother
of marriage, had the epithet liber (the will of Heaven), which
testifies to the rank of a celestial deity, equal to Zeus and Jupiter
Zeus had the epithet eleutheros, Jupiter had the epithet liber, and Dionysus had the epith
(The action) of the Kiev pantheon is Saturday. All these epithets denote
chayut– "freedom" (*freedom of Heaven.). Hence the name So¬
bot - mountains where the solemn Kupala holidays took place.
The Romans identified Ceres with the Phrygian Kubela and

believed that p originated
like the Etruscans, there are few
Asian. Linguists are close to
the names of Kupala and Ky–
Bela (correctly Kubela).
About the cult of Phrygian and
the Trojan goddess Kubeli in
Scythia is described in detail by Gs–
Rodot.

We know the strong well
ethnocultural ties in

their ancestors with Thrace,
Bithynia and Troy.
Naisian brigs, European
ancestors of the Phrygians, and so on
The Trojan War was resettled
went to Asia Minor, and then
were returning. The same was
and with the tribes of the Strymoi
(Etruscans) who inhabited
Bithynia. After all, the ancient av¬
The tories indicate that in the 7th century.
BC in Bithynia for the first time
The city of Kyiv was built.
Apparently, Kyi, a friend of Gsrak-
la, returning from Colchis
and built a city and called it
its name, and the inhabitants

Kupala – Kybsla, Iielpsgiysk
Demeter is the goddess of fertility and
agriculture of the 4th century BC, Sta¬
thuja, marble

The city was called Kiev.

Such facts should be studied by investigating how they are spread.
The ancient kulg of the Old Russian Daim was located in Malia
Asia, and the spread of the cult of Kubela from Phrygia, Bithynia and Troy
on the banks of the Dnieper. The identity and indistinguishableness of the
the change of all rites and rituals in honor of Kupala on the Dnieper
and in honor of Kubela in Phrygia.

Priya – Slavic Frisia –

Scandinavian Phrygia

In the Vácsrád dictionary, Aphrodite is explained as
'Slavic GIRIA. The people of Ukraine remember Priya
preserved in ritual songs: vesnyanka, gaivka.
Priya is the goddess of fertility, love, marriage, and family.
The girls, playing, sing a song about matchmaking.
"Come, my dear, Come! Come, my dear, Come!" Root
The name of the goddess has been preserved in the words: "friendship", "favor",
"friend", (in Sanskrit - "pri", "prias* - "to love",

"beloved"). Prys is a petting form of Priya - Girisya, this

Paraska, Paraskovia, Paraskeva. .

The persecution of paganism forced the pagans to call
to worship their goddess on her feast day – Friday. " Pa R a ^e-
"Friday" is Greek for "Friday". We also know that the
St. Peter's – Friday – churches that were built near the village
The people were called after the goddess of Pentecost. Some of the
Scholars and mythologists bring Slavic them and 'Priyajabo closer together
Prididi (great Priya) with the names Aphrodite and Freya. Freya
Slavic in Scandinavia was the wife of the supreme god
Odin's day, her feast day was Friday.

Freya was borrowed from the Vashe (Wendish) pantheon from
The lands of the Taniv-Vaniv (Vendivs). The author of the Scandinavian
13th century chronicles of Knorre Turleson (died 1244)
ku) describes this country as the territory of Rus, where the river ika
Tanaie. This river, writes Turleson, was called in ancient times the Ga-
Nakvil, or Vanakvil. The first name means "river of the goddess
Tany", the second – "river of Van", that is, the Veneds (elephant,,). In
Turleson's description says that the Tanai flows from RR Ch °R N °£
sea and therefore the opinion was expressed that it was not about
Don and about the Dnieper, in the name of which they also intertwine their "I"

However, the main thing is that we are talking about the territory of the movement.

1 The statement is very interesting.

that the territory is called
The land of the Tans (Daniels –
Tanaland), or the Land
Vaniv (Venediv – Vana-
land). After all, the world
the story of Pompey Trogus in the
Justin's workers report,
that "the Wends were expelled from
Troy by Atenor." But
the Trojans were Etruscans, then
and the Wends had to be
Etruscans. This idea
is confirmed by the fact that
that in the first Roman
Emperor – Etruscan Tarka
Vinia the Ancient's wife
was also of Etruscan origin
walking and her name was Tanak-
free. As defined, this name
belonged to an ancient god
The Etruscans perished. So many
A seated statue of Cybele, 1st century, gives a comparison of the four
to and E , Kerch city, marble with the names: "Tanakvil" – "Vana-

quill", "Tanaland" - "Vanaland". If the unsuspecting
were once looted in Asia Minor (Troy), then the question arises,
Did the name "baths" not acquire the Etruscan preposition
fixative "i". Then not vann, but Ivany) Does the Slavic origin
Is my name Ivan from the ancient Hebrew language, or from the language of the Vanids?
Dnieper region?

P. The cult of Priya in the Dnieper region was identical to the cult of
11 B| Aphrodites in Phrygia and Troy, who had strong ethnic ties with Russia
cultural ties. Priya - Aphrodite - Phrygia was a
The Etruscan Aeneas, defender of Troy and ancestor of Romulus and
Remus, the founders of Rome. Aphrodite is the ancient Lada in
Arkady - was the goddess of the Pelasgians (Trypillians on the Dnieper) and
The cults of these goddesses over thousands of years, of course,
acquired certain differences, but existed in Russia and
Later, the cult of Lady-Dawn gave way to the cult of
Prn-Dani, goddess of Water.

So, having only partially considered the astral content
of the Kyiv pagan pantheon, we delve into
high domestic culture, which arose much earlier
from the developed cultures of Ancient Greece and Rome.

Hair

Volos is one of the most ancient gods of Russia.
which also had another pre-Indo-European name, Tur.
Volos, or Tur, is an astral deity symbolizing
was the zodiacal constellation Taurus. About the antiquity of the
The names themselves speak for themselves. They existed already in the 4th century.
thousand BC, when the point of the vernal equinox determined¬
was in the constellation Taurus and this constellation was the main deity
Eastern Mediterranean and other ancient civilizations
The name Tur means Sky (Taurus), and the name Volos means
component of the name Volosozhar, where Nebo means the word
heat.

The constellation Heletz is the most ancient constellation in Ukraine.
The name Volosozhar means the Sky of Hair. The name Volik
mentioned in the texts of Prince Vladimir's agreements with Byzantium
The names of the god Volos and Veles are known. The name Veles is from
mentioned in the "Lay of Igor's Campaign", in Czech monuments
15th-16th centuries.

The researcher of Slavic mythology L. Lszhe suggested
The origin of the name Volos-Veles can be linked to
named after the Scandinavian deity Volsi 1 . This question

1 L e z e L. Slavic mythology.– S. 97 – 99,

Snegirev also put it, believing that Volos was formed
from Uoi + ai (Scand.) –ool + god or tur+god 1 .

The astral mythology of Russia confirms the assumption
Snsgirova. The Ukrainian name of the constellation Volosozhar, i.e.
The sky god Ox, comprehensively explains the origin of the deity.
It is also certain that the name can be attributed to the pre-
Indo-European community of tribes that lived on the territory of
of Ukraine.

From the point of view of ancient ethnocultural influences on the Middle
The Dnieper is interested in the deities of Rus, to the names
which were accompanied by an explanation of the gods. In the author's opinion, all these
explanations were given by shepherds of the "goat people", "sco
"buried skeletons" of the ancient Yam culture.

Thus the name of the Sun among the Trypillians – Yes was explained in
in the form of yes-zh-bog. The name of Perun (Sagittarius) among the Etruscans is
Stry took the form of Stry-god, the god of Heaven among the Trypillians.
Etruscan Tur (Taurus) demanded an explanation: Yar-Tur –
Sun-Tur or Bogotur, transformed into a hero. Two
the linguistic name Uo1-a$5 was formed by combining the name
the god Vol (Taurus) with the word ass, which is probably Gothic
origin, because in them the word a.chya meant god. This is a "two-
The "language" word, having become established among the people, turned into
the name of the god Volos. Many centuries passed before Volos became
be interpreted as a cattle god. In the time of Vladimir, warriors
The Rus', who swore oaths to Byzantium in the names of equals,
on and Volos, they did not yet see in the latter only a skogyego
God.

The connection with the animal world in this great god
was from the most ancient times. Thus, in Egypt during the entry
Solemn rituals were performed on the day of the Sun in the constellation Taurus.
with sacred animals. The celestial bull Apis has always been
sacred. The sky was symbolized by the image of a cow.
During the holiday of the solemn New Moon, each tribe in the ritual
In religious processions, the people led an animal, their totem. In the Lower
the Nile with its lush pastures - a bull, in Mendes -
goat, etc. Probably, the fall of Volos after three thousand years
The years of his unwavering greatness also helped the Christian
church, having appointed Saint Blaise as the patron saint of art,
would.

In the pre-Christian era - especially in the period when
the constellation Taurus was the main deity of the zodiac (IV
3rd millennium BC), Taurus - Volos - Tur was formidable
lord of other gods and in Russia was second only to Perun
new. In Greek myths, Zeus, who abducted Europa, is depicted as

1 S her e g i r e in I. Russian prostovarodnme holidays and celebrations
di...— Vol. 1.— S. 10.

was chewed in the form of a bull and bore the name of Tavrius, which indicated
to the cult of Tur - Volos in the Northern Black Sea region,
in particular in Tavria, in Crimea.

The second part of the name Minotaur meant bull. Time
the existence of the Minotaur (a monster from ancient Greek mythology)
fa) was the period of decline of the cult of Tur-Volos. In the end
The Cynics and Chaldeans worshipped the sun in the form of a black
bull. Human sacrifices were offered in red-hot
in ancient vessels, which in shape resembled copper vessels
The ancient Gauls swore by a bronze bull, the Gauls
Dei and Jews - over a golden calf. Celtic statue
god. sun Dolichenius depicted him standing on
to the black bull 1 . It was to this formidable deity that the oath was taken
Gallic warriors of Rus during the conclusion of an agreement with Byzantium.

Archaeological research of early Trypillia on
Ukraine has been enriched with information about the cult of Tur —
Volos in the era of the 5th-3rd millennium BC, a cult that survived until
from the times of princely Kyiv. Yes, in Kyiv on Podol there was Turya
goddess.

During the excavations of Luka-Vrublevetska on the Dniester, there were
a furnace was found, symbolizing the Sun, under which was
a hidden bull's head. Symbolic objects were burned in the furnace
The victims were stone female figurines. Also found were
burials of stone bull heads and female figurines.
Their location indicated the direction of movement.
The sun to the fire (ochre). And on one of the found golip
A female silhouette was depicted on the bull.

The numerical superiority of "bull" symbolism in Trypillian
The sculpture indicates the importance of the cult of Tur-Volos in
that era" 1 . The deity of Tur - Volos is also found in the

Slavic Slavs: image of a bull's head on the shield of a god
Radegast. With such military shields our ancestors
defended the cities of Chernihiv region. The current city of Korop –
the chronicle Pogar, according to the already mentioned "History
Chernihiv Eparchy," before the fire it was called Radegast.
The most honorable name for the Sun was Yar-Tur (Sun-
(this is the Bull, S'ontsebyk). This is how the famous were glorified
princes. "Yar Tura Vsevolod!" – we read in "The Word about the Regiment"
Igor's". We can say that "Yar is Tur in its original
in his meaning was the god of the spring sun"' 1 * .

So, the author of this book first showed the astral
on the mythology of the Proto-Slavs and Ancient Russia. Studied-

1 Sh s p p y e n g D. Myths...– p. 131.

2 B i b i k o i S. II. Raishetrypolskoe postleishsh Luka-Vrublsvstc-

kaya on the Dniester.– S. 266–269.

1 Sh p. p a i n g D. Myth... – S. 54.

The bowl of the catacomb archaeological culture,

11 thousand BC, village of Makeyevka

"I am of THIS mythology, on "" 0 b zTyazIGEZGG
writes clarifies, and "d.-lovyan After all, it is established that
What problems of ethnogenesis are ■ , is based

terialistic essence k °*^ m , 0NY In it is shown that the holiday

having given the astrolone of the Universe, identified with

Christmas is a celebration of the creation of the universe, about the moon.

zodiac . –nym ^ k0Zh Etruscan holiday,

£££££ i-Bi "omAsG.

dGn'Gu b r*mM SHCHZDOK, Evening and. Russia is also »

mty nulag" bozhset", as^SvgP RU ;sh / Str ".

See Dana, Lada, Gur. _ god of the Etruscan tribes
god (Sagittarius - S " tr) Ts _ d ay . explain the cult of Zo-
Carpathian region - D ikG£ U YY „ and Ukraine to our

Lotho Plough at the Ekiphs, ∗ R Generous Evening

days; study and date the rituals of the Eid al-Adha holiday

and show their et1,0 ™“∗] G ^ cosmogony is explained by the
Achievements of ancient K - copper _bronze (three-

with the highest level of culture in the culture of the

The proto-cities of Pilsen were founded by K,L,TUR Y ^

better evidence of this) . And in the end,

Slavs are connected by word of mouth 31 descendant, in order, it is possible

ancient archaeological cultures. ^ _ historical about _
to talk about continuous . ь i U ty U r d0 n e There was a mo-

our ancestors experienced the same thing

QUESTIONS OF ETHNOGENESIS
AND FACTS OF ETHNOGRAPHY

mythology RusGbezpor^chn(G , Zyazane T ? ,Y, COSMOGONY and
Geez. So is ethnog™1™, 3 questions »«m ethno-

To sometimes brightly illuminate the Persian Empire
of folk traditions V SYA F LKT,IMY originally-

life, art, way of life, and the dream of ACTIVITY > in -
cherished ideas, ideology, rituals to the IMMORTAL
and the Mythological System of the People.' R D ' SM0G0NICHNIY

can you d^x NIS a T rheo a l S ogI V t: “ 1 “ DOPO '

p'n G ogene™ I PR0 dam,ity -GENERAL ∗ ethnic^area^of the day

eternal indelible, we I drew aYNYAH ' lsgendoh '-•lokon-

"LYGIN"G DISGOUR

И цс д<,ж,д„ Т ь ed "d Р т Лх„ь1 ™" 0 ^skGya RN G И|,YSaM "'
the remains of ancient culture can be found in
lro the period of ethnogenesis of Rus' Then m ∗ ' ? st " Representation
area of the day, considering the -G D° s l'Dity ethnic
around the Black Sea R U of the peoples of that time

For pre-historical study
ethnogenetic relationships with other people and their

™»m decisive Gtsr^ їГх "Г Д и " И b “ ,a ™ й ' ∗
languages and e orthologies – "I"...– n X D paleontology

Natural and moral factors in folk holidays –

1 "f∗

Can you investigate how they are? t – In –

affinity of the pericarp T–TYPE TYPE time, in, sn Uvala

purely Hellenic and Roman elements in myths and borrowings
from the mythology of ancient peoples: Egyptians, Trygylci–Pelasgians,
Etruscans. The ideology and culture of ancient peoples contributed to
development of the Hellenes and Romans. These prehistoric but majestic
cultural achievements are well preserved in the traditions of Kyiv
Elements of these traditions are also known from sources
ancient times.

At the same time, some old Ukrainian myths and
roof, as well as the most ancient features that affected everyday life
cultures of the Southeast: pre–Sumerian and Sumerian
the Mesopotamian population, the Iranians of the time of Zarathustra
etc. Some traditions characteristic of the peoples of the South
East, were preserved in Ukraine until the period of continuous migration
village buildings in the 1930s. Ancient pagan
holidays, rituals and beliefs have been preserved among the people, although not
completely, contrary to the millennial rule of the official
Christianity and despite the cruel persecutions from
side of the church – therefore remained available for restoration
radio and the study of the ideology and forms of culture of that time.
The most ancient holidays and everyday life remained until recently in
people as native customs, cherished rituals and beliefs
that permeated his entire inner and outer being
life.

The question of the ethnogenesis of Rus must be addressed.
to be taught along with mythology, rituals, and other ethnographic
fictitious data, because they are rich, unique
and specificity vividly illuminate this problem. Specifically
ma, from this point of view the important fact is that the proto–
we on the Middle Dnieper already had in the distant past
single, shared beliefs, rituals, and traditions that encompass
They ruled a large territory and a large ethnically unified people.
Such a community could only develop through the unity of cultures.
life for thousands of years. The proof of the commonality is
complete unification of the mythological thinking of the people, its

ranks and customs. This is also proven by calendar ritual poetry,
whose age, according to the conclusions of prominent researchers, is not
one thousand years. All this makes it possible to map
well prehistoric life of the Eastern Slavs and in particular the Ukrainians
of the Rain people. After all, individual fragments of some myth
whether the rite of a certain region of Ukraine can be understood by
through fragments (elements) of this myth, which
were registered in another region of it. This is a specific feature
Ukrainian ethnography. Such work would be impossible
for the northern territories, where even in the 19th century we have
a mosaic of beliefs and customs that reflected the mosaic
tribes.

In the same territory where our ancestors lived, the territory
ria, where Herodotus' Scythia fits in completely, in the grain
there were common beliefs, ideology, rituals, customs
and life long before our era. These ancient ethnographic features
survived until the 1930s.

The antiquity of culture.

Asked about the Slavs' language

The long search for a hypothetical ancestral homeland,
common to all modern Slavic (by language) peoples'
did not lead scientists to a common opinion. It did not find recognition
and the hypothesis about a common Slavic proto-language, which seems to
that once existed in the imaginary ancestral homeland of the Slavs
nations. These outdated views are artificially held to this day,
but no longer correspond to the level of modern scientific knowledge!
However, we note that recently some linguists
consider certain hydronyms of the Middle Dnieper region
Thracian (Dacian) and conclude that

Dnieper*** bl ° Kuvalp Slavs Access to the Middle

The study of the linguistic substrate indicates the connections between
Slavs, their language and culture with the ancient Mediterranean
maritime and Black Sea peoples.

Scientists have long paid attention to the influence of substrate and language.
interbreeding to form some Indo-European
my G. Dskoly, G. Schuchardt, P. Kretschmer wrote about this,
A. Moiye, I. Girt, Yu. Pokorny, etc. However, the most authoritative
The most prominent expert in this field of linguistics is recognized as
of the famous Soviet scientist Academician M. Ya. Marr.

Before drawing some conclusions from his research,
research on the Ukrainian language, it should probably be said
a few words about the fate of the scientific works of the outstanding scientist

This must be done, because it cannot be avoided.
M. Ya. Marr also as an outstanding historian of cultures around the
of the Black Sea peoples. Throughout its fruitful,
talented and turbulent scientific activity - throughout
Throughout his life, M. Ya. Marr was considered a star of the first century.
the guise of not only Russian, but also European LANGUAGE-
GG 1 science ' But che R ez 15 years after death, in 1950
M. Marr was criticized by J. Stalin. This led to
to impose a kind of utopia on all his scientific
labor. 1

Since 1950, Marr's works have not been republished and the authors
Soviet authorities avoided referring to the outstanding scientist's
94

scholars and cultural researchers. Long forgotten
and scientific works of other prominent linguists and folklorists
Only recently has attention to the
scientific heritage of academicians O. Potebny, D. Yavornyts-
who, A. Krymsky, V. Hnatyuk.

However, ten years later, in 1960, academician
V. Abayev, in an article dedicated to M. Marr, wrote: “With all
Despite mistakes and passions, M. Ya. Marr remains alone
of the brightest figures of Russian and Soviet science.
The bibliography of M. Ya. Marr's scientific heritage also concerned
his research on the origins of language, mythology,
prehistory of the culture of the Black Sea peoples.

That the Ukrainian language is pre-Indo-European is confirmed
was analyzed. For example, the word "truth" is equivalent to
the valence of the name of the Scythian hero Prometheus, whose name I have lost
The Greeks told us: rgi-u-sia, rgo-te-ue literally means,
"child of the sky", "sun", "sunshine".

In the Ukrainian language, the word "truth" has two meanings:

1. Synonym for "right", "law".

2. A synonym for "truth", it is a direct derivative of the sun.

"The ambiguity of the word 'truth' is a relic of political

semantics and characterizes the Ukrainian language with a saber of division
more archaic than other Indo-European languages,”
writes M. Ya. Marr.

M. Ya. Marr, speaking about the substratum of the Ukrainian language
and languages related to it in origin, he considered it interesting
the fact, say, that they are different in some characteristics
The kami are wider than the others, they coincide with the Abkhazian,

Basque, Breton.

So, Ukrainians have a common past with the Basques,
Abkhazians, Chans (Lezgs-Pelasgs), Hurians (dav¬
(Sigua), Armenians (Naika)? The Basques, for example, themselves
call themselves Etruscans (this is the meaning of the national identity)
names of the Basques). The word Abkhaz and Basque also has something in common
root: Abkhaz - a-bah-ki, that is, the word was formed by adding
by adding the prefix ".

Ukrainian, Abkhazian and Basque languages are recognized
tation after the subject being defined, for example:

A Cossack head, a well-mannered head!

Do you have a father or mother in Russia?

Or the youngest sister?

Or: "a baptized person", "a cheerful land", "a moon-clear",
"envious eyes", "grabbing hands", etc.

This characteristic Ukrainian trait is shared only by
in the ancient Sumerian language from Babylonia with writings
5th millennium BC.

And how to explain, for example, the fact that the Bretons, Celts
The word father (Gaia) is identical to the Ukrainian dad, Pelas-

mg a K » NaH ° * mat ") - Ukrainian penya, etc.
M. Ya. Marr believes that from the Sumerian word shu ("ru¬
ka") comes from the Ukrainian verb to search.

It is clear that similar facts cannot be explained by mere coincidence.
sity, and sometimes the absolute identity of words that were and are in
used by these geographically distant peoples. Features
M. Ya. Marr associated the Ukrainian language with the participation of Shumen
Riv, Etruscans, Pelasgians in the ethnogenesis of our ancestors.

Similar to K. Sosenko, but independently of him and written
Based on other linguistic material, M. Marr believes that
The era of the founding of Kyiv is the Cimmerian-Scythian era
that is, the first half of the 1st millennium BC. The scientist draws attention to
what is in ancient Armenian sources and in Nestor, who
He processed the "prehistory, that is, the forgotten history of Ukraine",
similar related legends about the founding of the first

Ra,T ° CHNI T Kovara (Ko-uag) - in Armenia!

Kyiv (Cuiba - in Arabic notation) - in Russia.

those 'as pvaja in M. Marr, not about the fruits of book

orcs, they are a legacy of the so-called prehistoric
settlers from both sides.

In particular, in the legend of Kyi, Shchek, Khoryv and his sister
their Lybid he sees a true tradition of participation in
the founding of Kyiv and the formation of the Kyiv association of

Etruscans^Pelasgians!'™' noise “There is and “- ki “*“>' and ”. and also

When analyzing toponyms using a formal method, when
The second part of the toponyms, in particular Kyiv or Cuiaba, is
was seen as a plural ending, these names turned out to be
The result of such morphological clarification is
remains in force.

"However, the analysis of linguistic elements of these
linguistic formations as a whole" revealed a composition of elements
two languages - Scythian and Cimmerian.

Thus, the name of Kyiv was influenced by even more than
Mayors or Iberians.

K. Sosenko, based on the study of some Iranian forms
minor influences on Ukrainian rituals in the lunar calendar
cult of astral fire expressed a hypothesis about the arrival of
to the Dnieper region (during the time of Zarathustra's reforms in Hran)
Iranian prince Kiya (Kei) (Old Persian), Kauau (Old Iranian).

Prince Kei of the royal family was in opposition to
reforms of Zarathustra and together with his wife and part of
tribe left Iran. This happened in the 7th century BC. If
Prince Ks] participated in the founding of Kyiv and the Kyivan

state association, then, based on research
M. Ya. Marra, it can be assumed that Kiya supported
Media (at that time Media was defending itself against the Iranian
(promotion and aggression).

Under the Scythian element in the name of Kyiv M. Ya. Marr
saw Celtic tribes. The term Scythians turned out to be different
species of both the Colchis and the Celts. "Where the Celts did not meet

with the Knmsra or the Iberians? ”- noted M. Ya. Marr. Le¬
the story about Kyi, Shchek, Khoryv and Lybid "with undeniable
clearly names the totems, both the Scythian Kyus and the Cimmerian
"Sky - Horeb."

M. Ya. Marr concludes that the Sumerians were also
in the Caucasus. Their traces are the name of the god among the Georgians "Ki- |
mayor", in the archetype Kigpeg, in Russia - "Idol" (Kitig). |

The name and building are connected with this very ethnic world.
The city of Olbia in Ukraine.

The name "Olbia" is also a composite of the same two languages.
elements, as well as the name "Kyiv". This name turned out to be
not by any means Hellenes, but by ancient builders who left behind
gave humanity in the Mediterranean a number of cities with the same
name.

Having cited the above and a number of other facts from history
culture of Russia, M. Marr notes that one cannot study
ethnogenesis of the Eastern Slavs "without setting this question"
melting.

Citing vivid facts, Marr criticizes the superficial
the news of supporters of the theory of linguistic and cultural borrowings
chen, seekers of the Iranian massif in the Ukrainian Nadcherno-
seas or "universal Roman sources".

If the Ukrainian word for dog is close to the Median word
Zraka or Spanish reggae (reg$o) to Ukrainian pes, then
this is not yet proof of the existence of some Iranian massif or
some borrowings. These words are a common linguistic layer
of these peoples at a certain time.

Regarding the widespread habit of referring to Rome,
Latin, when necessary and when not necessary, M. Ya. Marr wrote:
"The horse of Roman universalism must be besieged
even where his running seems to have no limits..." and so on
called on the youth to "fall into the national spring."

We have provided some facts, conclusions of Academician M. Marr,
which testify to the antiquity of the language and the originality of the culture
the ancient ancestors of the Slavs who inhabited the Black Sea region
maritime and Mediterranean lands.

Happy formation!
national culture
according to ethnography

Ethnography, as the most authoritative source of
native history, testifies to the deep antiquity of the
their language is also complemented by the antiquity of beliefs,
rituals, customs and everyday life, myths and legends, oral folk
literature, hydronyms and anthroponyms, writing 1 , all
traditions of folk life.

We mean writing in seven alphabets, which
existed in Ukraine before the Cyrillic alphabet. In particular, the writing
Trypillians and writing in the alphabet, which was later called Il¬
lyrical.

Gods of the astral cult of Russia, myths, rites and rituals
on divination date back to the Sumerian period at the latest.
Babylonian heyday 5th–4th millennium BC. Most likely,
This is the era of the Trypillian–Pelasgians and the ancient Yam archeology.
of cultural heritage in Ukraine. Ethnography, my¬
phology, linguistics, and archaeology have allowed us to trace
genealogy of the main gods of Russia and ritual customs in depth
distant past. Myths about the origin of life or
about the formation of tribal and state associations arose
long before the new era.

One of the most ancient world-creating and life-creating
One of these myths is the myth of "Dawn, Keys, Dew and Honey."

This myth can be dated in the following way. The action of the myth is from
It happens that the Trypillians – "divine Pelasgians"
"giv" – ruled by the gods Moon, Sun and Stars. These were
pre–Hellenic times. But, as is known, it was thanks to the ancient
Greek mythology has come down to us the Pelasgian myth of
Helios, Selene, and Eos, children of Hyperion, son of Height.
In the 2nd millennium BC, the son of Heslios, Apollo, ruled.
who directed Paris' arrow into Achilles' heel during the war
the Trojans. The Age of Helios (the Sun), Selene (the Moon),
Eos (Dawn) – 4th–3rd millennium BC.

This myth existed even before the tribes
Cimmerians (Iberians) moved west and there, as far as
Iberian Peninsula, known as the Basques, also
preserved this myth of our common ancestors.

The myth of the origin of the cult of the Broken Plough under the king
Targitay and Tsarevich Koloksai is associated with the formation
of the agricultural state of the Borystenites and dated to Herodotus
volume XV century. BC. In numerous legends, carols and in
in folk legends this myth, together with the remains of the cult
and rituals have survived to this day, firmly taking possession of the psyche

The farmer Nav, a later myth about

we have already mentioned, dates back to the Scythian-Cimmerian

Cь ∗ C D^kerela' na^idnoy '^^^^^^"pohah^that's up-
culture t R eba 7z2 I 0V V i P kh°valiv in the Kyiv region. These huge-

were built by the Zm iova and reached 18 meters high
no MILITARY-DEFENSE.NP SPOE UA∗SH _ nslike achieveN-

The juices and the sciences of that time were drawn to it. It is

The military engineering heyday of the pre-Christian era

This culture was a member of the R°zk.itu 3 » DY R research

folklore nai "^ at P i ^ dioiui facial analysis, vali near
L. Bugai and the results of the council ":U ∗ (Vody Ladn), in the district

the villages of Zavalivka and Lake V D ' n e these structures are

Makarov, there were already **' which indicates

tens of thousands of the Kievan state

'to 0 » 0 ?. 1 Similar to in an ™;^ nGfd

YG F

IYiZHIYI –X associations
our ancestors. |and the territory of the

Already starting with the last . nn . m t as it exists .

of the fat Ukraine, as it was Dove. alphabets . Among them

yu ,l.roa»n«utapnsemshiь pri„.y«sh7aO that ^ ^

the world's first, sound "bstk vid0ma also

about the high level of slave power at that time

During the long period of DU ° () P features, cultural-
"Our ancestors formed characteristic ethnographic

n..it

It is striking that the church has little to reflect

The millennial rule of the ancients had only to be

based on the beliefs of the people. A comprehensive explanation of the
to move . to give new, *™**""*„ ideology and the whole
old holidays, leaving no trace of Epiphany

ritual of rites. Even in the country on holidays

(Algae) and Easter ideology and details

of the astral cult in all aspects d u9

4 *

This happened because of the undisputed superiority of the old cult.
tours and ideologies, comparing them with Christianity. And such
an ethnographic feature, like clothing, that is easily mistaken for that of other peoples
was developed in modern times, our ancestors retained some
The Cossack custom of shaving the head and leaving
or "herring", as Miller's research has shown, exists
was still in the days of bookish Rus, at the beginning of the new era, and during the
Scythians and Cimmerians and represented a daily feature of the peoples
The Black Sea region has a certain origin. In particular, the "settlement"
"ledtsi" were worn, in addition to Ukrainians, by ancient Armenians and Thracians.

The oldest and strongest ethnographic traditions of Ukraine
The ancients - agricultural. The antiquity of agricultural
traditions and the associated way of life, according to
archaeology, dates back to the Trypillian, pre-Sumerian and Shu periods
Mayoral Babylon.

For several thousand years, our ancestors sowed wheat in the fields.
this, barley and millet, and in the garden - my favorite beets, cucumbers,
onions, garlic, poppy seeds, beans, fortified cereals. These were not just
grain and vegetables, and consecrated by the cult of the Golden Fleece
hectares — by the cult of agriculture — and regulated to the smallest
prostrate ritual calendar of the astral cosmic faith
human activity in agriculture. Plants
was dedicated to the main gods.

Favorite thousand-year-old agricultural traditions
The gifts of our ancestors are completely similar to those of agriculture.
economic traditions of the Pre-Sumerian and Sumerian
population of the Mesopotamia.

Symbolizing the heavenly bodies, plant and animal life
The peasant's environment also determined his ritual behavior.
in the field, in the garden, with livestock. To this day, wheat
symbolizes the full moon and at the same time the heavenly Mother,

embodied water – the rain goddess Dana, to whom he sacrificed and became
curls Kutya for Christmas. Garlic cloves symbolize the phases
month, etc. and II.

Thyme, mint, rue, and lovage were planted around the house. These
and other plants have been traditional for several thousand years.

The same ancient custom is to plant apple trees in the garden, and nearby
huts – willows and viburnum. Viburnum is a symbol and a real decoration of Ukraine
Yin name for the Christmas of the world, shrouded in ritual mysticism
plant. Sacred willow – The First World of the World-Speaking
myths of Ukrainian carols. This is the symbol of the Milky Way
hu (galaxies). There is information that in the 3rd century BC. Indian
King Ashoka made agreements with several states, among them
and with the Black Sea states, on the arrangement of
the construction of interstate highways, their lining with trees, and the construction of
the construction of side wells with cranes. It was agreed
And by

and about the exchange of some garden and vegetable plants.
The facts show that Scythia participated in these works.

Apparently, the famous willow-lined paths along which
War chariots raced 20 in a row or were loaded with
carts, were organized just a few centuries BC,
that is, at a time when grandiose defensive structures were being built
ores – Snake shafts.

Sacred animals and birds in Russia were: the horse,
cow, bull, sheep, goat, chickens, geese, pigeons. Long before
AD Ukrainian farmers of the Dnieper region had these figures
ryn, whose names horse, bull, rooster, chickens, roha are related
with the sun god.

Such ancient and traditional favorites
dishes. Palyanytsia with garlic or onion – sacrificial
A bread of the Trypillian Pelasgians. From our ancestors, a flatbread
The Greeks also borrowed it. The famous Ukrainian borscht and kov¬
The bass are also several thousand years old. Secrets of the
The preparation of these dishes migrated with the tribes of the
Lasgians and Etruscans from the territory of Ukraine to the Apsninsky
peninsula. Before the beginning of a new era, these dishes of our
ancestors became known in Rome – just as the ancient
a proto-Slavic way of roasting beans as a delicacy.
Until recently, following our distant ancestors, we
They ate roasted beans in the winter, like sunflower seeds,
lying on a couch, just like the ancient Etruscans
and Romans. The Old Slavic name bib became the name of this
The Romans had plants called Fabii.

A people who had cosmic faith and professed the Golden

that Plough introduced the most complete and detailed
state and regulation of human activity in all spheres
agriculture.

Focusing only on the most ancient dishes,
of the people, illustrating the prehistoric national
national tradition, let's name a few main ritual
dishes associated with the astral cult of Russia.

After all, food and dishes in those distant times were strongly
combined with religion and rituals. The priests regulated
customs and everyday life. For this reason, and also because the kitchen
of our ancestors was, so to speak, time-tested,
well thought out and had tasty, nutritious and medicinal
properties of the dish, it remained for several millennia
unchanged.

Yes, Ukrainian molded pies are unique.
Apart from our ancestors, no one made or baked pies.
Indo-European peoples. Pie is a symbol of Ukrainians
the moon - the main deity from the astral triad (Mi-

sit down, Sun and Star). It was believed that the Moon (Grandfather)
The people owe all their material and cultural
and therefore could be used as a filling for pies
be any fruits of the plant and animal world: meat
Soy and fish, carrots and cabbage, beans and peas, cheese and poppy seeds,
cherries and plums, apples and pears.

For many thousands of years, molded pies have been
ritual dish. Later they gained recognition in

other peoples. .

Dumplings are also a symbol of the Moon (Grandfather) and so on.
have been made with any filling since prehistoric times
ancient pre-Christian ritual practices
You have Ukrainian kulish, pancakes, dumplings and halushki.
The dishes of our people are connected with the astral lunar
the cult of heavenly fire and water.

These facts, as well as the antiquity of other customs and
traditions, indicate that the people have preserved in stable
forms of ancient civilization and culture, similar to
how it preserved its language and mythology. Other peoples,.evolutionary¬
living in territories distant from their ancestral homeland

pre-Europeans, have forgotten their past. Italians, through ethno¬
graphic influences and changes in the cult did not preserve traditions
Romans, and made modern pasta the national dish

us. . and

However, every nation makes amazing efforts to
not to forget one's past. This was clearly demonstrated in ■ita¬
Ukrainians were Italian commoners until the 19th century.
called "Trans-Dnieper Italians." Such a folk
The nickname for Ukrainians was probably supposed to resemble le¬
legend about the ancient tribe of Katpeh (Kotapsh), which
that once lived on the Koshsn (Romen) River and from the territory
the modern district of the Ukrainian city of Romny and the valley
the Ibr River (modern Teteriv + Irsha) migrated to Lpen-
Nin Peninsula. This is the Kotapsh tribe and the autochthonous
The Sabine tribe founded (according to legend) the city of Cota on the
the banks of the river, which became known as the Tiber. In time these events were,
probably the next after the Etruscans migrated west.

Having made this short excursion to Italy, we still need to |
a few words about the antiquity of food traditions
that are now rapidly disappearing before our eyes.

We must remember the characteristic features of our national
nutrition typical of some ancient civilizations
Eastern Mediterranean.

The population of the interfluve of the Dnieper and Dniester consumed
plenty of fresh fish and oil. The people were not satisfied with just
the Dnieper and Dniester rivers, famous for their fish, and

other countless small rivers of our land. Nearby
They made dugouts and ponds and caught fresh fish there.
for any need. The bazaars of every town and village were
overflowing with fish. Fresh fish was the cheapest food
The consumption of fish is also conditioned by strict rituals.
year-round food regulations and myths,
recorded in carols, about a great deity who
was symbolized by the world-creating fish Viz.

Without this mythical fish, it was impossible to start
the last supper at Christmas in the world. The Fish Wiz was one
one of the main among the 12 Christmas dishes and, according to ancient beliefs,
silent, was supposed to defend the traditions of the ancestors, especially the ethical one
traditions of the people. Ukrainian fish Viz is probably identical
to the ancient Armenian deity Vishtasp, whose image
was discovered at the beginning of our century and studied
elk by Academician M. Ya. Marr.

A lot of oil was produced and consumed in Russia.
Fish was fried in it, the oil was suitable for other dishes, and it was used
for lighting the house, for preserving, for cooking
the pressing of medicines, a lot of oil went to sacrifices to the gods. A lot
Thousands of sacrificial lamps burn day and night
They poured specially purified oil.

A similar picture of ritual production and
The consumption of fish and oil was also in the valley of the Idygna River
(Tigris) and Baranun (Euphrates) in pre-Sumerian times and
Sumerian. Ethnocultural and ethnographic connections of the population
The connections between both territories are undeniable. The connections are striking.
lines of language, gods, rituals, customs, and economic traditions.
Ethnography convinces us that the traditions of our
ancestors in the field of agriculture and everyday life, in particular
It has extremely ancient traditions of clothing and food.

Our people have preserved many customs and beliefs without interference.
from the Trypillian period. Based on the decipherment of the Trypillian
Polish inscriptions written in the Pelasgian alphabet
the Faliscan tribe, and from research on the Trypillian ethnos and
language, it must be admitted that the Trypillian population in
a fairly significant part were Pelasgians. It becomes clear
dear, why the most ancient customs and beliefs of Ukrainians
These are the traditions of the Pelasgian civilization, and partly also the Etruscans.
This refers to the belief that salt spilled on the table portends
quarrel, or the custom of wishing health when someone sneezes.

From the Pelasgians and Etruscans we inherited the belief in
a genius defender who, already under Christianity, transformed
delved into the guardian angel. From the same sources our belief in
brownie, the tradition of celebrating graves, novenas, etc.
Trypillian-Pelasgian and Etruscan in origin
nude

■' Ukrainian customs are the methods of fortune telling on the day of the
Birth of Water (Denmark) – Algae (January 6 – January 19)
nya): pouring wax into water, throwing a ring (wedding rings) into water;
fortune telling by the flight of birds, etc.

Even more interesting and perhaps even more ancient was fortune telling.
through the entrails of the sacrificial bull, which symbolized the
and the power of the Sun god.

The science of divination and divination through the entrails of victims
This animal has been preserved among our people since the time when
in the large Trypillian proto-cities of the Dnieper region
there was a high pre-Indo-European civilization.

Because ritual divination by the entrails of animals,
that existed in Russia is very characteristic in matters of et¬
nogenesis and the history of cults, it is necessary to consider in more detail
this monument of national history.

Where and when did this science and rituals come to Ukraine?
In Russia, haruspiscism is associated with the rites of the Generous Evening.
Ra–the holiday of the birth of the Moon (Grandfather). This is one of
primitive cults and its beginning is lost in prehistory
peoples. The Etruscans of the Apennine Peninsula had a haruspicia
could not have existed before the 5th–3rd centuries BC, that is, not before
than the Etruscans came to Italy.

Tss – the time of the founding of Kyiv: 7th century BC, according to
M. Marr, K. Sosenko, V. Danylenko and others. Thus,
no, haruspicia in Russia could not have originated from the Etruscans with
Italy.

All the rites and rituals of the Nativity of the World and the Birth of the Messiah
Our ancestors had the New Year (January 1) long before the advent of
the Etruscans to the Apennines. Thus, it is clear that the ritual
Traditional divination by the entrails (haruspicia) was introduced to Italy.
from either Russia or Mesopotamia during the migrations of some peoples
of the pre–Sumerian population to the northwest. According to
hut to Russia, and then – together with the Etruscans to Italy. On
In our opinion, there are enough facts that have not yet been used and are not yet complet
studied by historians, ethnologists and in particular Etruscans
scales to solve the problem in favor of the pre–Sumerians
Bicentennial.

Let's start with the etymology of the name ha, known to Etruscan scholars.
Ruspicia. Linguists associate the second part of the word with la¬
Tynsky 8resio, which occurs only in the word combination
kah and means "I look, I observe." The first part
Some scholars identify the name Garu with the Assyrian name
the liver – Iiag. Nowadays this interpretation has again gained
lo supporters, because it turned out that the Etruscan haruspices
has much in common with the Babylonian haruspices.

Etruscan haruspices carefully examined the liver of their victims.

of fat animals. In the vicinity of the Italian city of Iacenza in 1877.
An interesting Etruscan monument was found – a bronze sheep
a liver with the names of the gods engraved on it. She
modeled the rules of prediction. The surface of the model was
carefully divided into sectors with the names of the corresponding
gods. Similar clay models of the liver have been found on
territories of the former kingdom of Hattip and in other countries
East. On an Etruscan chandelier with an engraving of the 4th century BC. e.
depicts a priest who divines by examining the entrails. He

bent over a table where the trachea is easily visible
and lungs. The haruspices examine the liver carefully, holding it
in the left hand. The priests knew most perfectly any
changes in the shape and color of the liver. There was a whole complex
a science whose secrets are now being hopelessly attempted to unravel
look at Etruscan scholars.

Trying to determine where and when in our pre¬
ritual divination by entrails appeared, we are one
We briefly consider similar ritual traditions among the Etruscans and
Babylonians. This is necessary because the study of mythology
Etruscans and Sumerians already have their achievements, and the study of
The mythology of the Rus', and therefore of the Old Ukrainians, still awaits further devel
In addition, Etruria and Babylonia constitute a
suitable area for studying some ethnogenetic and
mythological Old Russian problems.

Haruspicia came to the Apennines with the Etruscans.
The very word haruspicia, as we have noted, may be related to
Unfortunately, to this day, scientists have not reached a consensus
of the idea of where the Etruscans came to Italy. This is similar to
to the fact that we still don't know where Ukrainians came from
to the Dnieper region.

The search for the hypothetical ancestral homeland of the Slavs is not
give positive results, although the ancestral homeland of the Indo¬
Europeans do fall on the territory of Ukraine.

The prehistory of the Etruscans is largely connected with
ethnogenetic problems of the Eastern Central
sea and the Black Sea region. However, already in ancient times
The question of the origin of the Etruscans was debatable.
demo opinions of two ancient writers on the origin
Etruscans and the facts of their ethnogenetic connection with the territory
tory of Ukraine. In the history of the Greco-Persian War, Herodotus
reports on some peoples of Asia Minor, and in particular the
the race of Lydia during the reign of Atys, son of Maneus. Then in Lydia
There was a shortage of bread for 18 years, and famine forced
the king to divide the people into two parts and cast lots,
who should stay in their homeland, and who should emigrate
new lands. The king over the exiles was instructed

use

the king's son Tyrrhenus. The exiles left Smyrna
on ships and, "having passed by many nations, they finally arrived
to the Ombricci (Italian Umbria), where they founded cities and inhabited

Instead of Lydians, they began to be called
the name of the son of the king who forced them to move out,
They appropriated it to themselves and called themselves Tirrsna∗.
1 ak Herodotus explained the Greek name for the Etruscans – Tirpepi
(Tuggesh) or tirsssh, (Tugzspi). As is known, the Etruscans themselves
(GOATS) SE ° E ,SHSEISH < Kahepa). and the Romans called them geese

Herodotus's message regarding the origin of the Etruscans
Duchy of Halicarnassus (1st century BC) denied this with ma¬
of the Loasian city of Halicarnassus. He wrote that the Etruscans were not
may have come from the Lydians, because they had no common
WITH L 1 ACTIVITIES of language, common gods or common laws and
traditions. Expressed by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, the form

pp S 9 sh" E l N ° ST1 – NarPDIV deserves that. even now, in
Our historians and ethnographers remembered it for 11 years.
After all, the commonality of language in the past (and not the modern community)

svilmity SP ppp N,ST ,DSOLOP'I ' pob U t U. customs and traditions
testifies to the kinship of peoples. The absence of such

Commonality in the past denies kinship.

The correctness of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in our opinion
does not at all devalue Herodotus's message. After all, the king
Aps undoubtedly divided the people into separate tribes.
us, 1 one group of related tribes was brought by Tirrep to
eviction, and another group of people with common language and ideology
tribes remained under the rule of the second king's son, Lida.
In addition, it must be said that the tribes of both Lyda and Tyrrhenia
nearing the lands of the future Lydia. The famous
Roman jurist Cornelius Tacitus, who lived in

shG;,"– a p BEGINNING ST – D0 N – e – experiences 0 "Annals",
that 1 Irrene 1 Led, born of King Atys, divided into
kind among themselves.

By the names of the leaders, those tribes that settled in Asia,
called Lydians, and those in Italy – Tyrrhenians. It is possible
to think that the tribes over which King Atis ruled were
Some of the tribes that Tyrrhenian brought to Italy also came
had ethnogenetic and cultural ties with the Dvo valley

I have my own 'tribe' ID "°'| L,A! ' IT WASN'T THEN ' WHEN T 'RR e » brought out
Trsy,TaL,I, 3 v,the relevant territory belonged

According to M. Marr, some Etruscan tribes of that time

rezHyu D ° 3 SOUTH, '° Caucasus W. passing through Che–

We made this short excursion into the history of the Etruscans.

skiv, to further illustrate their ethnogenetic connections with Pod¬
the Nipr River and the Mesopotamian Valley, common elements of mythology
and ritual divination by the entrails of sacrificial animals –
haruspices. Let us try to show that some tribes do-
Sumerian (or Sumerian) population of Mesopotamia
participated in the ethnogenesis of Rus and the Etruscans and left
common elements of culture.

Because the Etruscan language remains a mystery to this day,
nits, we will touch only on the origin of the main Etruscans
of gods, rituals, customs and traditions.

The Etruscans had two main deities: Tin, or
Tinia (analogs of Perun - Zeus - Jupiter), and Turan
(analogs of Zora – Aphrodite – Venus).

Let's consider the etymology and semantics of the name Turan and
we will show the connection of the cult of this goddess with Russia and the Sumerians
Bilingual. The name Turan consists of two words: Tur and An.
According to M. Marr, each of these words means heaven. These were
the names of the sky in two proto-Etruscan tribes, which, having mixed,
gave the name to the goddess Turan. In addition, as we will see, the tribe
the proto-Etruscans, whose sky deity was named Tur,
was in Russia for some time, and the tribe with the name of the sky An
had few direct connections with the Sumerians of Mesopotamia.

The name of the sky Tur is preserved in the Hellenic names U /kin,
Lphrodite Urania. One of the tribes of our ancestors, perhaps,
the so-called "goat people" of ancient archaeological
gic culture, (of twisted bones), whose god was
Perun, fought with the proto-Etruscan tribe, whose deity
It was called Tour.

Ancient Ukrainian carols, similar to Indian ones
the Vedas or Homer's messages, truthfully describe the pre¬
historical events from the life of the people. A classic of Ukrainian literature
I. Nechuy-Levytskyi in the little-known scientific
works on Ukrainian mythology, analyzing carols,
creates the most ancient image of the god Perun, when he
was a wonderful hunter. According to carols, Perun (Ivan)
hunted animals and caught fish, tamed wild horses. He
goes hunting with greyhounds and falcons, tracks down tur-
A deer with nine horns aims at a falcon that is
sits on a strange tree, and the tawny owl and the falcon ask Perun (Iva
not to shoot them. The aurochs gives up their horns, the falcon promises to become
It's useful to him.

We see that the action takes place in those times when the tribes
Our ancestors lived by hunting, taming wild animals
hunted with the help of specially trained falcons
This period can be called the pre-Holiday period. Note

that Tur, the sky deity of the proto-Etruscans, gives his horns

107

Drawing on a fragment of a mammoth's skull,
/i.» tne. r. to n. s./. village of Mezhyrich, Cher¬
Kaska region.

Perun. In mythology
peoples of the Far East
the Mediterranean Sea
The horns of the day are a symbol
holiness (an attribute of God)
(You can come here.)
to let the tour go on
becomes a deity
tribe and proceeds
It is the place of Peru.
The latter also means
"sky", but stirring
no, thunderstorm. He, for
astral cult

" . . of our ancestors, closely

associated with the Moon god, who rules the celestial sphere
earthly form and is the lord of the goddess Dana - the embodied water.

According to Homer, the Scythians descended from Perun (Zeus). At¬
Peruia's ribut is a goat, and Psrun himself, according to the ideas of the pra-
Slavs, had goat legs. Like Zeus, he was raised by
goat. About the moon and stars in Russia and until recently in Ukraine
They said: "Ancestor Didukh and his relatives", "Goat in the field
dances with the goats." Once the totem of the Perun tribe
there was a goat. To this day, on Generous Evening (January 1), people walk around
huts with a symbolic star and a goat. Mysteries with a goat
demonstrate a past, distant tragedy (death) on
of the family and its revival (resurrection) in Russia.

And what kind of tribe was that with the deity Ani? None

iya°mi I from Upya N1VSh, Shch ° T ° 6U “ Nar0D ' '"«Born from the beginning¬
with the Uratirseni-Etruscans (Raseni). After all

And the lead deity of this people - Ai - was the main
god of the Sumerians from Babylon. Ln in Chaldean and Ukrainian
languages was called Nebo (hence Slavic and in particular Ukrainian)
Inca word for heaven), in Sanskrit Nabo, in Arabic -

Heaven. This people had another supreme god, to whom
worshipped as the patron saint of the sacred city of Babylon
Then, through the Etruscans, it passed to the Romans. It was
Janus is probably the Greekized Akkadian Lnu. In

Among the Romans, Janus was the second holo-pipim god after Jupiter.
However, the Romans worshipped him as a god
the spirit of sacred Babylon, forgetting that it is the god of Heaven

tom°m" II b ° GU Moons ' After » a R«DY with an astral ball¬
The moon was worshipped as early as the 4th millennium BC. The Great

(Dshch I u N x S ,'Gibep YAT ° GENEROUS EVENING ~ «■Born of the Moon
(Grandfather) has been preserved since that time with all the rites and rituals.
Alam to this day. 1 in

The Eastern Mediterranean name for the Moon is Uatsimtz, which is further
in carols it became Vasilyai, and then a male name
Basil was forced to "legalize" even the Christian
church, appointing January 1 as the feast day of St. Basil.

The origin of the Roman god Janus was not in his time
properly researched by historians, mythologists and
linguists – just like the origin of the god Saturn and
of the Roman Saturnalia. Therefore, we will show that Janus is
this is a deity of Babylon and at the same time a god associated with the lunar
by the astral cult of Kievan Rus.

Janus is the god of gates, doors, a god with two
faces, god of entrance, exit and passage, beginning and end
of every matter. One face of Janus looked outward, and
the second inward. He was the god of entrance not only in the sense of
place, but also time, the beginning and end of any undertaking
in a broad sense. He sanctified human affairs and
ensured success, because at that time they believed that from a happy
The good end of every matter depends on the beginning.

In Rome, there was a folk legend that Janus in Italy was the
He was born before Jupiter and Saturn and built temples for them.
all other gods. Originally Janus was the god of the sky along with
Me (Lapa) is the goddess of the Moon. But in Roman times and
himself transformed into the god of the Moon. According to ancient beliefs
Romans, changes in nature, the passage of time, depended on it,
observance of the periodicity of months and days.

In Rome, the Gate of God was built in honor of Janus,
near which stood a sculpture of a god with a key in one hand and
with a rod in the second. God's gate (arata) is, as is known,

the name of Babylon, and the god of this gate was the god of the proto-Etruscans, who came from Mesopotamia and worshipped the god Anu, the chief to the Sumerian deity. Further, as was said, this tribe, mixed with the Tirsen tribe (Iugnepi), which came from the city of Ur across the Dniester valley, formed the Etruscan people, The main deity of the new people became the goddess of the sky. Turai (Tur+An). To make sure that under the god of God gates, Janus should be understood as the god from Babylon, let us give a modern interpretation of the famous biblical myth about the ladder Jacob.

Jacob, when he was going to the city of Haran, was shown in in a dream a ladder by which they descended from heaven to earth and raised angels were ascending to heaven. The ladder was like the steps of a pyramid. ziggurats, along which processions of priests walked. Ziggurat temples were built in honor of the Moon god in Ur and Babylon;

1 The city of Harran in the plains was 500 kilometers north of night from Ur. To Harran and further north from Ur, waves of worshippers fled nicknames of the Moon bot as a result of the conflict with the tribes of the Sun cult.

The fact that this myth is about the temple of the Moon god in Babylon, confirmed by Bible scholars.

"Oh, what a terrible place this is. This is nothing but God's house, "This is the gate of Heaven," says Jacob. This dream is an association with the Babylonian ziggurat. In memory of this dream, Jacob set up a stone and poured oil on it. The white stone in the In the Eastern Mediterranean, as in Russia, there was a the ox of the moon god. A study of the Babylonian cult the god Janus, who was worshipped by the Etruscans and Romans in Italy, comparing this cult with the Ukrainian astral the cult of the Moon god (Grandfather) proves that Janus During the Roman era, he became the god of the Moon.

In Ukraine, rituals and traditions have remained intact. The rituals of the Generous Evening - the birthday of the Moon god. Although the Etruscans and Romans had already marked the crescent of the moon features of an eclectic civilization, yet he clung to the old ideas. The analysis shows that our ancestors had a Moon cult the cult of the ancestor Didukh with ideology and features of prehistory the pastoral tribes of the Deep South. The Etruscans and the Romans, the cult of Janus somewhat lost its astral features and took on the specifics of the Ukrainian god of the Moon and the confused characteristics of the god of God's gate - Babylon.

The Etruscans did not consider Janus their ancestor - Diduch. Saturn ruled Rome as an ancestor, and accordingly there was The main idea of the Saturnalia is to honor Saturn and the ancestor (cultural achievements of the people) and fertility.

Etymologically and semantically, the name Saturn is the same
the Etruscan deity Turan, but already of the masculine gender. Atri¬
The symbol of the god Saturn is the boar. But where does this attribute come from?
But? It is unlikely that the boar was the totem of the Tura tribe in Russia.
If so, then the boar is the totem of the proto-Etruscan tribe,
associated with the Sumerian sky god An (Akkadian
Anu).

The "biography" of Saturn was already the same for the Romans
mysterious, like Janus. However, in Greece, where Saturn is surrounded by
They identified with Kronos when he was supposedly a farmer,
interesting legends remain. It was believed that when Zeus
overthrew Kronos from the throne, he fled to Italy, and there Janus
appointed him the god of agriculture. Yes, even Saturn,
ancestor of the Romans, was a wandering god of some farmer
of the Greek people who passed through the land of the Hellenistic
of the Lvovtsi and was appointed to reign in Italy by another, and
who came to visit the Babylonian god Janus.

The Old Ukrainian god of the Moon (Didukh), as we know him
We follow the rites and ossified rituals of the Shchedrin holiday.
The Last Supper, ideologically very similar to the Roman one, that is
ON

Sumerian, Janus, who had only a local color.
Ukrainians celebrate the birth of the Moon (January 1) as we do
already said, connected with the cult of heavenly fire –
astral triad (Moon, Sun and Stars).

Although the Romans revered Janus as the deity of God,
gates, that is, Babylon, but he was also bound
with the more ancient cult of the city of Ur, where, as in Babylon,
there was a large ziggurat - a temple to the moon god. The main
the mass of Babylonians, where they mainly practiced the cult of the Sun,
celebrated the wedding day of the Sun god Bar-Bar on January 1
with the water goddess Bau-Bau. The cult of the Sun spread to
the city of Ur, which prompted the Old Believers to worship the Moon Mand¬
to move north: first to Harran (500 kilometers from
Ur), and then partly to Canaan, and mainly ■
to the Western Black Sea Region and the Dnieper Region (on land
Trypillians) in the 3rd–1st millennium BC, then to Italy.

So, like the Moon god, with whom the astral is associated,
a cult in Russia, whose rites have survived to this day,
Roman Janus was the god of good beginnings and endings of every
affairs, well-being, happiness, etc. Let us recall that Janus
named Saturn after himself the ruler of crops, placing on
him the duties that he had previously performed himself.

The sowing ceremony on the Generous Evening is not so symbolic
"light rain" in honor of the goddess Dana, the day of the people

whose birth is celebrated on January 6th, as a symbolic beginning
sowing. Both the Ukrainian god Moon (Didukh), and the Roman Janus
as the gods of the good beginning of every matter should have been
to bless the next sowing. The generous ones who are not
at home they recreated the procession of the ancient clergy,
sang unequivocally: "Sow, be born, rye, wheat and
every arable land". It was believed that when sowing begins
On the birthday of the Moon God, there will be a harvest.

The Ukrainian holiday of the birth of the Moon also originates from
Bicentennial. This is evidenced by the ritual that is performed at
month before the Generosity Evening and is preparatory to this
holidays: playing Andrew in Kaleta. Kaleta in Sumerian
means: "The moon as the bride or daughter-in-law of the sun."
Similarly, the name of the carol comes from the Sumerian word
in kilyuti. (Kaiiii), which means "clergy (priests)."

Of Babylonian origin and a Roman name associated with
with the feast of Janus, kaleidoscopes. However, Ukrainian carols and kolyadas
lyadki are concepts distinct from calends and directly related to
They are not related to THEM. Similar to the ritual of Ukrainian
with wishes for prosperity and praise for the economy
The ritual for the Janus festival was also held. People greeted
They greeted each other, wishing them happiness, health, and prosperity.

w

Similar to the ceremonial dish in Russia - molded pies
horns, which were a symbol of the Moon and at the same time a sacrifice to this
to the astral god, the ritual sacrifice to Janus was
honey cake.

It would be advisable to dwell in more detail on when
and which tribes brought the cult of the Moon god to Ukraine
together with elements of language, culture, everyday life and customs,
light Mesopotamia.

We have already mentioned the research of Academician Harkavi
regarding the Canaanite language, which in separate elements, taken
those from the Old European manuscripts are so strangely similar
to Slavic languages, in particular Ukrainian.

Let us now search among the sources of ancient writing
information about the roots of ancient times, especially in the Bible
Russian astral cult of the Moon and the holiday of the Generous
Evening. After all, archaeology has recently confirmed
historical accounts from the Bible, just as Schliemann
Man, having excavated Troy, confirmed Homer's message.
Until now, it was believed that the lunar astral cult was universal.
cal in the Mediterranean. The Bible contains important references

about the cult of the Moon. The rites and rituals of this cult are well
known from the holiday of the birth of the Moon - Generous Evening.

The Bible talks about the cult of the Moon in connection with the fact that
THAT the European patriarch Abraham, the founder of henotheism,
came from a family whose religion was the cult of the Moon god.
Abraham's father Farr in the city of Ur with other Jews
we and the Sumerians prayed to the Moon god, observing all
rituals of the cult. The name Farrah, as scholars believe, probably
can be compared to the name of the Moon in Semitic languages.
The name Lvram means "father supreme", that is, "Moon". Ly¬
much later, the ambitious Abram reworked his
the name Abraham, which means "father of many nations." For
The life of Terah (20th–18th centuries BC) in the city of Ur was
the famous temple of the moon god. Temples of the moon were built by
in the form of a pyramid-ziggurat, on the upper terrace of which
There was a chapel. They walked along the stairs from terrace to terrace.
processions of priests, and pilgrims prayed around the temple 1 . In
At the time when Abraham's father lived in Ur, those who
The cult of the Moon was practiced, and they were persecuted by the followers of
of the Sun cult. Because of this religious conflict, certain
The families and tribes of the Old Believers came out of Ur and its
possessions and moved north towards the North-West
Eastern Black Sea Region. 500 kilometers north of

1 The Temple of the Moon at Ur was excavated by the famous English archaeologist
by Leopard Woolley in 1922. At the same time, the Pin also excavated a huge city
Ur, built by the Sumerians in the 4th–3rd centuries BC.

Hurray, as we know, at that time the city of cult flourished
Months - Haran. That's where Abraham's father moved,
fleeing persecution for their faith.

Thus, our ancestors, like the Sumerians and ancient Semites
once adhered to a single lunar astral
cult with the main god the Moon.

In the Bible, in the book of Joshua, it says that "for
Our fathers lived by the river (Euphrates) long ago, Terah,
the father of Abraham and the father of Nahor, and served other gods."
Judith says this to the Assyrian Holofernes about her slings:
riv: "...they did not want to follow the gods of their fathers, who were
in the land of the Chaldeans. Having forsaken the customs of their fathers,
who recognized many gods, they bowed down
to one heavenly god, who commanded them to go out from there and
to settle in Haran*.

It is also known from Old Babylonian texts that Har¬
was the center of the Moon cult. Excavations and searches for

It was said that the Harranians were extremely devoted to their god. Archaeologists have discovered that the Moon cult in Harran experienced the rise and fall of the Roman Empire. Christians Christianity was unable to penetrate Harran, and even Islam had to put up with its existence for a long time. Only During the reign of Saladin, the temple of the moon god was destroyed and A mosque was built on its foundation in 1179.

D. S. Rice believed that the cult of the Moon god existed in Harran before the 12th century AD. Migration of Abraham's father and Ur to Harran as a safe center of Moon worship American orientalist Albright defines the day XX–XVIII centuries BC. Thus, the cult of the Moon pro¬ existed there for three thousand years, which is evidenced by the high civilization of the peoples of the Moon cult.

Given this, it becomes clear why Kievan Rus for a millennium, it has offered powerful resistance to the established the nu of Christianity. Even forced into state service Christianity, the people preserved the rites of the astral cult Month. Until recently, all major holidays in Ukraine (Christmas, Generous Evening, Watermelon, Easter and others) rituals and ideology adhered to the old faith of deep Poland of the daytime East. There is no doubt that it was the pastoral people the so-called "crooked skeletons", or "goat people" (according to ancient Hellenic myths), spread the cult in Russia of the astral triad (Moon, Sun and Dawn) with the main the god Moon.

The presence of the so-called Canaanite words in the Ukrainian language, of the Chaldean, the words and statements of scholars about some of the The pre-European features of the Ukrainian language indicate the

the origin of our ancestors. An important confirmation the ethnogenetic connections of Rus' with the pre-Sumerian and The Sumerian population of Mesopotamia practiced ritual divination. and divination through the entrails of animals, which is where we began his remarks about the connections of Russia with the Etruscans of Italy and Sumerians of the Mesopotamia. It should be added that all other characteristic ethnographic features only confirm what we have expressed thesis. The old Ukrainian belief about the sacredness of the gaistra- The stork originates from the time of the Trypillians-Nelasgians. In the people Until recently, people believed that if you kill a firefly, the house would burn down.

And an aster with the symbol of the main, most beloved goddess Eastern Slavs–Evening (and Morning) Dawn. Name The bird Gaister in ancient Greek means "star-star". Go¬

hunting goddess of the cosmic religion of Russia, the cult of the astral
fire, which existed in Russia for many thousands of years, was consecrated
and a bird called a star. The astral celestial fire is
He wanted to burn the killer of the starbird.

In Ukraine, in addition to the names gayster and stork, there are also
two more are common: the stork and the black-rumped stork. The name stork comes from
from the name of one of the Pslasgin tribes - the Lelegia tribe, in
whose totem was this sacred bird. Apparently, in
traces of the highly developed culture of this tribe of Hellenes
called Lelegia divine Pelasgi.

In the pre-Hellenic, still Pelasgian, city of Athens
there was a sacred wall - Pelargikon, where it was depicted
but storks, the totem birds of a prominent tribe. Murder
bird was equal to killing a human, as it always was
regarding the totems of any tribe. Such is the antiquity
the most characteristic ethnographic features of Rus. This is the period IV -

2nd millennium BC.

Let's look at a few more examples.

Unique among civilized nations was the annual
honoring in Russia the totem of one of the ancient tribes
our ancestors, the so-called shepherd (goat) people.
Every year on the holiday of the Generous Evening, Ukrainians honored
their ancestors with mysteries, an obligatory attribute of which
was a goat. This ritual has survived to this day. The group of pa¬
Rubkov walks around houses and homes with the symbolic Star
and takes the goat with him, performing the appropriate rites and
singing ritual alms. Of course, nowadays the content of these
rituals is incomprehensible to many. Let us recall that the group
young men is an imitation of the ancient processions of the priests of the
of the daytime shepherd people in honor of the moon god. For the
The tea ceremony takes place late in the evening and at night. The goat
pretends to be a boy in a sheepskin coat with the wool turned inside out
with horns arranged (a sign of holiness). The rite of

the birth of the Grandfather Moon (ancestor), who
at the same time there is also a "goat in the field, basking from the tami- and/>
stars." People once believed that the ice of the totem came from
goats. The goat also fed Perun (Zeus), from whom, according to
According to Herodotus, the Scythians came from. According to Ukrainian myths, Perun
(Ilya) or his attribute - a goat hiding on the edge, when
They harvest the rye, and the last sheaf of grain is called a goat.
The sheaf, which is placed in the corner at Christmas, symbolizes Grandfather.
ha (ancestor of the people), at the same time it is the Moon (Kolyada).

The Mysteries with the Goat - a Symbolic Story of the Initiates

in the folk memory of tragic and joyful events from prehistory
The people's past unforgettable experiences:
the memory of being in the Deep South and of
its revival in the lands of the Dnieper region.

The participants in the mystery were deeply impressed by
an act that affirmed the immortality of the goat. Especially the
The main action is the resurrection of the goat (the people) after a sudden and
treacherous death. The scene caused general admiration
and the satisfied smiles of the old people in an atmosphere of sincere folk
altruism. Walking with the star and the goat to the holiday
The Generosity Evening has acquired a certain meaning over the last thousand years.
stratification due to the introduction of Christian elements
cops, but overall they seemed to dissolve in the ritual
rituals of the pagan astral cult.

The author, as a teenager, participated in the lavish parties
stories with a goat in the Chernihiv region, which he observed in
Nizhyn on the western outskirts of the city (Galativka, Lykhokhu-
iivka, Evlaynovka, Andiivka). The performers were usually
a group of 12–15 boys aged 13 to 20. They were
mostly children of artisans: coopers, carpenters, tailors,
shoemakers, stove makers, glaziers, etc. They were managed by someone from
experts in ritual matters. The dawn was made large,
usually skillfully: each ray of the star represented a
a separate glass chamber in a wooden frame with a picture
Bethlehem myths. The star turned, and the light bulb turned on.
melons illuminated the pictures of the Bethlehem myth one by one.

Sometimes the star was made octagonal – like the Babylonian one.
like the way grandmothers sometimes molded it on the breadbaskets, before
to carry them to be consecrated. It was noticeable that the boys were walking, hurrying
walking but very seriously and solemnly, without delaying
on the street, nor in the houses. There was no hustle and bustle, no
no, jokes or unnecessary laughter. The news was reported,
that it was brought to humanity by the messenger Zorya, the harbinger of
the birth of the universe at Christmas.

In front of the house, still on the stairs of the hallway, thunder was thundering.
bachelor's:

Wow, goat.

Wow, gray.

The owners opened the door wide to the street, and we
different air rushed into the warm and tidy house together
with snow on the boys' boots. Without stopping for a moment,

The ancient ritual began. Strict and calm faces
boys who pretended to be ministers of the cult, con¬
They trusted with the joyful and affectionate eyes of their hosts
The songs have already forgotten about the tragedy of the goat people, and
once lived in the Deep South, and they sang like this:

Oh, oh, goat,

Oh, gray,

Nedomio and Moscow,

With long bones... etc.

As teenagers, we, and probably as adults, didn't understand whether it was
The goat (a totem and symbol of the ancestor) was killed by treacherous enemies.
we, whether sacrificed to the gods. But sang about death
The goats sadly, lowering their voices:

Grandfather hit the goat
On the gray side.

Here the goat went,

She became lifeless.

The smallest boy in an inside-out sheepskin coat, with a
with pointed horns, pretending to be a goat, fell under
with a blow from his grandfather's stick and seemed dead. From his chest came a
A low cry broke out from the Konavle people. Immediately, a group of
wow, a guy dressed as a Cossack in a sheepskin hat (all
others in the house, as usual, took off their hats), belted
with a wide red belt, with a saber at his side or a kyng¬
The Cossack addressed the owners:

In your house, your palace
Something bad happened to our little goat.

Is there no doctor or farrier here?
so that the mouse and the goat can stand on their feet?

A doctor appeared, dressed in an oriental colorful robe.
The soldier, with a cap on his head, knelt beside the dead woman.
goats, raised his hands to the sky, whispered, made magical gestures,
I tried to guess, but nothing helped. The goat remained dead.
howling. Only a rhythmic, muffled and painful "oh" broke out
from the mouths of the bachelor chorus. It is strange that this primitive scene
literally hypnotized performers and spectators.

Finally, the "magic" was working. The "goat" moved its head.
howling. The sound of relief echoed through the house. The doctor-magician-cha-
The riviiik was doing some kind of exotic dance around the goat,

and the boy who played the role of the goat stood up
and took off his mask. He looked excitedly at the

circles, and joy enveloped everyone. Some grandmothers were baptized,
and the grandfathers and all those present rejoiced at the resurrection of the goat. At th
The house was shaken like thunder by the boys' choir:

Oh, oh, goat,

Wow, gray.

The boys were already clattering their boots down the stairs and running out onto the
street. The owners, having grabbed pies or sausages,
They caught up with them and threw gifts into the bag of the bearers. Shchsdro-
The non-black repertoire was very diverse and varied in certain
in the suburbs and villages, but the mysteries with the goat were not
negative rite of the holiday. The Shchedrivkas celebrated a great
hypnotic impression and caused general admiration. In
They were not only influenced by myths about the gods of the astral cult
Rus, but also information about the prehistory of the people who were lost
in the dreams of millennia.

The festival of the Moon God - Generous Evening - astral
It is connected by cult to the people's favorite goddess, Zorya.
In the Shchedrivka, Zorya is the Moon's companion, and together with
it is a symbol of life-giving and fertile nature. When
The star appears together with the moon, she is a mystical personage.
Nazhem, his messenger to the master.

Pagan ritual songs about the Moon and the Dawn will be explained.
the mythological essence of Zora in Ukrainian folklore:

The moon walked across the sky.
T» met With the star of the sun.

— Oh, star, star, where on earth have you been?

Where on earth have you been, where should you be?

— Where should I stand?

Mr. Ivan (Mykala, Mykhailo, Taras, etc.)

At Mr. Ivan's in his yard,

Yes, in his yard, yes, in his house.

Further, because the Moon Festival heralds a happy tidings,
At the beginning of each work, they sang:

And in his house there are two joys:

The first joy is to marry off one's son,

The second joy is giving away my daughter.

The star that, together with the month of January, creates water (the ancestor
living), is a harbinger of the next life:

Oh, the moon walked, walked across the sky,

Oh, I searched, I searched for a clear dawn:

– Oh, star, star, my star.

Oh, let us go and seek God,

To seek God, to save people...

After the boys visited several homes, the same
The rhythmic repetition of ritual chants is like a hypnotizing
This mood was also transmitted to the listeners.

117

We draw attention to the custom of consecrating a willow tree, which was part of
to the obligatory rituals of the astral cult of our ancestors
and was borrowed by the Christian church. Willow
was connected with the cosmogony and mythology of the people and the symbolism
volisivala the original source of the creation of the world or Pradersvo
life, i.e. the Milky Way in the sky, or our galaxy
As a symbol of the Milky Way, willows were planted above
ways. In the pantheon of astral gods of our ancestors Ga¬
Laktica is the goddess Bereginya, beloved by the people. Her embroidery
are placed on towels in the form of a tree of life – some kind of ori¬
of the ginal form of a mysterious flower. Bereginya protects
prosperity and happiness of the family. It was believed that from our Galak¬
The Universe began to form, the Galaxy became
The shore of the cosmic ocean is covered by its laws. All the universe is subject to its l
living and non-living nature and, of course, man. To touch
To bless a person with a willow tree means to connect him with the cosmic
by the forces of the Universe, to provide opportunities for rebirth
and health. Having built a house, in Ukraine it is necessary to plant
There was a willow tree nearby. In addition to it, other trees were also planted, includir
connected with cosmic myths: linden is the tree of Dana (Water-
mother) and viburnum, which symbolized the holiday of Christmas Carols. Viburnum
It is also a symbolic plant of the Christmas of the world as
must stage. Therefore, it is sacred for Ukrainians. The main
favorite astral gods were dedicated in Russia
trees, birds, animals. Oak – to Perun and the Sun, ash –

Perun 1, birch – Ladi, maple (Ukrainian) – Polelyu
etc.

Willow in the myths of the Mediterranean peoples about
The creation of the world is the Primordial Tree of Life. Later in the north
peoples use the ceremonial willow for the celebration of the Christmas of the world (Koly-
dy) was replaced, as is known, by spruce.

The ritual of whipping a person with a consecrated willow,
uttering the famous ritual words, was also in Rome. As he
reached Rome? Was it brought to the Apennine Peninsula?
island by the Kanté* (Koshany) tribes from the banks of the river
Kotel (modern Romenshchyna), if these tribes really
were ever on the territory of Ukraine? Is the rite of
borrowed from the Etruscans? The Romans had the consecration of a willow tree and beating
relatives and acquaintances with the saying: "I'm not the one who beats, willow
beats, what a saint. Be healthy all year long," no longer
was a folk custom. Only during great celebrations
at holidays, where foreign guests were invited, special
The priests-fecials consecrated the willow (Uerjepa) and, touching it,
some of her honored guests, spoke words known to all of us

1 In Poland, the Psrun poppy is called Yasen.

ritual words. We have already mentioned that touching the sacred
with a willow tree – a symbol of the Galaxy – to man
meant the union of living things with the boundless Universe.
The dynasty gained cosmic greatness through the conquest of the
of matter to the laws of the world-creating cosmic forces. He served
a process of symbolic renewal and rebirth. This
was an act close to the act of immersing pilgrims in the sacred
the waters of the Bug (in Ukraine) or the Ganges (in India).

The rites and traditions we have mentioned, which have several thousand
century-old history, testify to the continuity of cultural and
historical process in the Dnieper region and the continuity of history
the history of the people over the last 6–7 thousand years.

Research into anthroponymy and hydronyms of Ukraine
confirm this conclusion.

THE MYSTERY OF ARTEM1DY__

The Cult of the Moon in Russia

The solution to the mystery of paganism in Russia, which is based on
was based on astral cults, as were pre-Christian religions
of the Eastern Mediterranean, allowed us to find
the key to the study of ancient ethnocultural processes

on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR. It turned out that the gods of the ancient world: Venus, Latona, Apollo, Artemis, Diana, Mars are pro¬
Slavic and pre-Indo-European astral deities.

They embodied the great achievements of humanity in the field
astronomy and natural sciences and were understandable to
of the peoples of that time. Astral cults formed the basis of
pre-antique pre-materialist philosophy and ideology
our ancestors. How was this great spiritual culture
was it adopted and reworked by the Greeks? From what sources did the
Ancient peoples developed and spread sciences and arts!
This is known about Artsmida since the time of the Trojan War (12th century).
BC), when the heavenly queen and protector of Troy
Was she going to defend it from strangers?

This is what the scientific biography of Artemis tells us.

Today, Artemis is considered the goddess of hunting.
of the ancient Hellenes and is identified with the Roman Diana.
There is also information that it was originally
personification of the Moon - the main goddess and ruler
genetic processes, the progenitor of the peoples of the lunar globe
the one who suffered at the hands of barbarians, worshippers of cruel
the cult of Baal, the Sun god. Later in the mythology of the Hellenes,
hunters, she became the goddess of the hunt. Even earlier,

than the Greeks deified Artemis, Her cult was widespread
among many peoples, and she was most revered by the proto-
Slavs and Thracians (Thracians). Orthology and folklore
,, Uk R ai1III, rituals and carols of extraordinary antiquity preserved¬
we have the cult of Artemis: the goddess of the Moon - the Great Goddess
g /in the mother.

However, Slavic sources with information about her do not
are limited. The ancient Greeks, on the contrary, preserved
written monuments, which recorded in a somewhat distorted
in the form of the pre-antique mythology of this astral sphere
the one (apparently no longer understandable to them) with the addition
fantastic confusion, which was drawn from the real
the lives of kings and nobles. The facelifted and transformed el¬
pre-antique astral mythology in its ancient form
rianti has come down to us through the centuries. In this form it
studied and transcribed by researchers.

"Greek" myths were also spread in Russia. In such a situation
The mythology of the Thracians and Proto-Slavs became "Greek"
"Greek", and together the pagan gods turned out to be "Greek"
the spirits of our ancestors: Div, Lada, Lelya, Polel, Yarilo.

These elephantine astral gods of the nature cult in ancient times
They were given names: Zeus, Latona, Artemis, Apollo, Mars.

The use of a comprehensive research method
the study of ancient sources allowed us to conclude that
Thracian-Proto-Slavic origin of the given
us the pantheon of gods, and hence Artemis. Herodotus in the book
describes Scythia in detail, as back in the time of Hesiod
' Apollo 1 Artemis came to the island of Delos from the country
Hyperborean - the country of the Scythians. They were accompanied by two maidens
ranks: Agra and Opida, whose tombs were later considered
sacred on Delos. Herodotus accurately marks the land
where Apollo and Artsmida came from. This is the area where
wheat crops are already changing into rye crops. However, yes
runes to "their gods" that the Hyperboreans sent to
island of Delos, always wrapped in wheat straw
Describing Thracian customs and traditions, Herodotus
writes about Artemis. He mentions that her name is the Queen.
According to Herodotus, Artemis is a Thracian goddess, although her father
Its territory lies north of those lands that are traditionally
but are generally considered Thracian. Apparently, the advancement
Thracian tribes to the north, to the Dnieper region, was
associated with their defeat in the Trojan War. Defeat
Troy, and with it the peoples of Mysia, Bithynia, Phrygia, Lydia
possibly led (already 100 years later) to the emergence of the Thracians
of the Proto-Slavic population of the Belogrud archeological
1 of the organic culture as far as the Uman region,
and 1 each

Some Thracian tribes (KhoroD - Kryvychi) pro- })
advanced into the territory of modern Belarus. They advanced into
north, to the homeland of Artemis and Apollo, and other tra¬
the Kiyish tribes and the Venedi, who, according to ancient reports,
Atenor expelled from Troy. Gomser, who lived in the 8th century.
BC, describing in the "Iliad" the defense of Troy (events of the 12th century BC).
BC), names the Thracian gods Apollo, Artemis,
Latania and Mars, who helped the Trojans in the war against
of the Hellenes. Apollo directed Paris' arrow into the heel of Achilles.
Mars left Thrace (where, according to Gomsrus, he lived), and
(remembering his people) to stand in defense of Troy. Help
a magician for the Trojans and the mother of Apollo and Artemis Latona.

'| with a bow and a quiver full of arrows, appeared on
help to the Trojans and the young beautiful Artsmida. Homer
writes that the angry Athena (Athena) snatched Pallas into
her quiver and struck the noble and inspired beauty in the
face, wounding her with arrows until she bled. From the insult of Arte-
The honeybee cried. "You don't belong here! Go to the mountains and hunt for
deer," Athena shouted. Athena herself (like Zeus) also
originally did not belong to the Greek gods, but was a goddess
the Elasgian population, including those who were

lo on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR (Trypillia archaeological culture
IV–NO gis. BC. e.). Athena (Athena) is sung in ;
Ukrainian ancient folklore and known in the Lesser ■
In Asia, the goddess Dana [Tana, Tanais (Tapaii)] is the primordial
the embodiment of water - Water-mother. Let us recall the common and beloved
a Ukrainian refrain: "Oh Dana - the Dana river!" or
a refrain from the days of Indo-European commonality: "Si di ri di,

SI di ri di Dana!» $ie dey gie dey, $ie dey gie dey, 1>apa!» This ; .
The chorus lasted for several thousand years and reached our time.
time: "Dana! This is the Dana River!" - "Mother Water! She acts,
"The river is in action, Mother Water!" The Proto-Slavic name Dana in Hellenic
niv has acquired the form typical of foreign words:
the prefix "a" was added to the word - Aiiiepa. It is not for nothing that it was publishe
Ukrainian ethnographer Yakiv Holovatskyi has more than
100 years ago (1861) in the monograph "Old Slavic
"Fables, or Mythology" wrote that Slavic
gods Ladu and her twin children Danu and Lelu (in
water) and Polelya (the embodiment of light) borrowed from Elli¬
In Greece they were called Latona, Apollo, Artemis
'Roman Diana).

From ancient sources (Gechikhia dictionary) it is known that in
Pelasgians in the Peloponnese in prehistoric times Aphrodite,
Urania was called Lada Genss (genes - "wife, spouse") 1
supposedly because she was born on the Ladon River in Arkadi
In Ukraine there is also the Lada River, a tributary of the Tanva. So,

Lada River (she is also the goddess, the wife of heavenly fire)
supposedly gives birth to the river Tanva, the goddess Tanu (Dana, Tanais
embodied water) and Polelya (embodied light).

However, it has never been investigated what the astral
and the ideological and philosophical content of the cult of Artemis. What
the elements and laws of the universe she personified, what were they
for the festivities and rituals on her feast in ancient Thrace-
It was simply impossible to solve these questions before.
A comprehensive method of research in the field of ancient
ethnocultural processes of the pre-literate era allowed this
to do. The new method is a comprehensive use of da¬
many sciences (history, archaeology, anthropology, ethnology)
nography, folklore, mythology, orthology, astronomy,
linguistics). One science (for example,
system, history) provides only 15-20 percent of what is needed for
data scientists. And the science complex is 100 percent. This
difficult, but grateful and the only method of researching ancient
ancient ethnocultural processes of the pre-literate era. So

discovered that the Kiev pantheon of pagan gods of the prince
Volodymyr are the remains of an outstanding culture. This pantheon
is connected with the astral cult of nature, and all pagan
The deities of the gods personify the constellations and celestial bodies. From
Accordingly, pagan rites have a direct connection with
the movement of celestial bodies and the achievements of natural sciences.

So, let's consider the most ancient from this perspective.
niche, a purely Thracian name for Artemis, which is given by the
tic authors. In the dictionary of Hezekiah with reference to Hilary
The Thracian name for Artemis is given in the text - Bendis.
V, (Vepsiich). Hesychius notes that, according to Plato, (427-347
years BC) this is how the Thracian population called Artemis
the city of Athens (Athens), which celebrated the festival of the goddess "its
native celebrations", called "bendidia". However, other ancient
authors, for example, a prominent Roman historian, a connoisseur
ancient history and culture Titus Livius (59 BC-
17 AD) claim that Artemis was not called by the Thracians
Iiendida, and Mend ida. The solemn rites on her feast were
the name Mendidia. This is a difference in the spelling of the first
letters of her name. Who correctly names the oldest
more ancient Thracian name for Artemis: Plato or Titus
Left?

It would be possible to give preference to it without research
philosopher Plato, who only had a passing acquaintance with tra-
with the myths of Cyrene, to the historian Titus Livius. To
moreover, he lived 300 years later than Plato and was widely
used the works of many authors. From the linguistic
... look, the name of the Moon goddess Mendida - Mendidi is composed of

comes from two words: Men + didi. in the Thracian language

means "Moon", and <>/<)» ^"Goddess) of the Moon*. In chro-
Mendida means "great . MISSION 3

The Slavs also had a couple of languages in the Ita language.

INDOSVROPSGKOI IP1PJ11.TK » . Ukrainian¬

цец and donyn, яцц. "ц"' s „ою - мЬсДц О «но-
in Slovene - tekse,

1,0,0 month), in Czech - tbkis, in Slovak -

.in Croatian - m £ sec ' * in Latin - shepe-

^H^,^k>H='menH^o„ t Ш e ,

Indo-European Mendidi (Mendida) -

Щ Tr A then У v°ono and У Proto-Slavs meant "great".

the word didi, that is it И у и _ l~\д r \ e< „ Ukrainians –

In Lithuanians - didie in Poles ■ Lad „

grandfather. Let's remember the chorus. *™** L0 '?„ Me , idid i (Mendida)
great Lado!») Such |m^et yskym and proto-slovyai-
was at the same time Thracian-to the Moon and the

SKY". The Thracians were goddesses of the MOON

The Greek cities were allied with the sun worshippers.

Even in the days of the Trojan War, in the Ionian language, "MI-
The city of Mensbria (the name of the city)

hundred"), from the history of S ”P « „ Greek pronunciation of ioho-

Thracian city of Mendes, Mendidi, Mendida.

lit from the name of the goddess Muyats^ the holiday ^ warriors born-
This city was dedicated to the goddess of the moon. The ritual

"I am a young man -obrd" ' ,, this is ' I am a goddess, and then and

was called Mendidia (Me As VI№OMO, locality,

the city began to be called 5 stost and, they were collecting names

The "^„^“'^Gnazva of Kyiv or part of it" took place

nyTiyevT- Sambatas pier -

ь7.'X., Perun. and Dai- (so "any eno-

"■yamski Sobotki) managed to confirm

By searching for the author of these R I ^ ^ Mendidi (Mendis),
WHAT is the name of Artemis In Thracian, In Coen, In Slavs

as Titus Livius wrote. D 0 Dam 0 . WHAT and W t ;R“ I ; what HIV110
not only preserved) but also ancient names

changes (dies and is resurrected),

–■ fv< ^ 7 M.- Ztimological Dictionary of the Russian Language.

and 4 TfG. - 6 "- St. Petersburg - i875 - c ,к2_

IYAL.

settlements, for example: Mecha - a city in Chernihiv
Minsk (Минск) is the capital of the Byelorussian SSR.

To finally solve the millennia-old mystery
this origin of the mythological character - the goddess Ar-
Themids, there are still a few questions to answer.

First, what kind of celebrations were they - Mendidia (on
honor of the Moon) - the Gracians in Metsdes and in the Thracian
the inhabitants of Athens, about whom Plato and Hephaestus boasted
eyelashes?

Secondly, were these rites known and performed?
the peoples who inhabited the present territory of the USSR, and
Are the ancient Ukrainian carols related to them?
are they still being carried out today?

Thirdly, how did the name Mendidi (Mendida) in ancient Greek
Who turned into Artsmied?

Using data from various sciences in a comprehensive manner,
of history, astronomy and mythology of the Mediterranean
civilizations, we have investigated what is at the heart of paganism
At that time, and later, the paganism of Russia was an astral cult.
According to the astral cult, the primary sources of the Universe are the cosmic
powerful fire and water, deities - constellations or celestial
bodies. Cosmic fire (zodiac - Svarog) personifies the sacred
Puppy triad: Sun, Moon and Star.

The cult of nature existed in the broadest sense of the word.
the laws of the infinite motion of constellations in boundless space
history and the general laws of the material world. Therefore
astronomical observations and calculations were carried out
at a very high level, starting from the Late Paleo¬
summer. In the 3rd millennium BC, there were already some kind of observatories
The solar zodiac with its 12 constellations was well known.
us. The constellation in which the priests determined the spring equinox,
became the main deity for a long day (about
2000), until the spring point moved to the offensive
not a constellation and it, in turn, acquired the same significance
Different peoples considered this or that their main deity
another zodiacal constellation. The constellations and individual stars had
terrestrial animals, and these animals were often considered to be the ancestors of
kami of the people (totem).

In the 3rd millennium BC, the main deity of many peoples
Virgo becomes the constellation Taurus (Tur - Taigyk - celestial bull) 1
Since then, and among the ancestors of the ancient Hellenes, Zeus, the Sun and the Moon
syats were used with the epithet bull. Sculptures have also been preserved,
where Zeus in the form of a bull abducts Europa. From that time on

1 Spring equinox in the zodiacal constellation Nolos-Taurus
was determined from 4400 to 1720 BC.

124

cult sculpture,, and image-«Ш - beginning of the 1st millennium BC,
/,. Kornos.ipka, Dnipropetrovsk "Ol./

We know Russia ^^ a3 in I with ^oloTiG^)bto In "The Sun"

^rTn^

we were already defined in the present and, in U R hence the new es-

The sun seemed to have given birth, the spring sun was called

moved to "I" (e.g., -moved to

yashiak-tO. root' »“ vY ^ I C nOG0 7ontsn in Russia -
I/;-, and then the name " ' Gavril o" arose. Thus,

Ya rylo (similar to the names Da, Egyptian) is a form of the name iiro-
Mnrs is D av,, ь'P = - r0 god Yarila, who, according to
Toslovyansky and Khrakshsik lived on the Thracian

The ancient Greeks were proud of their people.

Mendidiy „« honor

Artemis (Mendis). according to the zodiacal circle

The Sun makes its appearance and in the Sun's UV explains-
in one year. On ^ gf av V k D ' o soshgya During the year humanity

125

" "about the tribe. Where

(such a bull was considered sacred in Egypt on the lower Nile)
ran was a fetish in Memphis 'tiii« wasbyk Ap 's). Ba-
with Uz.rk, Aresa (Aries). In protosl!*y, IC ° TUG. bowed down

born in the constellation Sagittarius C “' T ' triad of gods

Perun, and among the Etruscans Stribog, it was 3 “ among the Slavs

and the deity of Russia). Once, R °“ them (™" ,she V R”god became

The birth of E,p m R ° Dame was celebrated Solemnly,
main gods of the triad). This is the retinue of L0DIK, one of the
happened in that month, corresponding to 11 ^ 1 ™ 1 ' Evening ~~ from –
nom, s U , R . ю _ ", loa A 6o ~HLr""(k G:

Tsiv, what waters^X^™; T G– that "rocessia zher–
zodiacal deity with a "blood–based"
religious Mysteries. Sacred R G JUV T– performance

constellation–deity, or personified–ishchGiI? s ” mvoliz Uvala
the ancestor of the people, d I p .“ii La not °esne body – TOchem

The New Moon festival was especially” ' protosl<l, ' yan annual
their main deity was PLACE

holiday, which personified the Moon ' bii,"** V0DYli » a

The Rigveda has preserved the name 'mG I KO * a ' In Dvvnnoin–
means "goat.,. PrasloI'yan, n M,s –?. ts « Aja. (A5a), , tso
ancestor and that they are descended from !GL' Sh0 Misyar – their
Months have survived to this day. The name of the lame goat is M? SHKI –
' goat–Moon as a totem n „: Moon – "goat" (Acha)

no ancient pit archaeologist?' stack! here is the tribe–
tribes – where the cult of L Turi1 ' P–Kiysky was widespread
descendants of the Leleges–Pelasgians ' Lr T em,D1 '– Tribes _
The deity of the triad was Zorya T, the totem of YAKY * the main
compass), They believed that the poor people were the ones who knew the way to the sky (bu

*> and the banks of the Diva River (Zev–'

LY Mr. with a goat that he supposedly raised –,g?ch OJ SPravlya –
there was already a goat–Star, not Misa,. That Zeus ' ade « e
the constellation of Auriga, which is known for its star "Yagi's Iepe P"
Sf–usa. The priests' walk with DRugai after

this –– this And there were those celebrations in ToGkTysG' In honor of the Month –
Athens (Agen) and Mendes The Uraksh population in
D't Livy. D ' WHICH Plato mentioned and

Likewise in Egypt, ltipy

New moon in the month of the constellation, SIDU ia santo

priests and a "breed of living dogs! n ' "° DYla Accompanied
well– It was a dog–^ah y„ubyT? VYAChS ^ T«*>4» ivar,?–

'3 constellations of the Great PsT^&sTG^ 3 ^– a –»»«U

impression, SI DI * Psa. Diodnr^on^Lfo^TcGya';

eyewitness. The New Moon under the sign of the "Sun of Aries" is celebrated
where sheep were raised (Thebes, Ur). The new moon under
entirely Taurus - where there were pastures for bulls (Memphis
and Lower Egypt). The entry of the Sun into the constellation Capricorn
The charioteer was accompanied by a brilliant celebration
New Moon in Mendes, where goats were raised. Each region or
The tribe celebrated the New Moon of a particular zodiac sign.
ku. And they always brought symbolic animals dedicated to
This sign. Out of respect for Capricorn, goats were not killed.

Celebrations in honor of the goddess Artemis - on the feast of
the birth of the Moon in the month of the constellation ITsruna - were good
known on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR several thousand years ago.
Nones were performed until recently on the feast of the Generous Vespers.
(January 1 according to the Julian calendar). As is known, Julius
Caesar set the beginning of the new year precisely on the feast of
the birth of the Moon (Saint Janus among the Etruscans), because
Both the proto-Slavs and the ancient Romans believed: everything that
It is performed on the ancestor's birthday, and it ends happily.
It is.

We know how on this very day, after a several thousand-year-old
Traditionally, our young men drove a goat, fulfilling the corresponding
no mystery and no generosity. The goat was played by a boy in an upside-down
sheepskin coat, and it was also driven by a guy who played the role of
Didukh (TsasIuaN), the great creator of the world 1 .

The antiquity of the ritual of driving a goat on the feast of Christmas
The lunar month dates back at least to the day when the spring equinox
The equinox was determined within the constellation Volosozhar.
just as in Egypt the astral dog-bird Sirius-
Anubis accompanied the Moon goddess Isis, and in Russia.
the astral goat is led by the god of the Moon - the ancestor of the Di-
The spirit of Christmas.

What is the Proto-Slavic name of the Moon goddess Mendidi?
turned into Hellenes by Artsmid?

There is reason to believe that Artemis is a goddess known from
2nd millennium BC, the Hellenes borrowed from the Thracians-Cimmerians-
the Slavs, but this was still a Pelasgian goddess (Pelas-
the territory of the Trypillian archaeological culture
Ukrainian SSR). After all, according to Herodotus, the birthplace of Artemis is

< Middle Dnieper region.

Archaeological science has proven that during the time of the Trypillians-
agriculture was already flourishing among the Nelasgians, there were large
nrotomista and writing, sciences and arts.

Herodotus describes the kingdom of the Scythian plowmen who sowed bread

1 D a d i e a h is an Old Persian word that originated long before the dawn of civilizatic
strizma and meant "the great creator of the world": an analogue of Didukh-Sair
(zodiac) of East Slavic mythology.

1 ∗• – –

Pelasgians and Etruscans brought „« r agage ~ °R aty – Same
and gago. 1 Brought " to Ry "U Verb plow –

was it VI ? R g? R 6 ;g;,"° gr r“!i" ,x – x st –' we «<>

Ssht , 3 tr "∗ tsars ™ ;

GOI, then its territory was localized in Tezhy "T CE V 11 '

The ancestors of the Apian people, within the borders of modern Chernivtsi,
there was a place that was called “ArtEMIDY – 33 Gsrodo–

Artanias. That this is exactly so and ^ Consider it Rhetoric

Trypillian, it is evident from the IG„GGPP that there were still Pelasgian –
del, which is called ~ Lel – Po–

Apollo, of course also and SG – V Artemis, sister
"I. According to academician∗! G P " Elasg,Is,sogo opozhsn–
Paraska and Palazhka mean.,! Ukrainian names

\u ArtemisLatona and father Zeus as^ aSGSKa woman ∗– Ma ™

were also the gods of the Pelasgians.^ ∗ D° They lead the research of women" I ,
Archaeologists have not yet found?,^ Where was Arta?
that in the homeland of Artemis of the Hellenes, M,sta 'Als, we know,
called white bread by the name of "buying wheat and

ев) – artos (аг,о') Tzm , " ° рачш (рата '“– °Р а та–

goddess Mendidi and called her fun Uk?"™ 3 CULT
Lrgs–MeshMa. Later may, ∗“∗?■ note '>borrowing

by the laws of language in ArteshT LrTEME,,d,d “ "oreits.la for

SYATS? К “ " аУК0 ”“ БИОГ R a F i ” «Р»Т»СЯОЯЯ'Я„ С Сь КОИ ГИНИЯ Mi–

Kingdoms in Russia. Undeniable lies^ the capital of °One of

Art needs to be in Cherkasy region – “pii ° ryat ' what to look for
regional. After all, Herodotus wrote about the Shoiatk Sh ' fshikh than modern
is a locality of the country of Hypsboreus, K : '“ ЩИ "° Ю Artemis
are already moving into the permanent rye crop and into the wheat crop
Balkhi, al-Istarhi) wrote that Ap^ R S'K '- GE ° Graphm < al '
is an integral part of the 11th capital of Arta

She was lying on the bed.
The news from the Arabs is quite late for Rome – True,

hydronyms are preserved for thousands of years"*™ 0 ' Щ ° TO,,onyms and

6yla R „ T “:,d„ 6U ™ KkGG""" 0 ' 0 ' Edges "'>“- PO-
and "to the coast of Rum" }Ї In P ° river: to Bulgaria
_ 1 Uuma »' and sold captives. Then-

Al-Balkhi, al-Istarhi (.Book of the Ways of the Der*„«>, etc.

It is necessary to consider how the Greeks understood the name Arta.
After all, the inhabitants of Artania were farmers, hence the name Ar¬
These could have been formed from the word oratay (to plow), and could
also means army (military). The Greeks probably gave the translation
weight to the second meaning, given the warlike nature of
Artemis. For she was armed with a quiver of
with bow and arrows.

Is ancient Pereyaslav the mysterious Arta Ru¬
si? After all, at the beginning of the new era, Pereyaslav, even during the old
its name, was the center of a vast empire that stretched
It was 2000 km from Tmutarakan to Vladimir-Suzdal.
Dal lands. It was Pereyaslav who inherited the
rhetoric of the Bosporan Kingdom after its decline. The presence
The existence of the proto-towns in the Cherkasy region (Maidanetske) requires
Arta's search for these lands. We must also consider the thousands of
summer folk memory. After all, several centuries later, after
the defeat of the Kievan Rus' by the Mongols (6/XI1 1240),
Ukrainian Cossacks, reviving the already forgotten by the people
historical traditions, chose (not by chance) Cherkasy region
the center of its movement. We have mentions of Rus on the Ros River
already in Claudius Ptolemy (Peutinger tables). Not
Apparently, the Pereyaslav Council was convened in
the capital of the once powerful and warlike kingdom of Rus,
although its old name has not been preserved. Cossacks, revival
chewing on their flags the sacred triad: Sun, Moon
and the Dawn, – gathered in the lands of the goddess of the Moon – Pra¬
mother of the people, queen of heaven – Artemis. Such a scientific

biography of the until recently adored Moon.

But can we end our story without
emphasizing that the story of Artemis has a direct connection
with the origin of Russia and the Slavs? It shows that
research is needed into the cult of the Moon as a domestic ethno¬
cultural era that lasted several millennia. After all, the
The honorific name of the Moon is the name of the Thracian-Proto-Slavic
sca, also Pelasgian-Trypillian. And ethnographers know well
It is known that in Ukraine, in rituals in honor of the Moon, the sign
The names of the lunar deity are still used today.
languages of other peoples who mixed with the Pelasgians and Thracians
on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR.

TRACE ON THE SKY MAP

Did the Etruscans come to eat?

Many archaeologists and historians recognize that

The Romans were successful in their conquests.
thanks to their predecessors - the Etruscans, this is

to the ancient people who came to the Apennines
the Scythian peninsula not earlier than the УIII-УIII century "

"GEgoG r ™ u bul" Utruski -

They have many beliefs and traditions, as well as achievements in

™;^Tm7™gg. tours ' rural " skogo »•-

The Etruscan people consisted of two parts - the northern and

from the NORTH Pp IRYLYSYA * Schi - Mediterranean^
Sh M M p?m Th T IOMor I ,,a west (as they believed, so¬
(M. M. M. and M. Derzhavin). The question of their
The study of the subject interested even ancient scholars. So Gkppll *
DN», that Etruscan,, „рый™ э аИИГдЖ
Halicarnassus, who studied the Etruscan genealogy on the heel,
STOL.T SHKSHSHCHR, „o „„ P „ Juva FU ts|syu -

bt, VSh ' that .“ Etruscans ™ Lydians have

ï: i; s „ п «г; “ emgnty mo -"' ~

is that so!?,^

dTd,i, 1 “'„“ R m “G OG ° “ "• D ° ”• '•> '"i™»™ z

...The Lydian king had two sons - Lid and Tippen
1 Irren ruled over the tribes that, during the famine,
nudi r, D n, regions. Migrating for many centuries, they pr^y

August U piyu D ° L0M THROUGH P R” d U» a »'e. Dnieper Moravia

Austria, until finally from the north they found themselves in the Apennines -

which 0 t M o U vi G, ' ISLAND '- A PLSMENZ L ' yes remained in the Khii

raviya°chi Gst N r°iya SO STILL NOT ON 1IVZLASIA - SO ' A-

fl. u1 D G Y na S p™ OLOG Karl Paili - a classic of deciphering
Etruscan inscriptions, argued that the Trojans called themselves

1 THIS IS A LOT, I'm an Etruscan, so there's another one
argument in favor of the fact that the Etruscans came from the Lesser

Common roots

In 1944, academician M. Derzhavin in his book “History of
"The Russian people" expressed confidence that the word "Rus"
(Russian) is associated with the ethnonym Etruscan. Let us recall: ancient
authors (before the 6th century AD) called the Slavic peoples by the names
German Venedi (the Carpathians, in particular, were then called Venedi-
(The mountains of the Russian Empire). But according to world history
Nompeia Troga in Justin's treatment "the Wends were expelled
"Athenor of Troy", and she, as is known, was in Malia
Asia. And if we adhere to the hypothesis of Asia Minor
the origin of the Etruscans, then here we can trace the genealogy
the close relationship between the Slavic and Etruscan tribes.

Oddly enough, but, say, the pagan holidays of Christmas,
The Midsummer Festival, Kupala and others, which have survived to this day,
recorded in Troy, Phrygia, and among the Etruscans of Italy. Some of them
were later inherited by Rome. Yes, our Kupala is
Prussian Ceres, Roman Csrera, Phrygian Cybsla. Du¬
Ritual holidays are not similar in Asia Minor and Ukraine.

To the Etruscans and even further into the depths of the ages - to the Pelasgians
Many of our folk signs and proverbs date back to the hip.
Spilling salt means there will be a quarrel; a person sneezed means fear.
"To your health!" And the original, it would seem, Ukrainians
borscht, sausage, fried beans in Ancient Rome
Pula is a traditional dish. So, they all have something in common.
Well, first of all.

For Russia, the Slavs, as well as for the Etruscans, Svarog, Perun,
and Irybog, the Moon, Lada, Kupala, Priy were the main gods
Etruscan festival of the god of the lunar sky Janus (two-
• no) month) corresponded to the holiday of the birth of the Moon on

Prydniprovye (Ukrainian Generous Evening). It is he
. p.chiukyai Julius Caesar in 46 BC to designate the beginning
year you new calendar on January 1. The ancient Romans, as
and not a few of our contemporaries believed that the beginning
On this day, the matter must be successfully completed.

There is NOTHING strange about what is still in the past
and yuiiitti IO. Venelin-Gutsa developed a hypothesis about the Slavs-
and the bold component in the Etruscan ethnicity. He resisted, in particular,
we ■ doish Title Libya: "The Alpine inhabitants are mostly slo-_
"not we (the Rhaetians), of the same tribe and origin as the Etruscans."
Ammonian sources indicate that the Slovenes-Reges lived in

and.minu with the Po River and were known then under the name of Etruscans.

II.clung to by the Romans, they assimilated. Without any-

and how the Etruscans were called the Slavic people
What tribe is in the dictionary of Stephen of Byzantium? .,

What do the constellations tell us?

The achievements of ancient times discovered by domestic science
ancient civilization in the Black Sea region and on the Dnieper (proto-
cities, astronomical observatories, metallurgy, writing
in the 3rd millennium BC) gave the author of this book the basis for
to lead a certain concept:

1. The paganism of Russia was the creation of the great ancients
civilizations.

2. The predecessors of Rus and Rus owned the entire set
achievements of the Eastern Mediterranean cult of nature
(when celestial bodies were considered deities).

3. If the gods of that era were constellations, then their names
were the names of the gods.

Many years of research on the common Dnieper
The history of ancient folk names of constellations not only confirms
They reveal the astral nature of paganism in Russia, but also
time shed light on the connections of Rus' with ancient civilizations
The collected names (astronyms or cosmonyms) were
studied, dated and plotted on a star map. Find out
elk, which belong to the 5th-3rd millennium BC and even older
eras. All the gods of the Kiev pantheon of Prince Volodymyr,
chronicles and folklore turned out to be constellations and celestial
bodies. Their movement corresponded to the pagan rites of the calendar.

gift holidays (by the way, in these and similar cases it makes sense
to talk about the emergence of new scientific directions - astro-
ethnography, astrofolklore, astroarchaeology). From
15 main astral gods of Russia (their multi-ethnic
there are even more names - 25) let's look at three in more detail: these
Volos, Perun and StrybOG.

Volos (Veles and Tur "The Tale of Igor's Campaign") on
Ukraine is called the zodiac constellation Taurus, and Taurus
with the Pleiades star cluster - Volosozhar, that is
Heat (Sky) of Hair. The word Polos, like many other analogies
logical names, is obviously broken down into a proper name
deities - Ox and an explanatory ending (in this case
of Gothic origin) -as (god).

Although Vol is not purely Slavic (even Proto-Slavic)
(Russian) the name of the constellation Taurus, however in Kyiv it was used
and the other is Tur. M. Marr concluded that Tur was the
the sky among the Black Sea Etruscans. He moved
Moving west, they later passed on this ancient name
to the Romans, who brought it to our times (in Latin su¬
the constellation Taurus sounds like Taigsh).

This is where the magnificent "Yar Tura Vsevolod!" from "Slo¬
va". That's where the Turova Bozhnytsia in Kyiv on Podil comes from.

and

Map of the starry sky with astral names
the main gods of Russia

Both words Tour and Vol are chronologically deepened
in ancient times and are bound by a common cosmogony, mythology
logy and prehistory of two related peoples
Slavs and Etruscans.

It is interesting that the name of the constellation Taurus is Ox (Tur) in relation to
dates back to the era when the spring equinox began in this constellation
equinox and Nono was the main deity of the ancient Chinese
vilizations (IV-III millennium BC). The name Vol is also reflected in
ancient Greek myths, which tell how the titan
Kronos (the bull), having defeated the sky god Uranus, was then
disobeyed by Zeus and, castrated, fled to Italy. Volos,
That is, the Vol-god is the castrated Tur, Kronos.

After the fall of Troy, the Etruscans traveled by land for a long time.
down west and came to Italy by the 7th century AD. But

then the holiday of the birth of the Moon - Generous Evening (in Russian)
si) and Janus (among the Etruscans) have not lost their similarity.
II.. AND THEIR omens - in particular fortune-telling on

entrails of animals, such a ritual element as sacrifice
thick molded pies, etc. They have retained their commonality and
elements of everyday life, for example, the obligatory beds in homes
chests or chests for clothes.

The ethnocultural closeness of Rus and the Etruscans becomes particularly
It is quite obvious when you look at their main problems.
giv - Perun and Stribog, who embodied the zodiacal
Sagittarius constellation.

Considering their astral origin, it is possible
to believe that Hierun or Stribog became deities
thunder and lightning at that time when the spring equinox
fell precisely in the constellation Sagittarius, that is, in the late
Leolithic, approximately XX thousand BC. Extremely ancient
Perun is also confirmed by the following fact: this god is under the
was known by many names to many peoples. The Iranian
Peraimun, ancient Greek Hyperion, Hindu Par-
Janya and many other ancient gods - all this, apparently,
the same lord of thunder and lightning.

What then is its astral meaning? From the history of
From astronomy we know that the main deity of the ancients
the peoples of the Eastern Mediterranean were considered to be the
"will"), one or another constellation of the zodiac. Every year, when the full
The moon fell precisely in this constellation, and feasts were arranged
no celebrations during which the driving ritual was performed
symbolic animal dedicated to a deity. Thus, the Thracians
those in Athens and the Thracian city of Mendes drove a goat -
Plagon and Titus Livius mentioned this. In some tribes
the goat personified the Moon, in others - the star Goat (modern
Chapel, a-star of the Charioteer). On the Dnieper since ancient times
drove the goat on the days of the new moon, which fell on
Winter solstice in the constellation Sagittarius.

So, the zodiacal deity of our ancestors is the constellation
Sagittarius, and Perun is the main god of Russia. According to pagan
According to the ancient mythology of Rus, the Sun is born precisely in
this constellation during the winter solstice. The Hellenes
the myths and rituals according to which the father of the Sun, Hyperion,
(one of the 12 titans, constellations of the zodiac),- cs titan of winter
solstice, that is, Sagittarius. About the fact that Perun is
The father of the Sun testifies to the rite of slaughter adopted in Russia
to slaughter a wild boar (boar) for Christmas - a sacrificial animal,
dedicated to the Sun.

An interesting symbolic rite in Kievan Rus: in the trunk
sacred oak (and Perun is also an oak god) were inserted
The jaws of a young boar are an image of a newborn Son.
This. Archaeologists found such oaks in the Dnieper.

What do the names Perun and Stribog mean? Almost everyone

In Slavic languages, Perun means lightning. Analysis of the name
Stribog shows that this is the same multifaceted Perun. The name
comes from the main Etruscan idol, the god of thunder and lightning
8aigeh stanzas. Without delving into etymological details,
shchi, let's say right away that the word "arrow" in Czech and Slovak
In many languages it also means lightning. So, we are back again
We return to Sagittarius...

How did the name Stribog come to Rus'?

The fact is that during the times in question, many tribes
had the custom of appropriating the names of gods, and rivers and
areas that belonged to the tribes, in turn, wore
names of these tribes. But some of them in the territories of different
tribes were called differently. In many cases these
ethnonyms, hydronyms, and toponyms have survived to this day.

In Southeastern Europe, many of them have
the root "stry". We know the tribe of Istra, which gave the name
Istra (Danube), the tribes of the Satri and Strymons. The same sound
The combination ve occurs in many modern names:
Dniester, Stryvihor, Struga, Stronavka Bystrica, Stropa,
Stryja, Stryi, Stryla, Stronne, Stryshavkoa, Ostrava,
Stryshbro... Through Ukraine, Moldova, Czechoslovakia,
Austria traces lead to Italy. There is no doubt that this is the
that ethnic area where the god Stry was once worshipped.
The main deity of the Etruscans.

Archaeologists found a bronze liver in Piacenza, which
was used for divination on the entrails. It is engraved with "8aI-
heh*. Etymologically and semantically, it is derived from this word
The Latin name for the constellation Sagittarius is literally
but "he who forges (sends) lightning arrows." Obviously,
The Romans preserved the name of the Etruscan god for the constellation.
of things, just as in the case of the constellation Taurus. Remember¬
some lines from "The Tale of Igor's Campaign" about "the Strybozhs"
grandchildren", as the winds that blow from the sea with arrows are called -
lightning bolts.

The circle closes, and the ancient story, which, on the one hand,
At first glance, it seems chaotic and disjointed, but in reality
appears organic and whole.

DECODE

THE OLDEST WRITING IN EUROPE

FROM THE BANK OF THE DNIPR

Participants of the World Congress of Slavists in Kyiv
we (September 1983) became interested in the monuments of ancient
writing on the Dnieper (4th–3rd millennium BC). The general

attention, in particular, was attracted by the works of the prominent Kyiv
bibliographer-linguist M. 3. Susloparov. He is
was lucky enough to decipher the inscriptions of the Trypillian archaeological site
and log cultures and writing in Russia that existed
long before the emergence of Christianity. He reported this
"Moscow" magazine in 1982 (No. 3).

Among the numerous works of the researcher, the following were cited at the congress:
but the results of deciphering the inscription on the jar
no, made by the Trypillian-Pslasgian alphabet-sound-
alphabet. Inscriptions on the
a spinner from the Kiev dugouts, who attested to the writing
Trypillians 2 thousand years before the new era.

Deciphering and research of M. 3. Susloparov's work
revealed: the Trypillians - the ancestors of the peoples of Kyivan Rus, were
Pelasgians-Lelegians, also predecessors of the ancient
Hellenes.

Deciphering the Tryil-Pelasgian and Zrubno-
The existence of Cimmerian writing in Ukraine undoubtedly has a significant
significant importance not only for the history of our country, but also for the entire
European culture. These achievements of Soviet science
can be compared with the world-famous discovery of "Sham-
Polyon - a researcher of Egyptian hieroglyphs - or from
Schliemann's excavations of Troy. Simultaneously with the reading
Trypillian-Pelasgian inscriptions archaeologists and historians
cultures also found the remains of astronomical observatories
swarm, bronze casting production of Trypillians, who lived in
IV–II millennium BC.

Using aerial photography, scientists discovered, and then
and examined the remains of large proto-cities with two or even three

storey buildings of specific architecture. The buildings
There were houses with an area of up to 200 sq. meters, they had rounded •
windows, a gable roof, an altar, benches and a place for
works. The facades of the houses were painted. It is believed that
The population of the discovered proto-cities could reach fifty
thousands.

On the territory of modern Donbass there were mines with shtre¬
mines, where copper and coal were mined with bronze picks.
The existence of bronze casting production is evidenced by
surplus equipment, crucibles and slags (Bakhmut district).
Astronomical observations were conducted in megalithic
structures (cromlechs) built by our ancestors on
500-1000 years earlier than the Stonehenge center in Scotland
actions. By the way, almost half a century ago, English historians
and archaeologists, after thirty years of debate, agreed,
that Stonehenge was built by aliens from the steppe of the
Dnieper Rus', who came to Britain through Norway

Mandya, bringing astronomical knowledge there. This explains
It is known that the Slavic names of many constellations, in particular
zodiacal, the most ancient in Europe (Volos, Sagittarius,
Perun, Gemini, etc.) Tall, as at that time, were
achievements of our ancestors in medicine, agriculture
in art. The discovery of M. 3. Susloparov tri¬
Polish writing supplemented the ideas of scholars about the
their great-grandparents.

Thus, the traditions of the Pelasgians of the 4th-2nd millennium BC have been preserved
on the Dnieper-Dniester not only until the time of the prince
Kyiv, but also to the past - the 19th century, in particular in rituals,
life, customs, art. So houses until the 19th century. ro¬
They fought from a tree or weaved from a vine and smeared themselves with
with clay, and after a good whitewash, the facades were painted
turned yellow and red. The stove kept its shape
the altar, and beds were made, as in the
Eastern Etruscans, relatives of the Pelasgians. They used in art¬
favorite red and black paints. They were preserved for a long time
cults of the Ox, Goat, Goat, Snake, pagan
rites.

If we study in detail the heritage of the Pelasgians, which by language
(by writing) were found to be Latin (or related)
to the Latins), it is noticeable how much they left behind
to their descendants in Russia. And this already gives grounds to say
about a single continuous ethnic-cultural process in
the interfluve of the Dnieper - Dniester - Danube (from the 4th millennium BC)
and until the 19th century AD).

The discovery and study of the Trypillian writing system confirms
the conclusions of the prominent Ukrainian archaeologist V. Khvoy-

who discovered the Trypillian archaeological culture and
our ancestors considered it their founder...

With Mykola Zakharovich Susloparov, who
thousands of years into the depths of time continued written history on
people, we collaborated from the late 60s to
his sudden death on September 21, 1974.

Mykola Zakharovich was born in the Kholm region in 1901.
ku. His grandfathers and great-grandfathers have been brewing beer for a long time, which
They were nicknamed Suslopary.

After graduating from the Kamianets-Podilskyi Pedagogical Institute
Institute, Mykola Zakharovich began to study languages and bibliography.
graphics, first in the Kamianets library, and since 1927 -
in the Kyiv Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. Then he worked in
archive of ancient acts, in the Marx-Engels Institute
Lenin at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (Bolsheviks), where he pa
Ukrainian edition of the works of V. I. Lenin. Since July 1941
He fought in a partisan detachment. After the war, he was in charge of

Podolsk branch of the Scientific Library of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR,
year, having retired, he devoted himself entirely to
encryption of ancient writing on the Dnieper.

At the time we met, we were both working on
problems of the history of national culture. I studied ethno¬
cultural processes on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR in the 4th millennium BC,
paganism of Rus as an achievement of a high ancient civilization
of the Eastern Mediterranean. He was already familiar with
some of my work. He liked my deshyf-
The name Rus (during the time of Herodotus) was derived from the word "ploughmen". He
agreed that since the publications of M. Ya. Marr three
The Polish population should be considered the Pelasgians of Homer, the
Thebes - Slavic-speaking Etruscans.

But imagine my surprise when I saw it with my own eyes
saw two dozen fundamental studies (not
published), among which were such as: "Inscription on the disk with
Festus", "Deciphering the Trypillian Inscriptions", "Lem-
nose inscription", "Inscription on a vessel from Dnipropetrovsk"
museum...", etc., including inscriptions from the Kyivan era
of Russia in seven alphabets. The works were carried out so that
tuous and so convincing that they left no doubt about the
them Soviet scientists.

Working on deciphering the inscriptions of the ancient
writing on the territory of Ukraine on the Aegeids, M. V. Suslo-
Parov simultaneously collected and studied relevant publications
in European languages, he himself traveled to the most interesting places
digs. Before deciphering, he carefully studied the ethnic
belonging to the people who left inscriptions or stories
related ethnic groups and languages, and then the question of possible alternatives
In particular, the scientist used the alphabet of the tribe
Faliscans (Pslasgians), until I read the inscriptions of the Trypillians
with the help of ancient Greek, Etruscan, Proto-Latin- '
of the alphabets.

Starting to decipher, Mykola Zakharovich
meticulously studied the inscription: where the carver began his work, how
I placed it, with what signs and where I ended it, how it should be
to break down written text into words and in what order to read it.
While working on the Trypillian alphabet, he solved
important problem of the chronology of the Etruscan and Pelasgian
alphabets. It turned out that this was 60 years before the destruction of Troy
(1184 BC) Evander and the Arcadian Pelasgians brought to
Italy their own alphabet and introduced writing there. Demo-
Rat in 660 BC already introduced the ancient Greek letters, which
and used by scholars to decipher Etruscan texts
Steve.

Unfortunately, European scientists used this alpha¬

vit and for reading the Lemnos inscription and other Pelasgian inscriptions
I'SKIH texts. This was a fundamental mistake of the researchers
M. Susloparov was the first to correctly read
There are both the Lemnos inscription and the Pelasgian texts of the Trypillians.

Our cooperation consisted in the fact that he gave
me a valuable bibliography of ancient sources, and I give him mathematics
rial on ethnic processes on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR. achievements
ancient civilizations in the fields of astronomers, metallurgists,
economy, customs, rituals, traditions, folklore
I had to help him establish contacts.
with scientific institutions, scientists, and community organizations
of the Ministry of Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments, • MO AN

I submitted some of Mykola Zakharovich's works to the Academy of Sciences
The USSR Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR sometimes tr
in Russian, because he wrote in Ukrainian. Some
Mykola Zakharovich handed me the manuscripts with a request
to publish them after his death, which I have steadfastly refused to do
horse

He was a surprisingly humble and heroic man who

consciously laid down her life on the altar of science and the Fatherland
Lonely, with serious illnesses that befell him
war (he wore a steel corset), he never
complained about fate. Shortly before the death of M. 3. Suslo-
Ishrov gave me some of his works and asked to take care of them.

Below we present a few messages from the scientist.
"On the Pelasgian alphabet". •Inscription on a jar of food
melons (N 0 40721 — DYM — 284) from the village of Nosheny Dni¬
of the Propytrov region" and "Trypilly inscription on Kyiv
"Organically weaving into the STRUCTURE
dandy books, they will help the reader to understand more deeply

That's the main idea.

About the Pelasgian Alavig

Setting yourself the task of reading three
Pyl inscriptions and considering 1 , it is that the Trypillians were Pelasgians
, and Etruscans (according to Marr — Lasgi and Pelasgi), or Lelegi,
relatives of the Etruscans, it is necessary first of all to consider the history
The Pelasgian-Etruscan alphabet. Let's find out the information
!,r» alphabets of the Etruscans, Leleges, Pelasgians, taking
ancient datings as fairly approximate chronological milestones.

Chertkov A. D. Pelasgo-Thracian tribes...—S. 48.

Literary sources contain data that the Lydians appeared
in Italy 1300 years BC 1 , that is, in the 14th-13th centuries. For
research by J. Patroni, in prehistoric times,
Education and migrations most often took place by water, not
by land: "The cart belongs to history, and the boat to history" 2 .
So it is surprising that the Lydians entered Italy in the 14th century.
BC. e. by sea is not possible.

Sixty years before the capture of Troy (the traditional date
events—1184 BC. e.''), arrived in Italy on the Çola from
Evander the Arcadian Pelasgians. This event is associated with
the emergence of alphabetic phonetic writing among the aborigines (pe-
Lasgian), since the Arcadians who arrived with Evander
The Lasgians were related to the Pelasgians who already lived
in Italy. Diodorus calls this ancient alphabet Pelasgian-
(Noya Fiosiog, III, 66).

The same events are spoken of by/Hatzit (AppaI, XI, 14, 388).

A. Chertkov interprets Tacitus as follows: “Apparently, Tacitus
implies two different alphabets; it was Demaratus who first

brought Greek letters to Italy in 660 B.C.; and Evander
with the Pelasgians of Arcadia 650 years before Demaratus already
introduced Pelasgian writing and letters, that is, those that
we call Etruscan" 4 .

Hence, the appearance of the alphabet among the aborigines of Italy falls on
end of the 14th century BC, which is somewhat inconsistent with the earlier
than the specified date (mid-13th century BC), which is given by
Dionysius I of Halicarnassus. Anyway, the first half
The 13th century BC is probably the era when the natives of Italy
The peoples adopted a phonetic alphabetic writing system, which they called
Ancient authors call it Pelasgian, and we call it Etruscan.

The alphabet attributed to Demaratus and which belongs to
VII century BC, we are not interested in. He must take into account
used in deciphering Etruscan inscriptions in Italy.

So let's turn to the Lelegi and their alphabet. Ancient
the Greeks called the pre-Greek population of the country Pelasgians,
Carians or Leleges.

Academician M. Marr considered the Pelasgians and Leleges to be relatives.
we Etruscans'. These tribes inhabited the Aegeis since the Neolithic. Caria
was located in the southwest of Asia Minor. Al-

1 General and iiido-europsy knowledge. Obyur lntsratury.
Trans. with German.– M., 1956.– S. 283.

Ancient Gretsyn, M„ 1956, p. 64.

<Ush'P a ps a i m y. Described by Zlladyi.– Spb., 1887–1897.–S. 666

Chertkov L. D, Pelasgo-Thracian tribes...– S. 5.1.

Marr N. I. K vonrosus about the origin of the tribes is named
"Ltrusks" and "Pslaegs" – Zap.–Nost; department Russian archaeologist ob-p.i (1917
1920.–Petrograd, 1921.–Vol. XXV. WITH. 330.

The favit of the Carians (Leleges) has been preserved. It is almost indistinguishable
It comes from the Etruscan (Pelasgian) alphabet.

A few words should also be said about ancient Greek
alphabet, since it is assumed that it is possible to obtain
its Greeks from the Pelasgians 2 .

In the already quoted Tacitus, the origin of the alphabet is given
The following lines are dedicated (XI, XIV): “The first ones with animal figures
The Egyptians depicted the thoughts of the mind: those most ancient monuments

The laws of human thought appear carved on rocks;
they say that they were the inventors of letters, and then
the Phoenicians, because they were very strong at sea, brought
to Greece and gained fame as if they had invented what
This is what they received. That is why there is a rumor that Cadmus, having brought
zenied by the Phoenician fleet, was the culprit of this very
art among the still uneducated Greek peoples. The story
They say that some Cecrops of Athens or Linus of Thebes
and in Trojan times Palamedes the Argive invented the six
eleven forms of letters, then others, and especially Simonides,—
the rest (of the letter forms). And in Italy the Etruscans learned from
the Corinthian Damaratus, the aborigines - from the Arcadian
Evander; and the forms of its Latin letters (such as those which in the earliest
"the highest (letters) of the Greeks."

Analysis of Tacitus' messages, taking into account the latest evidence
coverage in the field of deciphering "Linear B", under¬
leads to the following conclusions:

1. The Achaeans, carriers of Mycenaean culture, used
were written in the "Linear B script", known in the 17th - 15th centuries.
BC. At the turn of the 2nd and 1st millennium BC, this writing disappears.

2. The 13th century BC (its second half) includes
The Dorians must first be given
carried a message about the delivery of the alphabet by the Phoenicians
and about its elaboration by various Greek figures.

3. Working on the alphabet or maybe even introducing it
it was occupied by a long period, the beginning of which is the Trojan
times, i.e. 13th century BC.

4. Tacitus is talking about alphabetic phonetic writing,
since syllabic writing was known to the Achaean Greeks
and without the Phoenicians.

5. Brought by the Phoenician fleet, Cadmus introduced
Dorians rather with the alphabet of the "Peleset" people (Fili¬
Stymlians, Pelasgians), who migrated from the island of Crete to
Palestine and took his alphabet to the new place of residence.
repentance.

1.4 o'clock in the katka Ch. At the beginning of writing. Trans. Czech Republic — M., 1950
P. 1 4').—Table 23. ,

' S o 6 o -i e ■ s k i y A. I. Russo-Sknfskie atyuls. Issstim

OGYA II SNAN, - L., 1924. - Vol. XXIV.-S. 308.

6. The comparison indicates that the oldest Greek
the letter-sound alphabet was the Pelasgian alphabet,
and this is fully consistent with the statement of the ancients
writers.

Historian of the second half of the 1st century BC. BC. Diodorus Siculus-
The author clearly states that "although these letters are generally called
are called Phoenician, because they were brought (we are talking about the same
Cadmus) to the Hellenes from the land of the Phoenicians, they could call
to be Pslasgian, since the Pelasgians used
them."

So it turns out that both the Etruscan alphabet in Italy and the
the Carians (Leleges) in Asia Minor, and finally the most ancient
The Greek alphabet is based on the Pelasgian alphabet,
that is, the people who once lived on the lands of present-day
Ukraine and in the first half of the 2nd millennium BC was forced to
to leave these places due to as yet unexplained historical reasons
events. And if so, then the Trypillian inscriptions should be tried
deciphered using the Pelasgian alphabet
tu .G al F avitu et RU SKII > Italy, Carians (Leleges) in Mali
Asia and the ancient Greek alphabet.

Inscriptions on the Gshnochnpa Posuaini
(No. 40721 - HOUSE - 284) and:,
Dnipropetrovsk Historical Museum

In the article by O. O. Formozov 1 about mysterious signs
on the vessels of the log culture under No. 16 it is described as follows
vessel of the Dnipropetrovsk Historical Museum: “Frag¬
a jar vessel of the Log Cabin culture with mysterious

signs found in 1903 in the village of Popasne Novo-
Moscow district of Ekaterinoslav province during
excavations of burials conducted by Professor D. Yavor-
IIITSKY.

Material: black clay, the vessel is glued together from two
pieces, no bottom. The vessel was restored in VIII, 1953.
The restorer is the main custodian of the Iosikov funds.

Dimensions: 90 mmX 120 mm.

I formed an idea of the mysterious signs on this vessel
but the drawing (copy) of them transferred by the museum. Considering

them, I immediately became convinced that the sequence of writing meant
There is no movement from left to right or vice versa here. Obviously, the
The author wanted to make the inscription on that part of the vessel,
that opened his eyes. Therefore, first he wrote
signs 1st and 10th, then 8th, 5th, 3rd, and 2nd, then 6th, 7th, and
We will finish by writing the titles of the 4th and 9th.

Below we present the entire inscription expanded with numbering.
signs.

4 10

; their g i I m

1235678 9

Thus, the inscription on the vessel has ten characters.
The analysis shows that these signs can be identified with
letters of the Trypillian alphabet 1 . Therefore, to apply
them to read the inscription.

Even earlier, when deciphering the Trypillian inscriptions, we took
For comparison of their signs, the Faliscan, Etruscan letters
and Old Greek alphabets. Logically, the same is true
beat and now...

It turned out that the signs - 3, 5, 8 and 10th - are new and missing.
in the Trypillian alphabet. Let's try to solve them. The sign
sh #3 resembles some ancient Greek letters in its spelling
letters and can be either "kappa" or "pi". And pronounced
as "k", or as "kg" (sN). Symbol number 8 is, of course, "m",
and sign number 10 is probably the final "s".

Inscription on a biyinochni vessel from the village of Ponosny,
Dnipropetrovsk region.

'Form and about in A. A. Vessels of the Erub culture with fillings
signs // VDY,— 1953.— No. I.— P. 195.

142

1 We are talking about the alphabet restored after deciphering the game-
The inscriptions of the Ili people (see Susloparov in M^^encrypted by Nandavn,-
ShL writing from the banks of the Dnieper // Kyiv. 1986. No. 9. P. 138 1.0).

143

It remains to clarify the meaning of the result obtained.
tattoo. For this, we should again turn to Latin, Greek,
Lithuanian and Armenian languages, because it was with their help that
It was with this that I managed to read the Trypillian inscriptions.

Let us also recall that the previously deciphered inscriptions on
vessels of the Trypillian and Zrubna archaeological cultures
The tour allowed us to learn about the contents of these vessels: 1) yeast
zhi vinni; 2) ambers reddish; 3) liliaceous liquid;
4) thorn resin. It is likely that in the vessel
Something similar was kept in the Dnipropetrovsk museum.
But what exactly?

Let's turn to the dictionaries. Latin gives us only one thing
a suitable word with the syllable "1)v* at the beginning: izia, ai, 1 –
that is, red paint, cinnabar – uiiu, riip 1 . Although the word
It is very short, but its meaning is alarming.

The fact is that the once rich deposits of cinnabar in Ukraine
The rain was found near the village of Mykytivka in Bakhmutsky
district of the Ekaterinoslav province. And this is 200 kilometers away
from the village of Popasne. We are looking further. In Lithuanian
we find the word Tsgkashtak 3 "paint". We compare it
with what is written on the vessel, and we see the difference in
ability:

in Lithuanian on a vessel

uzkhaytimas uskatzimas

There is nothing surprising in the fact that in this vessel there could be
once be cinnabar. This preliminary assumption is completely
confirmed in 1957 by analysis done in the laboratory
of inorganic chemistry of Dnipropetrovsk University.
The conclusion was concise: "...the primary analysis established
presence of traces of mercury (cinnabar)..."

So, the inscription on the jar of the Dnipropetrovsk
th museum is read correctly. 1 Importantly, the inscription gives
grounds to assert that in the era of log culture in
in the Lower Dnieper basin on the Left Bank (modern Dnipro)
(propetrovsk region) where the ancestors of modern Lithuanians lived.

And they knew how to read and write three thousand years ago,
cinnabar was used a thousand years BC, before
looking at this 500 years ago at the ancient Egyptians.

1 A n a y e v, Yasnetsky and Lebedine ky. Full la–

Shisky dictionary.– M., 1862.– P. 877.

"Lem x n a s X. Ruesko-Lithuanian dictionary.– Vilnius, 1955.–
P. 266.

Trypillia inscription on the Kyiv spinning wheel
(2100–1700 BC)'

From the time of the late Trypillia (2100–1700 BC)
AD) in the Kiev dugouts a spinning wheel* was preserved, on
which has an inscription made in rows of indentations. Taking into
attention to the signs on objects of Trypillia and Zruba culture
tour of the Lower Dnieper basin, comparing them, seeing
If we previously read the inscription on the
jar vessel of log culture, then there is every reason to
to remember that on the spinning wheel we are also dealing with a sign
letters of the alphabet.

On the Kyivan spinning wheel we read the word Eiiiae.
We guess that this is the name of the owner of the spinning wheel in the family tree.
case.

In Latin, the closest word to this is ILyIa – "owl".
We have this name on the spinning wheel from the times of Kyivan Rus –
•sopny spinnerets". But on the Kyiv spinneret of times
Trypillian culture is written Eiiiae. One can guess
It is believed that the word uiiia was pronounced during the time of Trypillia.
like Eiiia, but such an assumption must be proven.

Analyzing the word ЭИИИа, we see that it can have
two components: the root EI and the suffix iia. The suffixes iiix, a, иш y
In Latin, they were used to form words from
with a shuval meaning 3 . Thus, the name of the owner of the Kiev
The spinner could have been Eia – Elya. In the mythological
The name E11a (Dor.) is found in the literature of ancient times.
Golla, which resembles the Kyivan female name Eia, but does not
You have no basis for any assumptions about this.

So far, the inscription on the spinning wheel is from Kiev dugouts
(3rd millennium BC) is the only Kyivan drink known to us
catfish from the Trypillian culture (deciphered Trypillian
inscriptions found outside Kyiv).

Considering the huge Trypillian settlements on the territory
tories of the city, this, in our opinion, gives reason to include in the works
and the history of Kyiv to remember its ancient population –
Pelasgians and the existence of a phonetic alphabet here
two thousand years BC. e.

Now the Pelasgians are not a mysterious people. They are definitely

of the inscriptions left by them, their decipherment proves,
that they were the ancestors of the Latins (Romans) 4 .

'Now the date is considered even older (3rd millennium BC).
Passsk T. WITH. Pernodiiatsiya Tripolisknkh settled (III–
II gias. "about n. a.) //MIA USSR.– 1949.–No. 10,–S. 186, 188–189.

"Soviet Union of S. N. Grammar of the Latin language.– M.
19.18.–P. 116.

' M. 3. Susloparov came to this conclusion on the basis of the decipherment-
ishniiiii them so-called. lsmnoskogo inscription. (Prim, angora).

144

145

Rus' AND THE ETRUSCANS

Even before the war, while participating in the Moscow
at the Russian Polarographic Exhibition organized by Academician
V. I. Vernadsky, I was lucky enough to talk to him.
That's when I heard about his theory of ethnicity and ethnogenesis.
as a function of the geo-laws of the biosphere...

The peoples who once inhabited the Black Sea region and the
Dnieper region, were ethnically a product of the south, that is, Eastern
Mediterranean, and were considered relatives of the Etruscans. About
This is evidenced, in particular, by the commonality of their traditions.

In 1961, I had the opportunity to speak at the USSR Academy of Sciences.
with a report about Rus in Herodotus' time. But then
this caused distrust.

However, even during the disastrous years of the Great Patriotic War (1944)
M. S. Derzhavin in his book "The Origin of the Russian
people" wrote that the name Rus' - Ros is associated with the ethnonym
Etruscans - the name of the people of the prominent ancient civilization
urbanization of the Eastern Mediterranean 1. In our conversations
a scientist who, with good reason, considered himself an expert on Ukrainian
ethnography, in detail substantiated the proposed in this
the work of the statement that Herodotus's alazones are
These are, by all accounts, modern Galicians. The Greeks do not pronounce
They made the sound "ch" and denoted it with the letter "2".

To date, we have collected and summarized a significant comp¬

lexical material in the field of ethnocultural and ethnogenetic
ties of Ancient Rus with the Proto-Latins - the Pelasgians
We are also Etruscans.

It turned out that in the time of Herodotus (5th century BC) in Scythia
The fia was inhabited not only by Galicians, but also by tribes that
bore the names Rus and Polyany. Herodotus only these names
translated into Greek, calling them plowmen and farmers
bams.

Ethnocultural and ethnographic ties of Rus' with the proto-Latins
are obvious. Our researchers drew attention to this
century 2, who studied ancient
sources.

1 D e p z a her i p N. WITH. Origins of the Russian people.– M.,
1944. - P. 14.

Sup A. Neislin IO. Ancient: and more integral' Bulgarians r politi-
their historical, historical and religious relationship to the Russians. M.,
1841; Surovetsknyi L. Research principles were born by the Slavs.–
Moscow, 1846; Chsrtkov A. D. O iziks ielasgos, who inhabited Italy, i
Compare it with Old Slavic.– M., 1855; Chertkov A. D. Pe-
Lasgo-Thracian tribes that inhabited Italy, M., 1853.

Over thirty years of research into the origins of Rus and
Slavs in the Eastern Mediterranean area from the 4th millennium BC
AD allowed me to conclude that paganism
Rus was an astral cult inherited from the ancients
civilizations, with almost identical beliefs to the Etruscans.

It has now become undeniable that only data
comparative historical ethnography together with data from other
sciences give reason to speak about the emergence of people
virgins. We know that gods, rites, beliefs, customs between
The rivers Dnieper-Dniester-Danube belong to the population
Trypillian and Zrubna archaeological cultures (4th–2nd millennium BC)
BC). Works on the decipherment of the Trypillian and Zrubno-
Cimmerian writing M. 3. Susloparov' rejected
veil over the mystery of the origin of these peoples. The Trypillya
turned out to be Pslasgians, Cimmerians - Geto-Thracians,
Etruscans and Proto-Slavs.

So, those scientists who believed that the majority were right were right.
Scythian tribes were not Iranian-speaking, but Etruscan and pro-
by the Slavs.

For over five thousand years, elements have been preserved in Russia.
folklore and national features of the life of the Pelasgians and Etruscans

Their list alone could fill an entire book.
Deep study of only the rites of Christmas and the Generous Evening
It would be quite enough to exclaim, as he did
150 years ago, the famous scientist Chertkov: “Etruscan is
"Russian".

He came to this conclusion without even studying mythology.
logy and historical ethnography, but only on the basis of
comparison of the Pelasgian language with Old Slavic.

Famous modern Italian Etruscan scholars de Sanctis and Pe-
The Retti believe that the Etruscans came to Italy by land.
scrap from the north, not by sea, as previously claimed.
Iugge and Karl Pauli had different attitudes towards the etymology of
logical method. If Bugge read the inscriptions, he used
When they were writing Latin, Giauly deciphered them, using
being in the Lithuanian language. Being an opponent of "naked
etymology", he finally acknowledged it in his later years. As we
we already know, Pauli proved that the Trojans called themselves
troses ((govev) and this is equivalent to the name Etruscan. On the other hand
On the other hand, the name of the Slavic peoples (until the 6th century) was the Wends.
(Venetians), as we already know, connects the Slavs with Troy. And
In some way, the Trojans were Etruscans, and ancient reports
The evidence indicates the Venedian lineage of the Trojans. So,

'Belokon I. A. Morning of Creation // Moscow.—1982.— No. 3.—
P. 153.

The Trojans and the Venedi are Etruscans, but the Venedi are considered to be Etruscans ir
are being hunted by the Slavs. Both statements have not yet been
generally accepted, but let us note that the Etruscans
called themselves rasenni (Dionysius of Halicarnassus). Interestingly,
that Ukrainians of Transcarpathia still call themselves Ruthenians.

Indeed, the Etruscans, whom, according to Herodotus, Tyrrhenus drove out of
The Lydians were ethnographically close to the Trojans, and the Wends,
evidence of Scandinavian chroniclers and Slavic ethno¬
graphs associated with Phrygia and Troy. Let us recall that Car¬
The mountains were called the Vened Mountains, and Rus is considered
the homeland of the goddesses Ganesha (Tapaiz), Lada (Baiopa), Ar-
temidn (Agieshia).

When studying the history and ethnography of the Etruscans, we must
but we encounter in facts Russia and the Slavs. Evidence
their ethnic ties are numerous. Even in the last century
Y. Gutsa Vsnelin developed a hypothesis about the Slavic
component in the Etruscan ethnicity. I believe that we can say
about the close ethnic ties of the Etruscans with Russia. In particular

Titus Livius reports: “The Alpine tribes, mainly
Slovenes (Rhetii), of the same tribe and origin as the Etruscans
but in the mountains they adapted so much that out of all
only their language, although not without
"It's hard not to believe him, because he himself comes from
Padua is in Slovenia and the Slovene (Ret) must have known it well.

Pliny and Gutsa Wenslin wrote that under the influence of the Gauls
The Etruscans, led by Rsta, moved to the Alps, where they
were called the "Rhaetian peoples." According to Strabo, the Slavs
The In-Rets lived up to the Po River before the beginning of the new era,
Verona and Lago. There is also evidence that the
were also known by the name "Etruscans" beyond the Po River. Etruria
was once called not only the Duchy of Tuscany, but
at one time – all of Northern Italy.

In short, the above facts give reason to think that
some of the tribes of Etruscan descendants who survived until the 19th century,
once lived under the names: Raseny - Ruthenians, Wends -
Slovenes - Rets (Eastern Anti), Tirsagets (Iighspi - Iigks-
It is also worth emphasizing here that there are considerable dangers
The fruitful efforts of enthusiasts have finally awakened a wide interest
interest of Soviet scientists in ethnocultural ties with ethnic
Russians 1.

Very interesting in light of the problem of "Rus and the Etruscans" with
In the author's opinion, there are some results of his work on Mr.
theon of Kievan Rus.

1 See, for example; M a r ch s n k o G. Ntrusky p Galicia? // October
shadow.– 1982.– N 0 2; N u d ļ g a G. Beam into the secret // October.–
1979.– No. 10.

GIVEN

Prehistoric water cult

Given the lack of domestic science
completed research and generalizations on cosmogonic and
mythological systems of Slavic peoples, similar to
developed systems of Ancient Greece and Rome, in this development
The story tells about the cult of the goddess Dana, which existed on
The Dnieper region, however, who was it for our ancestors?
their predecessors. The conclusions of research on this god¬
presented according to the information of ancient authors (Hero-
cho i, Lukam, etc.), works of domestic (D. Kantemir,
M. Kostomarov, Y. Holovatsky, O. Afanasyev, M. Sumy
nish, O. Potebnya, I. Pidoplichko, etc.) and foreign scientists.

The cult of Dana was widespread from the late Paleolithic to

D" XX century. Dana (Lelya) - the goddess of our ancestors, memory
in which, thanks to certain rituals, it was preserved in Ukraine until
of foamy days, this is both the Roman Diana and the Anatolian Tanais -
IN iika Mother of the Universe of all ancient cultural peoples
Chni, goddess of rivers, water incarnate.

In the minds of the ancient Slavs, this is not just water, it is
pin niche female substance, the female beginning of the universe.

1a Academician Marr, the name Dana was formed from two
and pin: da (Mediterranean "water") and na - "nanny",
•mother", that is - "Water-Mother".

According to URE, Dana is a character from East Slavic mythology.
mythology, the goddess of rivers. It is believed that the word is given in the meaning
•yearly* comes from the languages of the Scythian-Sarmatian tribes, from-|
Irem and Alanian, from where it passed to the Slavic languages
' ï ї и х. In the modern Ossetian language (which also comes from

.. water and river are called Don. The image of Dana recalls-

and n in the choruses of some Ukrainian songs ("Oh Dana,
"Dana River"),

Under the words Dana, Dna, the names of the Dvina rivers are also displayed.

i Tsini), Danube, Dnieper, Dniester, Don (Din), Donets.

The authors of the article about Dana in the URE were academics
I. Pidoplichko and M. Bazhai.

Dona, like other gods of Kievan Rus, is a goddess of pre-
n triune cult of nature and the general laws of astronomy
mythology and cosmogony (4th-2nd millennium BC). This well illustrates
Not only folklore, but also hydronyms, toponyms, ethnonyms
nouns associated with this name.

Numerous myths, which have survived to this day, about the

ii and the twins of the goddess Lada - Dana (Lelya), embodied

water, and Polelya, the embodied light, is described by domestic And
ethnographers, in particular Ya. Holovatsky. In the monograph
"Old Slavic Bassology, or Mythology" by Yakov Golo-|

The author writes that Dana, also known as Diva and Lelya, and Polel —1
This is the twin of the goddess Lada. The gods Latona, Apollo, Ar-I
Themis was borrowed by the Hellenes in ancient times from the country]
Hyperborean - Scythia. It should be noted that Artemis
as proven, Slavic goddess from the era of the Pslasgians-TriL
Miltsi on the Dnieper, later became the goddess of hunting in]
Greeks, but in Arcadia and Aetolia, inhabited by Pelasgians, it
remained the goddess of the Moon, rivers and streams.

In Zhelikhovsky's dictionary, an explanation of the name is given because
gyne Dana. This is the "goddess of water powers (SbNip (ieg\Ua.%8eg-
kgaGi), who appeared before us as the embodiment of love, pre¬
"the red Virgin."

About the homeland of the mentioned gods, about their arrival in
The island of Delos is described in detail by Herodotus. The goddess Da¬
na — incomparable beauty, immaculate Virgin, mother of all
The living, which gave life, was at the same time harsh, but
a just judge. Dana judged publicly and harshly
in crowded squares, on their day of the week - Friday
This. The people of the Dnieper region offered numerous offerings to the goddess
victims, throwing them into rivers, lakes, wells. Even in the past
century in some Pyatpytskyi temples believers worshipped
symbols of the goddess, terribly reproaching themselves, crawled on
knees, and villages concluded agreements on exemption from work
Fridays.

The cult of Dana dates back to pre-European times.
Prehistoric songs have been preserved about it. The famous ethno-
Count-folklorist D. Lepky believed that “Virgin, or Da¬
in folk myths (the mistress of mermaids) is the water goddess
Many toponyms are associated with the name Dana.

As is known, the rituals of the water cult have survived into modern times.
of civilized peoples, not to mention primitive ones
tribes. "Humanity for many millennia has personified
loved the eternal development of matter in the form of a turbulent and
of the changing sea, flowing water that has no definite state
There is almost no tribe that drinks water.
would not consider all living things as magicians, with a healing power
purification, fertility,” writes the Soviet scientist
M. Shakhnovich.

Numerous Ukrainian legends and myths tell that
"King Fire and Queen Water created the world." Ukrainian
Christmas carols, schedrivki, Kupala songs are almost entirely
dedicated to the most ancient cult of the goddess Dana, the creative
the power of fire and water. In one of the carols we find

fragments of the myth of the birth of the world: "Oh, how it was with us-
pity the world, then there was no heaven and earth, but only

THE sea∗. The cult of the goddess, the personification of water, existed in
of the peoples of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, and the rites
The relics of this cult are still preserved throughout the world, and in particular
and the peoples of Lonja. The cult of the water deity is known
myo to the peoples of Australia (goddess Numma Moyok) and Africa
(the water god is Faro). In Sudan, it is the water god Nommo,
which exists in every water and is itself water. Ritual
The veneration of Nommo is carried out through various rituals -
from sacrifices to rain magic. In gods such as
Nommo, who personified the water element, once believed
all ancient humanity.

In Egypt, water was originally personified by the goddess Nut. In
Sumerian texts of the 3rd century BC mention the goddess-ma-
IIammu is the personification of the ocean. In Babylon it was a goddess
In China, the embodiment of water was also the celestial
,wreath - dragon Nui-Va. In Lao temples preserved
and i.itui of this deity. On the main statue of the dragon Li-
Iivyina wrote: “Father of waters, mother of waters∗.

The ancient Indian Brahma also came from water. He
was the embodiment of an impersonal, incorporeal, qualityless sub-
and actions, which are the basis and creative beginning of the
In the sacred books, the Brahmanas, the Upanishads, and other
It is stated: "In the beginning this (world) was a pond. This water
, the eagle is real, the real is Brahma∗. “From the water,” says-
. n in the Rigveda, the world was created through the power of time, desire,
intelligence and warmth. , .

Soviet scientists have investigated that "similar statements
are found in all Egyptian texts dedicated to the
Mogonia, and Chinese, Assyrian, Hittite manuscripts
ichih, in the legends of the Polynesians, the Mayans and many other Indians
Native American tribes of both Americas. Water as a primary
The universe is represented in the hypothesis of one of the founders of ancient
materialism and dialectics of Thales of Miletus
(VII-VI centuries BC). The world, according to Thales, is a law
numerical process of changes in the states of water - this "boundless
"moving, spiritualized substance." From water everything arises,

"it clicks and returns to it."

We stopped at the cult of water - the basis of cosmogony
them and mythological ideas of ancient peoples - because,
that this cult of the goddess of Denmark was the most widespread and the most
the most famous among the peoples of the Black Sea region in ancient times
tribes of Cimmerians, Thracians, Pslasgians, among the Armenians,
Georgians, and the largest number of them are in Ukraine. According to
Soviet archaeology and ethnography, the cult of the goddess, embodied

water, in the interfluve of the Dnieper and Dniester, known at least from
IV millennium BC and already from the III millennium BC, and until the past
century it was a year-round celebration and a great
water purification with ritual ceremonies, which is called
There were certain feelings and experiences of the people.

It is well known that the ancient Slavs and their
The elders in the Dnieper region worshipped large animals.
who considered them gods like other Indo-Europeans--
of the peoples of that time. The names of the great rivers were the names of
gods. The water goddess of the Slavs, the giver of heavenly water
(rain), the goddess of rivers, the feminine beginning of the Universe was
Dana (Virgin) – Diana of the Scythian farmers (according to Lucan),
Diana and Bellona - among the Romans, Api - among the nomadic Scythians
(according to Herodotus), etc.

On the antiquity of the cult of the goddess Dana in the Dnieper region
This is also evidenced by archaeological finds (statuettes) that
frame of the 4th–3rd millennium BC with the image of Arte-
of Medes (Diana), later borrowed by the Hellenes in the previous
Slavs.

Ya. Holovatsky writes about Dana as follows: “The main one
The Slavic name for a female aquatic creature was Devonia,
Devanna and Dana. “Like water, the beginning of things, eternally
beautiful, eternally fresh, she was both a virgin and a woman, that is,
"the wife of the Sun," is how Dlugash describes her. In some
In the Slavic lands she was called Diva, from where Devyn
city (Magdeburg in German), where her temple stood.
She was identical with the Greek Diana, or Artemis.
The Greek myth of Diana also existed among the Slavs, who
discovered in Devanna (Dani) the Virgin and the wife, similarly,
how the Greeks understood Diana not only as the virgin Artemis, but also
Artemis, the mother who gave birth to love. The primordial
The Ephesian Diana, or Artemis, represented water, "as a
the beginning of creation, and was revered as the Virgin and at the same time
common mother". Further, Ya. Holovatsky notes: "The Goddess
it was borrowed by the Greeks in Scythia together with Apollo and La-
"ton (Lada) of the country of the Hyperboreans." Says Ya. Golovats-
and that "not without reason" they sing: "Given,
Dana!» Ya. Holovatsky connects the names of the rivers Don, Dnipro,
Dniester, Danube named after the goddess Dana.

... A R tesh DU (Diana) - the Hellenes borrowed from the Scythians
fi. This was our Dana (Tana), as well as the Tanais of Anatolia
and the city-states of Tanais, Astarte of Phoenicia. Remains of the great
Tensk statues of this goddess have been preserved in Tamanskoye
peninsula, near the chronicled Tmutorokan up to
AVIII century. This goddess, the embodiment of water and the Moon, was
hunting on the territory of Ukraine until the victory of our ancestors

the cult of the golden plow and the goddess of the Earth (in the 16th–15th centuries)
to the point is—according to Herodotus).

Describing the Slavic gods, Ya. Holovatskyi adds:
iiiiii attention to the most important bottom: Ladi – the mother of the Sun god
w Dana (Leli) – the wife of the Sun (according to Herodotus – Af-
Rodita Nebesna and Api). He refers to the authors
Middle Ages: Ibn Fadlan, Ditmar, Helmold, Wace-
Riida and others.

The Czech chronicler Vacerad, a contemporary of our Kyivan
Nestor, describes the ancient Slavs in more detail.
goddesses, although it does not always translate correctly
their Roman names. He, like Herodotus, describes two
the main goddesses, Lada and Dana (Russian Thunder-
ipo, – 0.3.), which the Czechs called Letnica.

"According to Vacsrad," writes M. Sokolov, "the Czech name
The Thunderer was Letnitsa, that's what he calls Pe¬'s wife.
stream". Sokolov tried to identify the Czech Letnica with
foamy Lada, and, apparently, Vatserad, a contemporary of Nestor,
was better versed in the pagan pantheon. He was a Slavic
Herodotus did not equate the Lada with the Heavenly Aphrodite,
who was worshipped by all the Scythians, just like the goddesses
Ani (who originally personified water, and after the establishment of
iieinn of the cult of the Golden Plough – the earth), and to the western
liid – to Aphrodite of the Earth, that is, to Venus.

To Aphrodite of Heaven, Vatserad equated the Slavs
. the Greek goddess Priya. M. Maksimovich specially studied
sweatier Vacerada (Maier Uerbosch) to explain the most-
and the progenitors of our myths about goddesses – mother and friend –
the Sun's body, which was the personification of celestial water. This
The myth was preserved in Ukrainian folk tales and studied
prominent researchers. Commenting on a variant of the myth about
and when Kotygoroshko, having captured Morska Papi, came
to the house where the Sun spends the night, and found the Sun's noise
mother, – M. Maksimovich writes: “He had to find out what

< 'it used to come out "red", but now it comes out "white". "When

< the king of the purest, having circled the whole sky, I will return to my own at night
Lord, the Sun's mother asked: "Why are you, my son, hiding?"
"The sky used to be 'red', but now it's starting to turn 'white'?"

"Oh, my mother, who used to be at my sunrise
I was looking for the beautiful Mermaid in the sea and, seeing her,
I saw her, he blushed, but now I can't see her in the sea, and that's why
"I'm going down now in white."

M. Maksimovich equates the Sun with Dazhbog. The Sun¬
to the mother – to the Golden Lady (as he writes: "This is our
Chntoia", and compares the Sea Lady with the wife of Vishnu).
M. Maksimovich also mentions another version of the myth, where the Sea

The lady goes by the name of Nastasi, "who, swimming
in a boat on the sea, splashing water on Son, who was in love with her
this." This myth is also examined by M. Kostomarov.

To this day, the days of the week are known among the Slavic peoples,
when the holidays of two heavenly women are celebrated – Lada and
Denmark. These are Friday (Dana's day) and Wednesday (Lada's day).
The names of the days during Christianity became new names for the gods.
fallen gods: Friday and Wednesday. In the cycle of continuous
year-round cult of embodied water – we know the Danes and the holiday
Mermaid Easter, and even earlier – Rahmais-
What day (Maundy Wednesday) was the holiday celebrated?
the second goddess. On the celebration of the right Wednesday in Ukraine
and the corresponding freckles are mentioned by M. Maksimovich. Legends about
The mythical Sereda (Lada) was also studied by O. Potebnya.

But the main goddess of the ancient world, including
Among the Slavs, water was embodied – Dana – the goddess
rivers.

If we imagined the image of the goddess without using
by the work of Ya. Holovatsky, and according to various sources
many other authors (D. Kantemir, M. Kostomarov,
O. Afanasiev, O. Potebnia, S. Maksymovych, G. Dyachenko
etc.), then the same one would still appear before us
the figure of the water goddess – the giver of rain – the goddess of the river
choc.

Thanks to archaeological materials from the Dnieper region
It is known that farmers, in particular Trypillya, carried out
offerings were made to wells and springs, which were
were a prayer for water. Rituals of the Kupala holiday
(Cybeles) were the same in Phrygia, in Troy, and on the Dnieper.
Vessels with three or four images of people are known.
fishing figures. Traces of fire can be seen on the surface of the vessel.
The Kupala holiday combined fire and water. This is confirmed by
astral nature of paganism. Given during the time of the Trypillians
was depicted with many nipples, reflecting the
new Universe – water (Dana – "Water-mother"). A hundred years later
the ancient goddess of our ancestors from the Kyiv region

identify, like Ya. Holovatsky, with Artemis
Diana of Ephesus. A statuette with a number of
a comma with pairs of breasts, which can be considered an image
They were swimming.

Numerous statuettes of this goddess have been found in the Kyiv region.
and other centers of Trypillian culture. Another way
The name of the goddess Dana was Mokoia.

Later, among the hunting and pastoral population of the South
At night she also becomes the patroness of spinning (Freya –]
Slavic, Phrygia is Scandinavian, which was originally

and.

■>IR

goddess of rivers, rain and clouds).

There is almost no play– ”“*U

me, as researchers point out,

A hole in which water does not enter

* I would be the mother of all living things – MI ' – 'Mr–Ch

my, HEALING POWER OF EYES– IiG.» : 4 ' {

whisper, fertility. In one:

, publications of the USSR Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union – I IIP ' \',i LINA

, and, what scientist M. Shakhnovich: And V and, I

writes about WHAT in ancient times– G~/■ ' her"

min peoples water personified– .C И ИЙоьк;.'', и»* \ 1 Щ
and took the form of various [

chunov, and later these spirits re– | { Ж g– . . ' И

ignored on the bopsh and bo– U I ~tIIch» ■■ ■ ' – – 3

pi: Crito–Mycenaean goddess Thracian image of the goddess
Mii Diva, Scythian goddess Cybele /bronze tablet/.

Ani, the goddess Ma in Cappadocia, Illyricum Territory, modern
Kibsla Phrygia, Tanais Anatolia- Bulgaria
tion, etc. The author notes that

that in the cosmogonies of all ancient peoples and tribes
•a capacious sphere has a common feature: according to all myths, the celestial vault
foam is formed by water. And from the identification of the heavens with water

IM!

Thracian image of the goddess
Cybeles /bronze plate/.
Territory of Illyricum, modern
Bulgaria

the idea arose that the world is a body of water in which

∗' "'regarding the Proto-Slavs and their predecessors, then O. Athanasius-
... believed that, having settled, they gave the rivers the most
more fashionable names that were first used as a general name
not water or rivers, but could also be used to denote

These names “were born,” writes O. Afanasiev, in
mythical legends and beliefs of the people regarding the
of the streams and were fixed behind the earth's waters, on
g „ 1ICI .;, X which the tribe lived. Names of storm clouds, THAT po-
, P1| ,but in the imagination as heroes-gods, they were carried to the great.
""That's how the names came about." O. Afanasiev believed that the
The rivers Don, Danube, Dvina are of Aryan origin,
have related forms and roots in Sanskrit from the same
The meaning is: Fnti, ii'ipi ("river").

The Vedas preserved in India tell of
The physicality of antiquities in Indo-European culture.
>As is known, the Vedas consist of brahmanas (rituals),
"Ramiakas (worldview), Upanishads (philosophical teachings)
II,.a) ,It is divided into collections: I) Rigveda - religious
and impi; 2) Samaveda –texts of songs; 3) Yajurveda–
prayers during sacrifices; 4) Atharvaveda – ma-
gi'iiii songs and spells.

The process of Vedic mythological creativity was completed
somewhere around 2000 BC, and in India, i-otL was obtained
mythology, which was only distorted and complicated
priests (this is evidenced by numerous primitive EXPLANATIONS∗

(general additions and detailing of texts).

The period of creation of Vedic myths falls on the IV-IV centuries.
III millennium BC and, as some scholars believe, is not related
connected with the territory of India.

Such an opinion regarding the Vedas and Indo-European culture in
was also a prominent public figure of modern India.
actions, the talented historian and ethnographer Jayaharlal Peru,
who believed that this culture was brought to India by
walking people - plowmen from the north.

Having found in the dictionary of Brockhaus and Efron “woman!
potency of Danu" fati), one can also find an indication that
Sanskrit defines gods with the general term deka, a campaign
from the word dia fiu), which as a noun means "sky"
and as a verb - "to shine."

However, it was worth paying attention to Divo for two reasons.
rank. The feminine form of Dia fiu - "sky") is Virgo -
the same "female potency of Dan (Pasha), from the dictionary
Brockhaus and Efron. In addition, Div is the main
the god of all Indo-Europeans - the proto-god from whom
Again, Dana (Virgin) comes from. And then Div (Grandfather)
was well known in Ukraine for
several millennia and lives in our ancient
songs to this day, proving that the basis of mythology is
sloo'nn and their predecessors are Indo-European. Dval.
(from Sanskrit: Fiu), as indicated by O. Afanasiev, means:
"bright", "shining", "pure", and later - "immaculate",
"virgin"; in Sanskrit Oe\ua (Virgin of our ancient
monuments) - celestial deity. Puaiya (genus, Oiua.ch) - god
the radiant world of the blue vault of heaven: it was
the oldest common name for a deity in Indo-European
Which tribes.

Div is the masculine beginning of the Universe, light. And Virgo
(Dana-Lelya) - feminine, embodied water.

O. Afanasiev cites our ancient monuments that mention
They say about these gods, Dyas (Divas) and Diva: "He is the Day
"Eat, and the second is Dannii"; "they put the oar... Wonder,
(female form), Perun, Khors". This mention of the ancient
the gods are cited from an insert in an ancient translation
"Words of Gregory the Theologian" (11th century) and a famous researcher
Slavs G. Dyachenko. O. Afanasiev explains that in the
The text speaks of the goddess of the cloudy sky, with
whom the god Gromovyk (Russian name Pe-) marries

navel), in the mythology of classical peoples it is Juno, or
valuable. So, as we see, not only the Vedas testify
The existence of a proto-Slavic goddess. She is also mentioned in the
and in descriptions, and in folklore, and in church works (see:

-(Toglav, "The Journey of the Virgin through the Passion", "The Word of Christ"
"Tolyubets..." etc.). On the Indo-European basis of mythology
We also know about fishing from songs:

Oi Di", Dip and Lado,

Come on. Goat Prandu.

Or:

And we sowed millet, sowed it
Oh, Grandpa, Lada, they sowed, they sowed.

This song, like some myths, was associated by O. Potebnya with
, a day of knowledge. It is interesting that the author of "The Tale of Igor's Campaign"
about the Miracle (heaven) in almost the same words,
mmimi Isis laments over the slain Osiris (texts
pyramids - XXVI-XXV centuries BC).

Such is the antiquity of cosmogony and mythology from beyond the shores

Reporting on the hypothesis of the origin of Romanian
The name Doin comes from the Slovak Dan, S. Semczynski writes,
THAT this origin is easier to explain as a borrowing from
Ukraine. At the same time, he also presents the etymology proposed by
by the Romanian researcher B. Hajju, who drew attention to
„„ the fat similarity of the ancient Dacian “Doin” with
Lithuanian "baša" ("song") and artificially tried
reconstruct the archetype of the bap. .

In those days, people couldn't help but come to life at the sound of a battle song.
nor the common name - "song". It was not suitable for a chorus
any elegiac song of that time. And even now, if
one of the poets used the refrain "Oh song, song," then
his creation would not have lived among the people for a thousand years. Before that

And the meaningful respect of our archaic chorus
"Dina, Dana" is huge even today.

S. Semchnsky gives various interesting interpretations and
.zymology named after Doyia, which derives this Bukovinian and
Romanian name after the ancient sky goddess
WATERS and the stormy spring of Dana (Doyna, Diana, Bellona).

II Ukrainian myth-songs are also introduced in Ssmchinsky's articles
about the maiden-heroine, Doina - Dana, who roams the world
|||% horses like the Dnieper - Queen.

The second literary source about Dana-Doyna is

1 in V. Gnvtyuk's 'pug' in the text of the song instead of. Grandfather used Dia.:

And we sowed millet, sowed,

And Dia, Lado, they sowed, sowed.

reference to ancient Ukrainian songs - myths about Dana-
Doyna. These are real treasures of Ukrainian folklore.

S. Semchinsky wrote: “It is also necessary to mention the name Doyn.
which is found in one of the Bukovinian songs," says
According to the ideas of Ya. Holovatsky and I. Vorobkevych:

Daima from Gorishny was walking.
A good horse is better on foot
Don't miss the ford,

Let's wash the iodine.

She drowned eight horses,

On the ninth psrsplnla.

Bukovina cried
That Doina herself swam away.

The myth-song about Dana – Doyna, tells about the tone
the character of a warlike rich maiden who roamed the
world on a war horse, and that one "from under the hoof for two
"shots of stones were thrown." She also speaks
under the name of Apastasia-Queen (wife of the Sun),
Nepri (Dnieper) and Nepri-Korolivny. M. Sokolov writes,
that "the divine Sun, known by the name of Horus, or
Yarila, in the Great Russian epics, appears in the person of the god
tyrya Churyl∗. He then gives one of the lists of epics
about the Nepra-Korolovna. We will give three lines after M. Soko¬
catch: h , „

Nspra-Koroliichia speaks:

And \ ) t« there are no good shooters, good fellows

L and Against me, the Queen-Kings.

O. Potebnya has dedicated a whole large section to songs

the cult of the goddess of embodied water, calling this section of his
works: "The Virgin Drowns."

Choruses of ancient Ukrainian songs are worthy of
are calling for a truly thorough and in-depth study
linguists. After all, decades of talent were spent
by those scholars to decipher hieroglyphs and cuneiform
the writings of the South and Southeast, on Etruscan writings
si, etc. Oral tradition has preserved Ukrainian songs for us
of the same antiquity. These monuments, I worked on them
O. Potebnya, require new efforts and great
the work of our scientists.

Let's consider two choruses of old Ukrainian songs:

Sit down, read.

Sit down, sit down,

Sit down. Sit down –

Or: Dash "

Go. Go.

Go, go.

Go, go –

Dana!

The simplest hypothesis can be expressed regarding these
choruses. First, the words sidi or shidi are double:
,1 and di. Similarly, ridi consists of two words: ri and di.

Si is the old "she" ("they"), which still remains today
n European languages: German 8ie, English 8ie,
Icarpathian sy. Di - "to act", "to create": Indian
(Nose - "action".

14 – "river": Indian gi, gei, – "to rush."

Thus, the refrain "Dana, shedi, redi, Dana" is
begins "Dana, she dis (creates), creates the river, Dana∗."

It should be noted. During the time of the Moldavian master
D. Cantemir's milk was the singing of warlike songs,
In Ukrainian folklore, the name Dana is found

Sometimes in wedding songs.

The Proto-Slavic Dana had three functions. It was
A warrior maiden, at the same time the wife of the Sun (rite
Kupala is a wedding ceremony), and also, like Marena,
involved in death.

O. Potebnya, who studied the cult of embodied water in
Ukraine, wrote that it "related to rain and water,
"birth and death."

■■Water is a very common song symbol of a wife, maybe
"The events," wrote O. Potebnya. "The pouring of the young," writes
M. Sumtsov, – deepens the rite of sprinkling water, marks
"the action of rain moisture, which fertilizes." In addition to the hypothesis
about the Slavic origin of the name Dana-Doyna, put forward-
and in the hypotheses about its origin and etymology Latin.
Romanian scientist Iordachi Melinescu proposed the term
A prayer on behalf of Pope from Pope Francis.

Moldavian landowner and writer D. Cante-
VIir (1 (>47–1723), father of the famous Russian writer
ska, this is how the name of the goddess is explained:

"Apparently, this was a common name for Mars among the Dacians or
Iisllons, because it is with them that all the songs begin, in which they sing-
, and his military exploits, and Moldovans generally put him on
beginning of his songs." Mars is a later masculine form
named Maren. We have already written about Bellona. This is Dana ––
Doina - Duena, which, under the influence of an Asia Minor name
this goddess Bella took the names Dusllon, and then Bel-
When Sulla introduced the cult of the same goddess from the Mycenaean
After the name of Ma-Diva, she became known as Ma-Bellona.

Messages about Dana (Tana) - the embodied water of the
and is very numerous, although the heyday of her cult on the Dnieper
The period of its development probably fell on the 4th-3rd millennium BC. According to the
11. In several sources, information about this goddess or
the rites of her cult. Chroniclers, historians, and linguists report

experts, ethnographers, folklorists. It has long been found
reflected in official documents: in Ipatievsky
The chronicles from 1174, 1177, 1195, 1262 mention events
"on the Mermaid's Week". Under 1262 we read: "On the eve of
John's Day, on the very day of the bath." In the treaties of the Lithuanian

princes 1350, 1396: "written (letter) on Tuesday before
Kupala", "to Yvan dne to Kupala".

On the artistic value of rituals, carols, almsgiving and
songs that began the year-long cycle of holidays in honor of
goddess Dana, the personification of water, in the territory of Ukraine, is known
ethnographer O. Dsy wrote: “This is an inexhaustible source of poetry and
spiritual beauty, the creative use of which can still continue
to enrich the artistic culture of the Ukrainian Soviet
"Whose people?"

How rivers were made gods

The problems of hydronymy of the Dnieper region are
containers of national history. Some of them are related to the distant
interesting era of Thracian relics, when I felt
The influence of tribes speaking the same language as the Getae, Dacians, and Pelasgians w
The study of individual hydronyms brings us closer to the times
prehistoric, to the sanctity of man, when the study
nature has not yet been freed from mythological ideas -
anthropomorphism.

When studying the names of rivers, one must consider the entire
the hydronym's range and use ethnographic data, because it is
There are important things connected with the mythological language of that time.
elements of ancient history and the names of major rivers. On
Unfortunately, ethnographic materials collected in the last century
years, on issues of Slavic cosmogony and mythology, and still
await in-depth study.

In the names of large rivers we have hydronyms derived from
names of the main goddess of the Indo-Europeans and the proto-speech of the Great
Mothers are the embodiment of water - Dunn-Tany. Such a hydronym
There is an ancient name for the sacred Don - Tanais. So, 'Ga¬
na (with the addition of the Hellenic iz) forms the name of the saint
of the Tamam River (Donu) 1st millennium BC.

According to researchers, the appearance of Scythian nomads
coincides with the decline of local culture, and then already
Hellenic colonization of the Black Sea region begins.

So we have to pay attention to some elements of the world.
I look at the population of the Trypillian culture on the Dnieper
and the toponymic and hydronymic creativity of the later
the population of this region and the city-state of Tanais on the Don.
160

The city of Tanais is interesting because it was destroyed three times and
then rebuilt, its first settlement S. Zhebelov
considered pre-Hellenic. Statistics of names found by place
these x of the Bosporan Kingdom, showed the highest percentage

local names compared to Hellenic ones right here
(40 percent).

The city-state and sacred river of the same name were called
In the name of the goddess Tanais. Archaeological, historical and ethnographic
physical materials indicate the origin of the goddess from the territory
the tribes of Trypillians.

The territory of the Northern Black Sea region had ancient mines
3 Asia Minor and the Mediterranean Sea. "Cop¬
you to her these go far back in the centuries and turn out
II «»• in the cultures of the Neolithic and Eneolithic eras,—
writes V. Lapin.— This affects the character of life,
ceramics, religious-cosmogonic worldview." However
And her name, after which the city and the river Tanais were called, was
(and the Trypillians, although in Asia Minor they also knew the gods
the Tanais (Tanu).

The older name for the goddess in Anatolia was Phoenician
Lgtvrta (Jewish Ashtaret, Assyrian Ishtar) —
and the lunar goddess - the mother of being - is water incarnate.

Among the Trypillians, on the territory of Ukraine (Kyiv region) and in
Yuiliiniiiiy Thrace modern archaeology attests to this lunar-
well, a goddess from the 4th millennium BC. e.

And." Danylenko believes "that the era of Trypillian culture
FROM the middle of the 4th millennium BC to the end of the 3rd millennium BC
The 2nd century BC is also the period of the Indo-European
unity.∗ Perhaps that is why the Trypillian Great Mo¬
They say that the Myta acquired other names among later peoples, but
IIIIIIICHYS is the same goddess - the embodiment of water.

Crito-Mycenaean Ma-Divia, Ma-Cappadocia, Cybele, Vs-
niikii Mother of Phrygia, Scythian Diana and Irano-Scythian
All lice are the embodiment of water, as is borrowed
and the Dnieper, the Hellenes called the lunar goddess Artemis, who
IDENTIFIED later with the goddess of the Moon and water among the Etruscans
And the Romans - Diana.

II peoples of that distant era worshipped great rivers-
< >i The names of prominent rivers and cities were often mythologized
IIImic hydronyms and toponyms (Tanais, Athens,
PIIIIIIILOII, etc. etc.).

If in the Southeast the city of Tanais was called
In the name of the great goddess, not without the participation of numerous Getic
if there is one, then in the Southwest there is the city of Atsia -
AIIispoe (Athens) was founded in pre-Elliptic times
Thracian tribes (Pelasgians), traces of which are

and," 161

Gv1|T* 11

GiT

G»IN'

1

experts also find it on the Dnieper (M. Marr). The city of Atei
got its name from the same goddess Tania
Dana, who, according to the most ancient myths, was the ashes
a cloud and lightning. The city began with a fort
Pelargikon, where in pre-Hellenic times there were already Isiovians
temple of the great goddess.

The name of the goddess Dapa for several millennia before the new
era has undergone some kind of sound changing process that
first of all, it probably affected the change of title
which moved from the second syllable to the first (possible
in the 2nd millennium BC).

The original Dana, like Mana, Mars, or Moreni, p.
It was renamed Dana. The last name, which M. Kostomarov
associated with the function of Date in relation to death and
The dead, attracted the attention of O. Potebnia precisely because of its unusual
with a tea accent. With this goddess O. Potebnia associated
the myth of the Dawn, the keys, the dew, the honey. He wrote that he imagined
The origins of this myth "go back to the time of the Vedas' hymns; and this is "the
more surprising than the fact that the word honey itself has its own
mixing continuously and independently of external
influence persists from even more ancient times*.

It is also believed that the name Dan appears in Ukrainian choruses.
of Russian, Polish, Slovak songs continues the language
a tradition that dates back to prehistoric times.

The ancient sound process is that 1
THAT the unstressed "^" of the first syllable could be reduced to ь
(< й), and the stressed a (in the second syllable) turned into оТ
About this ancient sound process in the dialects of the northern
The east of modern Bulgaria is mentioned in the works of the famous Bulgarian
the famous Indo-Europeanist V. Georgiev, who recently
deciphered Etruscan inscriptions using ancient
Greek language, related to the language of the people of the Transdniestrians
spices.

We believe that the aforementioned language process, which requires
Piv spoke the northeastern part of the territory of modern
Bulgaria, was the result of the linguistic influence of the population
The Middle Dnieper Region, its interfluves of the Dnieper and Dniester
March.

The noted linguistic regularities should be observed
both in the Southeast - Tapaia, and in the North
In the west - Egkiapsch (Western Dvina - Danube).

P. Shafarik believed that Aegilapsh (according to Hesiod,
Aeschylus, Herodotus, etc.) is the Csiop of later writers
barters and, according to Marcian, undoubtedly our Western
Dvina (Danube).

The name Eridina, and later Rhudon, is interesting from two perspectives.

First, or this name of the river in the Celtic language
foamy "water of Dana", or is it a combination of the names of two
Linia - the sun god Ra and the water goddess Dana. True,

The root гиш in many Indo-European languages means
"fluidity", that is, light and water. Still, ma¬
be, here the name of the combined light and water [remember
Let's take the twins of the goddess Lada (Latona): Lelya (Dana) and

II mistletoe (Apollo)]. Secondly, the names of Eridanus and Rhodon
are also interesting because they testify to the change of Dan to Don,
yubtn indicate that the names Egi-Oapa are our modern
The Tscm was probably removed no earlier than the 2nd millennium BC,
or even when the name Dana changed its accent
11 of the second syllable to the first, and then a of the first syllable
du turned into o, and the second a disappeared, forming the word
This opinion is also confirmed by the fact that,
not by Herodotus, the reformation of the cult of Dana in connection with
and the celebration of the cult of the Golden Plough took place in
XVI-XV centuries BC The name Dana ceased to be
we are a "shock" cult, and therefore did not retain its emphasis
III in the second syllable, such as Many, Marena, which
They were talking about iconic words.

Thus, the ancient name Don was formed, in our
opinion, from the name of the water goddess Dana. The second, later, pas¬
The name Dna arose after the three-time destroyed
over the course of several centuries, the city-state of Tanais came
a wave of farmers from the Dnieper region, who had already
They pronounced the name of the city and the river Dana with the accent on the first
This name, according to V. Georgiev, changed, as it were,

.the stressed a in the first syllable is pronounced as o, and the second is unstressed-

neck a turned into t" and disappeared. Similarly, this speech
process, the name of the Western Dvina was changed
And I and I went to Kisiop.

Of course, there has never been a
Iranians, and the origin of the original name of the river and the
You write that linguistic phenomena occurred without their participation.

Following the famous folklorist and researcher
and /ioii'in mythology by Ya. Holovatsky we have reached the height
new that the origin of the name Dnipro is mythonymic.
The Dnieper River got its name from the goddess of glades and
Hyperine of Denmark (Devonia, Virgo), which the Romans called Di¬
another.

Attempts to interpret the names of the Dnieper in foreign languages
nothing was given as to the origin. Explaining the name Borysthenes
(the Hellenic name for the Dnieper is Borysthenes) with the help of
and Hebrew-Greek language, A. Biletsky emphasizes that earlier
This was the name of the Hellespont - the modern Dardanelles, and that

,

it was supposedly not possible for the Scythians to give it, "no matter what language they
spoke", "because they did not live in either the European or the
their Asian shore."

Indeed, the Scythians were nomadic people of Iranian origin,
who, according to Herodotus, roamed in Nadazovia, of that name
could not give. However, the Scythian plowmen, the Borysthenite farmers
The Dnieper region, the Cimmerians, who, referring to
Theophylact Simecatus, as monolingual with the Getae B. Gre-
considered Slavic-speaking, could give the Hellespont
the Proto-Slavic name Borysten.

It is known that the Cimmerians, together with the Getae, conquered
Lydia in the 7th century BC, which the Peloponnese was inhabited by the Hellenes
The Slavs were there. The connections of the late Trypillian culture are known.
Tours with Crito-Mycenaean (Sgsian). Common features
of these cultures in Ukraine are best read in the USA.
Tiv burial mounds.

Who were these peoples and what common elements did they have?
their worldview and culture can be spoken of in connection
with the name Borysten!

According to Nestor, the ancestral homeland of the Slavs was Illyria,

Thrace, Pannonia.

Let us present the opinions of Soviet and foreign scientists.
Academicians D. Udaltsov and S. Skazkin, referring to
ancient writers of the 1st–2nd centuries AD, write that Tole-
May already knew the name of Sloane and that at that time in the territory
They already lived in Ukraine from the Carpathians to the Don.

P. Shafarik believed that the Slavs came to Nad¬
Dnieper region in the 4th–3rd centuries BC and 1st AD. In particular, he
wrote that, according to Ptapemeus, there lived glades, north
Ryans and other tribes.

B. Grekov suggested that the ancestors of the Eastern Slavs
were part of the associations of some tribes of the Scythian
time.

The famous Slavic scholar L. Niedersle claimed that
plundering of the Slavs on the Dnieper during the Scythian period. He
wrote: "The Scythians-farmers who lived between the Bug and the Dnieper
rum and above the thresholds and led a completely sedentary lifestyle,
unlike the true Scythian nomads (Iranians.–
0.3.), could not be any other people, but only
ancestors of the Eastern Slavs."

P. Tretyakov, referring to the work of T. Lsr-Splavin-
says that the ancestral homeland of the Slavs (Odra-Vistula)
la) we need to add the forest-steppe Dnieper region - Volyn
above all.

Regarding the name of the Danube, L. Niederle seemed to "that
"The Slavs adopted the Celtic name."

Now about the origin of the names of the Dnieper and Dniester during the times,
who preceded the Slavs on the territory of Ukraine, writes and
domestic linguist O. Trubachov. He concludes,
that the SLAVS PERSONALLY FORMS OF OBJECTS AND OBJECTS) without
and probably from the Dacians, not from the Iranians: that the Slavs-
. and the forms Phipsarag and Siipeasiag developed in the interfluve
Dniester and the middle Dnieper; which, finally, is a hydronym
And iiiiergi. was associated primarily with the Middle Dnieper.

You are in some way, the area of the name Borysthenes recedes into the era
Hellenic, pre-Scythian, when intense life flourished on
And in the Vysov Nadbuzh, the Dnieper region and all over
Northern Black Sea Region.

From the above we see that it is possible to say that the Scythians did not
could give the name of the Hellespont (Borysthenes), it was not enough.

After all, in this name we have the second part of the word water,
that its interpretation requires further study
THOSE days.

But let us turn to the well-known written sources in which
and,'the ancient names of the Dnieper are fixed: Voguzibex, Oapa-
|mt. Gothic historian of the 6th century. n. s. Jordan, who writes about
events of the first half of the first millennium, reports that the name Danaper
was native to the Dnieper region. Explaining the Hellenistic
the name Borysthenes, he writes, "which the locals call
HIS Danaprom (Papareg). The Greek version of the name Dana-
known to us from the "Chronicles" of the Byzantine historian
6th century AD Meiandras the Protector.

The name Danaper (Danapris) is very ancient, because its Hellenic
The graphic form of the cue first appears in the "Anonymous"
"The Neripli of the Euxmenian Pontus". If we assume that the Hellenic-
, and prose and descriptions of journeys (periploes) arose already in
6th century BC, then, probably, the local name Danaper
and older than the Hellenic Borysthenes. This is the first conclusion
and analysis of written sources about the ancient names of the Dnieper.
The Hellenic name Borysthenes is first encountered in Herodotus.
Dota, who visited Scythia in the 5th century BC.

M this Hellenized graphic form of the name Da¬
we encounter among the population of the Hellenic colonies-
cities in Scythia. Hellenic colonization of the Northern Black Sea
The disease spread after the arrival of the Scythians in the ruins of
the previous culture.

Is the local Greek name Borysthenes? Apparently,
peak. We also have the city-state of Borysthenes on the Dnieper, and
the dynasty of Taurian kings with this name, and the river deity
The Dnieper with this name, which is depicted on coins
A. Biletskyi inflates.

However, according to A. Biletsky, “Borysten as a name

The Dnieper is a secondary phenomenon, transferred here from Greece.
"who is south of the world." This idea is based on information from the
of Hesychias of Alexandria, which seems to be the name of Bo-
ristenes was also used for the former Hellespont.

Who and when called the former Hellespoit that? Hero-
dot, which first communicated the Hellenic graphic form,
also uses the name Hellespoit for the Dardanelles. Herodotus
(IV, p. 76) writes that Anacharsis was returning to Scythia
through Hellespoit, in Cyzicus he saw a festival in honor of
Mother of the Gods (Cybele) and promised to perform this rite

at home. To organize a feast he went to Hylea, where there was
cult of the goddess. During the festival for the performance of a strange nomadic-
During the ceremony, King Saul shot him with a bow.
Hesychius of Alexandria lived much later than Herodotus.
and I heard that the former Hellespoite was called Borysthenes-
catfish. Maybe they called it that, but it was for several hundred years
later than the existence of this name for the Dnieper in the Hellenistic
colonies of Scythia.

We see that Borysthenes as the name of the Hellespont is indeed
a secondary phenomenon, transferred there from the banks of the Dnieper.
Thus, the second conclusion from the analysis of written sources about
ancient names of the Dnieper.

A. Biletsky wrote that the name of Dyrdanella
comes from the name of the ancient god Dardanus. Dardanus,
the son of Peruk (Zeus, Jupiter), grandson of Dazhbog, has a name,
associated with our goddess Dana and the name of the Dnieper.
We note the fact that Mr. Adrianople, who in distant times
It was once Slavic, and there was a temple to the goddess Dana.

A. Biletskyi claims that the name Borysten is not enough and
city-state on the territory of modern Kyiv. Academician
S. Zhebelov proved that the name of the city-state Borysthenes
never applied to Olbia and Berezan Island.

The famous decree of Olbia prohibiting the transportation of gold to
Bornsten testifies to the existence of such a state (because
It was forbidden to bring gold into the river).

There is a hypothesis, which belongs to M. Maksimovich, about the existence of
the establishment of the city-state of Bornsten on the territory of modern
Kyiv. The famous Slavic poet did not object to this.
expert L. Niederle. The same opinion about Bornsten
there was also Professor M. Dumka, who confirmed the hypothesis of
by reference to Ammianus Marcellinus.

According to P. Shafarik, it is from the Slavic Bsrsstenya
(Berestiny) and comes from the Greek Borysthenes - Voguchyie-
pez: the Slavs of that era, unlike the Turks, often called

river embankments named after the river[
nya – birch, Birch tree

coastal vegetation. Bersty-
sh - birch, Sosna - pine, etc.

and (her)

On the territory of Ukraine since prehistoric times there were and
NOW there are hydronyms - derived from both masculine and feminine
night deities.

In honor of the goddess Dana-Tana, it was called at that time
and Dnipro – Oapartiya.

and! we have hydronyms that also come from the name of the goddess
Padi (Gadi), who personified the harmony of nature –
order of the Universe and was the mother of the Sun: the lake of the Waters of the Council
(Lady) in the Kyiv region.

Among other ancient farming peoples of that time,
close to each other in worldview, cosmogony and mythology
gyea, we also have hydronyms from mythonyms.

It is known that the Nile is in Egypt, Bel (Veish) in Phoenicia. The Ganges
in India, Rhine, Seine, Marne, Danube, Bug in Europe, etc.
The rivers were considered gods and had the names of gods. The Vavi-
The LOI-Assyrian god Bel (our White God) was king
gods, mythical son of Neptune, first king of Egypt and
father of Danaus (grandfather of the Danaids - Belid).

This was the era of related crops of farmers -
the ancestors of the Sumerians and the Sumerians themselves, the Mesopotamian
the cult of the water deity Enki > Ea and the European
of the Dognl tribes with the same goddess, whose name was
Shuopa is the goddess of a sacred spring near Bordeaux, or in
Other tribes Zeyaiana is the goddess of the Seine River; Matrona is
goddess of the Marne River. In the Northern Black Sea Region –
Danes (Tana – Tanais).

Undoubtedly, Alexander the Great and his sacrifice
The lineage of the god Danube was known to them, as evidenced by
built him a temple that was in no way inferior to
kiiniitsu in honor of Jupiter (Perun, Zeus, Indra) on the Danube.

From the male name Danai, associated with the deification of
of springs and wells that were dedicated to the Danaids,
We also have in Europe the feminine form of the name Oapae. Among the Hellenes it is
The mythical Danae is the mother of the legendary Perseus. According to the Italian
In the myths of the ancients, Oapae is the mother of Davna, the ancestor of the king
Turpa.

So, among the proto-Slavs, who worshipped great rivers,
ANOTHER of these rivers, and it could not be otherwise, represented
themselves are nidmiphonemic hydronyms. The rivers Bug, Danube, Tanais
were the gods of the Proto-Slavs and had the names of gods.

But there were also smaller rivers that were not considered gods,
they were sometimes given the names of animals, trees, or plants (dedicated

known to the main gods) that symbolized these gods
Such river names are also mythonomic names of the
rhonyms. Thus, the name of the rivers Zolota Lypa (left tributary
Dniester) is a mythophonemic hydronym of the Tanais type.

O. Trubachev writes that in the name Lypa one can, of course,
see the name of the tree. In those days, the linden tree symbolized
the goddess, the embodied water - Dana (Lelya), like a maple - light
(Field).

O. Potebnya, studying Kupala songs, wrote: “Indeed
I think it is likely that the image of a drowning maiden is based on
and from which grows a linden or a sycamore, lies a sunny
myth." And further: "I will add to this that Lipa-divytsm is
"The Sun is moving." He compares this Ukrainian myth to
with the myth of Daphne and Apollo.

Hydronyms that were formed long before the new era are not
can be placed next to the hydronyms of the Kievan Rus' era
Rus (Uzu).

Defending the outdated etymologies of the German school of ira¬
nists about the supposedly Iranian origin of the name of the Dnieper,
some authors ignore the fact that Iranians have never
nomads in the Dnieper region and in the Western basin
Dvina, which at that time was called Kisiop.

As we noted, the Don River was then called by the name
the goddess Tanais is identical with the name of the city of Tanais. The name
P. Shafarik associated the Don (Tanais) with the Slavic:
to sink, to drown. He reminded me of the proto-Slavic tribe of the Ta-
of the Nivtsi on the Tanvi River (Tana.—O. 3.).

Of course, there can be no talk of a "Iot society" either.
"a scene" on the Dnieper. After all, even the Gothic historian
The 6th century Jordan writes that the local population
calls this river Danaper (Papareg).

Even German historians and linguists who try to
They write about the Gothic environment on the Dnieper and even
about Gothic Kyiv, they write only about Oaprapiiai (Oap-
rzyasPg), that is, they always claim it by its native name
The Goths also used the Danapur. As is known, the brilliant
response to the theories of the Germanic, Norman environment
higher on the Dnieper and its remains in the form of toponyms,
given by Academician V. Grskov in the article "Aigginauchennie Izmyshl-
nia of the Finnish professor".

But let's leave the German hypotheses for a while and

Let us turn to Turkologists. Citing the names of the Dnieper in the
genera of the Turkic group, some authors consider briefly
long names of the Dnieper of the Turkic peoples – in particular the later
the Turkic name of the Dnieper Uzu. By keeping silent about that historical
the fact that the Turkic Uz tribes came to the Dnieper,
already having its name, and therefore the Dnieper River (its lower course)
whose, where the bonds roamed) became known among the Turks by name
of this tribe is Uzu. The meaning of this name of the Dnieper in the
The word "kiv" was no longer associated with water, but meant "the people of the bond",
and oh

By the way, it must be said here that the Slavs, and not only
her them, the ancient names of many large and small rivers
came from the names of the tribes that lived along the coasts
rivers. Yes, the Danube in the lower reaches, where the tribe lived
He was born, called Istra, etc.

The name of the Dnieper, Barukh, is recorded by the Byzantine Empire.
Konstantin Bahryanorodny, came from an officer
of the ancient Hebrew language in the Khazar Kaganate.
In the Khazar language, UagisN meant "river of God's blessing"
godati – of divine power", and literally – "blessed divine power"
we", "god".

Studying Slavic or Native Etymologies of Names
Dnipro, unfortunately, we have to turn to the works
and foreign researchers.

The etymologies of these names, which have been developed by each scholar so far,
mainly through the language he liked
because he knew monopolistically, they no longer satisfy the modern
science. Revealing the author's great erudition in the field
a certain language, they, these studies, were actually scientific
illusions. It was necessary to contact the local
history, ethnography, local languages, that is, to the difficult and difficult
hard work.

Polish linguist T. Lehr-Splavynsky put forward
the hypothesis of the Proto-Indo-European origin of Ukrainian
the word Danube in its folk appellative meaning
"polka water" (see B. Grinchenko's dictionary), and another
Polish researcher, K. Mośnieki, proposed a new
the etymology of the name Dnipro.

K. Moshyneky, knowing that in Old Church Slavonic
Dp'nttr, Dpirg are vowels and that s is impossible
to agree with the Iranian <1aps and dop and, on the other hand,
seeing that these difficulties of Iranian etymology are easily
are changed when instead of the Iranian hydronymic base
to blow the Ukrainian appellation Danube ("great water"),
proposed a new etymology for the name Dnipro: i)ypa]ь >

Irg> Oiii^rgi > Tsi>pairg> Vperg (DnBpr> Dnip¬
ro,— 0.3.). Where Ypr is the name of the Ibr River in the Kyiv region (Irsha —
Teterev tributary), and the semantics of the name, according to K. I'm sorry-
by whom, "the Irg River."

Having arrived at his interesting hypothesis not by a historical path,
hom, and the traditional-formal etymological, K. Mo-
Shinsky tried to substantiate it historically. He
expressed a new, unjustified opinion that the Dnieper was once
The river was called the Danube. Incompetent, unserious or even
and its justifications are given.

So, based on the chronicle report of 1106.

that Rus' "warred with the Polovtsy near Zarechsk" and
drove them to the Danube, K. Moshinsky concludes,
that the Danube is called the Dnieper here, because it seems it cannot
to be, so that from Volhynia all the way to the Danube, so far away,
nano Polovtsians. Having become interested in the search for historical
K. Moshinsky does not see the basis for his etymology,
that during the reign of Kievan Rus' the army easily and quickly overcame
distances from Kyiv to the Danube, Tmutorokan, Novgorod, etc.
That the distance from Zarechsk to the lower Dnieper is the same as
and to the Danube, that the defeated did not really flee to Kyiv
Polovtsians. Given such justifications, the famous etymologist
O. Trubachev expressed himself as follows: “Moshynsky’s version
P'perp' < O'ipai' + irg - unlikely, although possible
be able to try to explain the moments of the form (-1, and and in
O-energ), which remain with more traditional belts
the eyes (<iaish araga or siapii irg) are completely dark, as well as
prompted their revision.* Perhaps the Dnieper and
was called I)npa irg (ilb), but not (1isha.ibl irg.

It should be noted that the word duiiiy does not mean "river."
It has no appellative meanings, it has never been used
the beginning of any body of water or river, reservoir,
puddles. The word duiai, which is not ancient, has always had
and now has only two meanings: "big water" and the name
of the Danube River (Danube). We sometimes call it even now
We drown a small river and a puddle with "big water",
but this is already a metaphor. When to take dupaii in the meaning
"great water", then before the new era the Dnieper was probably called
"the great water of Ypres", and the Dniester - "the great water of Istr". But
then these names indicate a mythonomic origin
hydronyms, because the Slavs gave large flowing water

properties of the gods.

There is a proto-Slavic myth about the origin of the Dnieper River.
The Danube from the blood of the heroes-gods, which directly
concerns the question of the mythophonemicity of these hydronyms
and which was quite thoroughly covered in his works by O. Afa-
Nasiev. He, after all the outstanding Slavic scholars,
we wrote that the Slavs attributed the properties of gods to the Danube,
Dnieper, Southern and Western Bug.

Given that the ancient myth of the origin
The Dnieper and the Danube are directly from the blood of the heroes-gods
concerns the question of the mythophonemicity of these hydronyms,
We will give the full text of the myth according to O. Afanasiev.
Proto-Slavic myths in the surviving texts tell
tell of the tragic death of the gods Dana (Virgin)—the
the creation of heavenly water - the goddess of rivers called the Dnieper
or Anastasia Korolevna (wife of the Sun, light) and

IIsruna, who is also the god of light (lightning) and the ruler
heavenly water - clouds (Indra - according to the interpretation of O. Po¬
you are welcome).

Gods in the form of heroes are found on the Hertz:

—The Danube hero ran into young Nastya in an open field—
Her Royal Highness. The heroic, strong and powerful Virgin chanted
around the world with a well-mannered log. Under it was a wonderful
The horse threw stones from under its hooves with two shots.
She shouted in a loud voice "like a snake" (Snake -
and the symbol of the water gods.— 0.3)— in the field the grass withered, the flowers
The stones fell, the rocks rolled away.

The knights began to test their strength, they struck the fire.
with sticks - the sticks broke, they hit with sabers - sabers
They were scolded, they came together hand in hand and they were found in the morning
until evening and evening to the white world; finally the Danube
overcame and knocked his opponent to the ground, wants
to take out the hot heart from it, but I saw white
female breasts and recognized the Queen.

Here they made peace between themselves, the Danube took the Kings
Well, for a wife, and we went together to the glorious city of Kyiv*.
(As we can see, it was not the Danube River that flowed to Kyiv, but
The hero Danube left with his wife Nastassia.
Dnieper to Kyiv.— O. 3.).

Next we read: “We went to Prince Vladimir, on the

The Danube hero got drunk at an honest feast and began to praise
to boast of his youth. Nastasya Korolyovna tells him
left: – Don't brag, quiet Dunay Ivanovich. If
If I go shooting, there's no one to shoot at me.
I place my ring on your fine little head.
silver.

I will shoot a red-hot arrow from my bow three times,

I will pass it through a silver ring
and I won't take the ring off my head.

The challenge was accepted, and the Queen missed three times.
and I shoot an arrow through the ring placed on the head of the Danube,
and never took off the ring. I wanted to try it out
Dunay Ivanovich also put his art on the ring
Mon Nastasya Korolevna's head and wants to shoot with a longbow
and his young wife began to plead: –
Don't shoot, Duiaechka, I have a child planted in my womb:
legs up to the knees in silver, arms up to the elbows in gold,
Stars are often found in pigtails.

The Danube did not listen, it shot a red-hot arrow; it did not hit
poured into the ring, but hit his wife in the white chest, killing her
The Queen thought for a moment: "Do I have anything to do with her?"
"Sowed?" – I split her belly open with a damask dagger,

and in the womb a child loves – up to the knees, legs in silver,
elbows – hands in gold, on the braids – frequent stars. Here on
It was a misfortune for him, it turned out to be a great annoyance; he was
he stabbed the blunt end of the dagger into the damp earth and fell on the sharp
end with a burning heart:

! From that hot blood –
and Where did the little head fall with thoughts,
and the Danube River flowed,

And where did Nystasiya's little head fall?

' The Nystasya River flowed.

“Sometimes,” writes O. Afanasiev, “the Danube-god-atyr replaces
is called Don Ivanovich, and Nastasya Korolevna –
Neproyu (Dnieper – feminine form instead of masculine
Dnipro)∗.

Where the head of Nastasya Korolevna fell – the Dnieper –
there the Dnieper River flowed, and there. where the head of Du- fell

"Oh, the Danube River flowed." Who was this rich woman?
Dnieper, aka Nastasya Korolevna, that is, the wife
The sun?

“The Queen's Palace,” explains O. Lfanas, “is all
its characteristic features coincide with those of
the virgins of the gods, in whose image the storms were embodied
clouds: she is given both immeasurable strength and a passion for war
and the glorious art of shooting well-aimed arrows*.

Before us is the real Danae (Artemis-Diana), which
it was described by J. Holovatsky. We should add that in the image of the Danube
O. Potebnya saw Indra, that is, Perun (Zeus), also a god
clouds and lightning.

We have focused on this myth in detail because it is
an element of the history of the time of the origin of the names of the Dnieper and Danube
and directly tells about the origin of the names of these
rivers.

Linguists who study the mentioned hydronyms should
to use folk materials carefully and conscientiously
To consider mythology and history is the key to many mysteries.
knitted issues of our hydronymy.

Thorough research of foreign and domestic
seminal sources, ethnographic data and mythology
They say that the name of the most ancient goddess of our ancestors is
Dana - in those days it was the name of the adored great
the Dnieper and Dniester rivers.

T. Lehr-Splavinsky's assumption that the word Danube
comes from the Proto-European sINEP // OIiOP -
"to run, to flow", from which, with the help of pa (i), it was formed
the name Danube means "great water", more precisely defines
the semantics of an ancient word, like "large flowing water."
172

We know that the ancient Slavs called "great flowing water"
pi their predecessors considered a deity. From this view-
I think if the name Danube meant "great flowing water",
The second large river is also the Danube ("great flowing river").
water*) - required an additional sign. This is how the names arose
Danube - Istr (Dniester), and Danube - Ibr (Dnieper), Dniester-
and er was designated by the name of the tribe or by the name
we know the lower course, and the Dnieper - according to the ancient,
and Loi'mys, the name of the Ibr River (Ypr)-a tributary of the Ts-
and the grain on the Kiiniinna.

The name Ibr is considered by linguists to be Thracian.
chiminpy is a relic and is similar to the names of the rivers of Bulgaria,

('erbia (Ibr), Italy (Tiber).

Etymology, thus refined, is deprived of
insurmountable difficulties of the outdated Iranian hypothesis:

(Itsikts Irg> Юпарги > Опаирг> О-ьиЫрг

In this etymology of the name Dnieper, we do not have the Danube River,
mg was considered by K. Moshinsky, and Ounai in the meaning of "great
"iiiiptichny water", which was popularly adored and performed
under the name of the goddess Dana.

Gik samo and binai ihig> 1>ypa.)i.mg> 1>йpiihG: iйip^ip>
II is reduced to g., and from the diphthong a) arises Slavic
gt, which cannot be obtained by taking (iaish or (Ion.

History has proven that in those days "great flowing water"
and muddy) was among the Slavs and their predecessors as deities
Therefore, the true etymology of the names of the Dnieper and their sequence
mpytica are associated with the name of the water goddess - Dat (Dpe-
P/CHII.

And in the Trypillian period in the interfluve of the Dnieper and Dniester rivers,
The goddess of celestial water, Dana, whose name was feminine,
in the form of a daub of the Danube. Let us recall that the name of Juno, or
II piani yipo-youipo-Shouto-Oiapa - feminine form of the name
not Isis-Jupiter. And Iupona corresponds to the Slavic god
"We" to the Virgin, or Devonia-Dani.

The name of the goddess Dana, spreading along with her cult,
The IW assessed sound changes in different eras and among different peoples.
And her So in was created long before the new era, the sung na-
The name Donna is originally from Bukovina, which is its origin
and Ukrainian Dan, as we have seen, is recognized as a language
IIIIII

The name Doyn is also recorded in the territories of modern
Moldova and Romania, where under old Dacia it was identified with
11.1 wars with the name of the late Roman goddess Bsllona.

The name Pellon belonged to a goddess who personified another
and the final image of our Dana, associated with death, and the creation
were from the same name Dana (Duet). Even on the territory of

The name of Rome has undergone transformations over the centuries: 1
Dusna-Duelonna, under the influence of the name of the goddess Bslla (female
night form of the name of the Assyrian god Bel) became

to be called Bsllona. With the introduction of the dictator Sulla:
the cult of the same goddess with the Asia Minor name We, Val¬
womb turned into Ma-Bellona; on the other hand, into
In Italy, the pronunciation of Duena changed to Donna, and from the
the goddess Ma is called Ma-Donna (modern Madonna).

These transformations of the name Dan in the Southwest
may also indicate later borrowings of the goddess from the Nad¬
The name of the northern river Dvina (Dupa) comes from this
view is also of some interest. The oldest
by the name of this adored Slavic river, according to P. IIIafa-
ric, is the Eridapa (Egypsies) of the ancient Hellenes. From
One of the author's previous hypotheses was the idea that the ancients
The name of the Dnieper - Danapris - comes from two words: And
the first part is Dana (Devonia, Virgin), and the second is the word
fresh. Then the name Dnipro will mean "oven-baked Dana",
"Ever Virgin" or "the river inseparable from the goddess Dati." Tob¬
then the river is a constant property of Divn-Dann. The study
the name Dnipro with its more substantiated etymology
complement its semantics. The name Dnipro could have formed
to dig with the name Dana with the meaning Ibr (Ypr) on the left
Mina from Dana Istr, which meant the modern Dniester.
G°DI in the name of Dana Ypres we have a reduction of the unstressed
"a" in "t>" /<y/ Oiipa > Ppa > Tspo ("bed"). In a friend
In the first syllable, the unstressed a turned into o. Then
we have Tsypairg> I>ьпьпр> (Пьпбрг) Dnihir> Dnipro.
Likewise with Dana Istr - Oypoih(r> Ot,pi.hig> (Opnbzig)
Dniester, where is the insert.

The given etymology is free from harmful illusions.
about the travels of the Iranian Siapa (Siop) to Thrace and Dacia
and back to the Dnieper region, and, in addition, it clarifies and
clearly recorded graphic complex L<кгаЯГ/Лиии6Т[
and is based on undeniable facts of national history
facts that confirm that the ancient Slavs and their geologists
The great rivers were gods.

The deepening of semantics is extremely interesting,
the meaning of the names Dnieper and Dniester, which we have determined, from which
They come from the following components: Dana Ypres (Ibr) and Dana Istr.

THE THING is that two Danes, apparently, were accidentally received by
their meanings - "Ibrivske" and "Istrivske".

The name of the Ibr River, which was once in Ukraine and how>
bring closer to the Bulgarian and Serbian Thracian region
elbows - the names of the same rivers Ibar (old
ancient Erroi, Ebgyz according to O. Trubachov) "reliably eti-

is derived from the Thracian initial εάιγοχ, ειά-
He is a goat, a male, a fertilizer.

O. Trubachev writes that this etymology “retains its
, "well, even if it's just folk etymology to begin with-"
and, neck of the pre-Indo-European Mediterranean name,
and the mystical meaning of the oldest name of Kyiv
night, which became the definition of Dana, is interesting from a mythological perspective
but... the view that the goat-fertilizer, dedicated to
Chasing Psrun, and with its symbol.

It is Perun, the lord of the heavenly waters and the water goddess,
He extinguishes it with a lightning bolt and pours it on the ground.
Holy water - the rain of fertility and life.

Leaving it to linguists to study the possibilities of etymology
mological approximation of the Thracian Erythr (Vegy)

And 11 era and, it must be admitted that historically the very name Dana
, U, 6 r) _ as "Dana - Perun" - is indisputable. She

olutno conveys a "clearly fixed graphic composition"
plex* Oapareg (after Jordan). Mr

"The title of Dana Istr is "Dana Stribogova". Because Stribogova
ly,■ the East Etruscan name for Perun (constellation Sagittarius).
These names remind us of the name of the ancient Proto-Slavic
11 .k• >th river Duna (Dvina) Eridana named after the Twin -
The priest of light and water. Perun was also the god of light (shining).
. 11 and to it) and water, and Stribog was the same Perun - the constellation
and the Iriltsy among the relatives of Rus' - the Eastern Etruscans.

The Fat Danube may have been the masculine form of the name
Poeny Dany, as it always was in the mythology of the ancients
Indo-European tribes.

Considering the area of the name Dnipro (Oapareg), it is not
one can ignore the mythology of that era. It is necessary, except for
ovens of the Middle Dnieper region, consider the names
stoves of "appropriate rank" among Indo-Europeans and their European
These rivers are: Ganges (Sap 8 a), Nile, Bel (Vish), Rhine,
II, un ay; Bug (God), Tana (Tapaih) - they were the gods of the hundred -
|...of the Daoist peoples and had the names of the main gods. The Dnieper River-
.and according to Shafarik, Holovatsky, Lfanasiev and others
u. ik other scholars, was also a deity of the Slavs and their
predecessors. We have shown that the Dnieper is no exception.
In the 5th century, tribes were not called by the names of rivers, but by
ki .pički - by the names of the tribes. The tribes were often nicknamed
them their main gods. Therefore, the ancient tribe
i.miiishchin, which, according to Shafarik, lived on the Tanvi River and was

and the Ichka of those famous giants who left us a legacy
and|,oiierhi graves in the Dnieper region, got their name
and. them under the name of Tana. Spreading from the Carpathians to the Don,
i.shn became known later as anti.

O. Trubachev noted that the name Dnipro (Tsapareg) |
is pre-Slavic and refers to the Middle Dnieper. It is possible
It is believed that it was after the confluence of the Dnieper and the Ibar that Ko-1
zel – Psrun (Irsha + Teterev), or Iprom (Irpen) thing-]
'ka became a deity - Oapairg. So did the Dniester]
got its name after merging with Stryi (name]
Sagittarius – Perun among the Eastern Etruscans – Leleges – 1)a- |
pai'Ig. The Don of the Lelegs (Tana) became sacred after the merger
with Deysh Sivsrsky.

It is no wonder that the celebration of the birth of water
on the banks of the Dnieper for millennia has been happening in the same
time and with the same ritual ceremonies as on the coast
the Ganges and the Nile. If Dana is the Dnieper, the goddess and the Virgin-
a heroine, according to the myths and legends of the Slavs, is also the Hague
also a daughter of the gods. If the Dnieper River flowed from that place
this one, where the head of the wife of the Sun fell on the confluence with the Danube –
Perun, then the origins of the Ganges are from the head of the Jamnu.

It is interesting that, as in Slavic mythology, which teaches that
where two streams merge, the river becomes sacred, and
the great river becomes a deity, so the Ganges becomes sacred
only after the confluence of the Bhagirathi Ganga and the Alaknappa Ganga.
Only then does it receive the sacred name Ganga, and the great
becomes a goddess only by accepting the Jamuna. So the Nile becomes
sacred and divine only after the merger of the White
The Nile with the Blue Nile near the capital of Sudan, Khartoum.
It has already been noted that gods such as the Sudanese Nommo,
who personified the water element, all ancients believed
humanity. Like the Dnieper in our ancient myths, the Ganges has
even greater importance in Indian mythology. However, in the Rigveda
he is mentioned only twice, and even those mentions are probably
later addition. It is believed that the Vedas were composed
not on the banks of the Ganges. Considering that the Vedas texts
is already a ossified and distorted form by the priests
of more ancient talented folk art, is being done
conclusion that the foundations of Indian mythology were created on
the ancestral homeland of the Indo-Europeans - Northwestern
The Black Sea and Dnieper Regions. Creativity of the Peoples
The Mediterranean and the Black Sea impress the researcher. These
long before the new era, peoples solemnly celebrated (January 6)
nya) the holiday of the birth of the goddess of embodied water - Dana.
so-called algae (baptism).

O. Potebnya, recalling the myth-legend about the emergence of
of the Dnieper and Danube rivers from the blood of the heroes of the Dnieper and
Danube, the image of the Danube from this myth was identified with the
together with the Indian Indra, that is, our Perun, who,
Having defeated the water god, he releases the streams and pours them on

Let us recall the temples of Jupiter, Hercules, and the Danube.

But let's get back to the name Borysten. Interesting
and deepening the meaning of this name according to the etymology of A. Bilets-

MNO.

If the second part of the name is Borysthen, it seems to us,
was our ancient pre-Hellenic and Thracian (Getian)
(Dana), which among the Hellenes at another time acquired significance
"river-stream", then the first part of the name A. Bi¬
Lenky considers the name Boreas. Boreas is the northern god
wind. Our linguists, sometimes neglecting mythology
and ancient peoples translate Boreas as "northern
wind", forgetting what it meant in that distant day
•picnic god of the wind." The natural phenomenon was inseparable
1 1 the deity of this phenomenon. The god of the north wind was
NORTHERN god, and. 'the god of the south wind - the southern god.
Were you the northern god of the wind in the Greek imagination?
to her he was the god of the northern peoples who left us
Thracian relics in the names of rivers from the Hellespont (Bo¬
rice hepes) to the Dnieper (Borysthenes)'!

Our Perun was such a god in this territory. He had
Another native name is Stribog. Therefore, the Greeks called it
The name Perun was passed down to the leek.

On the road to Borysthenes, the Greeks passed on the names of the gods to
her \ ancestors: Perun - Tana (Dana), that is, the name of the river,
The world in our territory was called Dana ibr (Юбр — ибар —

And Iipih ie'Hrog) = Dana + Perun.

Why did Dana and Perun change places among the Hellenes?
nmmn and in the name the name Perun came in first place, and
Ichnch (Ghana) —TIieps.4 on the second?

And this happened because our ancestors had a river
feminine and was named after the main deity Dana from
Perunov-Ibrivsk. The Hellenes had rivers
ZOZOIIC genus and the main one was the male deity Zeus
And Perun). However, as shown above, Roman and Hellenic
The name Diana Itulo is the feminine form of the same Zeus.
•Miidish deities were gods of the celestial clouds — not-

Of pure water and lightning.

By rearranging the names of the gods in the names Danaper and
I**" uiiiepeh (Perun Dana) semantic content of the hydronym
INIIINPSN unchanged.

Telespont—a name that is derived from the mythonomic hydronym
• the name of Helios or Polus, now called the Dardanelles.
iinrdpiislly, according to A. Biletsky, is also a mythonym
Paronym - a name after the god Dardanus, grandson of Dazh-

The Intermediate Period, as we see from the etymology of A. Biletsky,

The strait was named after the god Perun, the son of Helios.
(Jupiter, Zeus). The same strait for thousands of years
years, among different peoples, it was named after three generations of people
the hunting god of the ancient Hellenes and Indo-Europeans —
the Sun god. The first name we know was the Hellenic one,
and perhaps even pre-Hellenic - Hellespont. The second - the transformation
The name Kolon is modeled after Hellenic graphic forms.
ristei. and the third is Dardanus. According to the semantic meaning
this is the "sea of the Danaids." Danaids-Bellis-Danellas is an indication
on the underground nature of the Dardanelles formation due to
earthquake, as it really was.

A. Biletsky's etymology testifies to mythonomy.
hydronym with identical semantic meaning.

In our opinion, the question that deserves the attention of linguists is
on the etymology of the name of the northern god of the wind among the Hellenes, Vo-
PSoci and the convergence of this name with the Thracian IbG, IbAR,
Ebhox, Ebhi$ (Bulgaria, Serbia)—Thracian eeBhogoz.

Cult of Denmark
and Nadssredzemn omori

Starting with Kolyada (December 24) - a holiday that
the territory of Ukraine has always been a celebration of the birth of the world
and the birth of time, the cult of water appears as one of the foundations
both are connected. The people sing the birth of water, its life-
grace and grace. Most of the carols that are sung
are being told at this time, about the most ancient myths, about the deified
Well, dew, Danube.

Popular pagan holidays and rituals of Christmas carols
and Generous Evening, Epiphany, Mermaid
Easter, Hajvki, Kupala holiday with all their rituals
those details of rituals and behavior that have survived among us and
to this day, testify to the cult of the goddess Dana - the embodied water from
of the most ancient times. Everything that deserves careful study
what remains to us from the cult of water and astral fire - from
of high cosmogony and pre-materialistic philosophy on
their ancestors.

With extraordinary poetic and mystical power they convey
our carols, schedrivki and Kupala songs, myths, legends
with the ancient cult and creative power of water and fire:

My lord!

There is a Christmas tree in your yard,

Thin, tall, leaf-wide.

The Trinity was burning on that Christmas tree.

Three hysterias fell, three seas became...

As we can see from the continuation of this typical carol, the light
The power of water and fire, which is not damaged, portends good luck to the owner.
< six and abundance. Of course, the myths of our carols and thrift-
|ii»ok is not copied from the Indian sacred books of the Upanishads¬
shad or Rigvedn. They, as O Potebnya defined it,
and the invaluable treasure of oral tradition of the same antiquity,
to the Vedas, if not older. About the myths of our calendars
but ritual songs, as well as later Slavic epics,
we can say: they are a historical truth that transmits
you n many generations. Regarding the oral tradition of the great¬
"the goddess of embodied water and ritual symbolism, the antiquity of
II at least 5-6 thousand years.

The cult of water and fire, attested by our rites
"oiiiidy, generous evening and .''shawly, older than the cult

• Omtsy among ancient peoples. This cult belonged to
and a combined 5th-7th cultural and historical degree, and

• OIIIIIIIIIIII - TO THE 9TH DEGREE ($OII5IPUIIIEII). Carols and
NIG/Finnish about the "three mythical lights" entering the courtyard
They worshipped their master, glorifying the dewdrop from the sky, the mythical
well, the mythical Danube, is a ritual preparation for
the great festival of the birth of water, which took place then
b and ICIYA.

If immersion in the waves of the divine rivers Ganges and

Mi iu was quite acceptable for the southern peoples, so on
and in other Slavic lands even large
frosts could not prevent the performance of the traditional
"I'll come. The priests strip naked and bathe in the slush."
"ki", regardless of the weather. Nothing could destroy the cult-
and in the goddess of embodied water on the banks of the Dnieper. In vain con-
and Patriarch Photius of Constantinople in his letter
»*■(• r. wrote that Rus' "transforms the Hellenic impious
and teaching on the pure and genuine Christian faith."

11.1 The peoples who lived around the Black Sea performed
The rites of the cult of the goddess Dana, the personified water, although they
decided by their own rituals. In Georgia, to this day, the holiday is celebrated
rum, horse - Berikaoba-Keenoba is obligatory
a magical act: the water is symbolically plowed with a plow to
It's raining on the fields.

In Ukraine, one lunar month before the birthday
types (the lunar month in Ukraine consisted of 3 weeks
her" Ch days + 3 days) — December 3 — they took water where
and three or two rivers or streams pass by, and they sanctified it along
»niach, Nodu was kept all year round. Ritual bowls, obgia-
and * we will drive her out and are intended for magic with water, sculptural
the goddesses of embodied water, discovered by archaeologists
or, dating back to the 4th—3rd millennium BC. e.

On Epiphany (January 6), even in our time,
tradition of dipping three lit candles into water. This]
ancient symbolic act of uniting water and fire,
The traditional act of worship in Denmark is recorded as far back as Bratijaia. Su¬
The garlic "bra" members celebrate the New Year on the ocean shore.
Here, at midnight, a ceremony honoring the goddess of war takes place.
lit candles are stuck into the sand. Participants
"The holy people enter the water and scatter flowers" (J. Haeckel
May). In Ukraine, during the warm season of the last century,
the people, "like smoke," went to the corresponding pagan holidays
into the water, "to be cleansed and healed."

Thus, M. Maksimovich described how in the Pereyaslav region
"The people go in procession and after the blessing of the water in Il-i
"Hundreds of people plunge into the river to be cleansed and healed."
And then: “A large crowd listened to the entire prayer service, standing
in the water of the Alta River." These were the remains of the cult of the
of the water, the goddess of Denmark, among the Slavs. Sacrifices were also made
Roosters (symbols of the sun), wreaths, and money were thrown into the water.

Donations were called tributes—free human sacrifice.
water goddess. On the second day of Easter, "the boys poured
"Valnnnkn" went to those houses where there were adult girls.
For each one they received a pair of Easter eggs in their buckets. This
The rite was described by Voplan in the 17th century. Parubkiv
girls got married on Tuesday. Until recently, a similar ceremony
was performed by Slovaks to the following song accompaniment:
The most beautiful, the most beautiful, the most beautiful,

But don't forget that new dress.

In the 31st chapter of the Kyiv Synopsis and in the G'ustyysky
The chronicle (under 988) mentions "the pouring of water on
Easter∗. The ritual celebrations of the cult reach their apotheosis
water reached between May 23 and June 24 (July 7),
when the marriage of the goddess of embodied water, Dati, was celebrated
(Lely) and the god of light Polely (or the Sun – the holiday of Kupala
(Cybele).

For several thousand years, Kupala celebrations have been taking place on the shores
Dnipro, calendar changes took place, as well as some changes
in the rites of the Dati cult.

The beginning of the year for ancient peoples fell on the time
spring or autumn equinox. In Ukraine, the beginning
The new year from January 1 was introduced in the 16th century, and before that the year b
was born in March. In Russia, the new year began in September
before the reform of Peter I (1700). This is the beginning of the year
was associated with the cult of the goddess of embodied water, who in
ancient peoples were symbolized by snakes (snakes), as well
as they symbolized the Moon. There was a so-called serpent
to the time and the cult of the snake. The fact is that snakes in
180

and the spring equinox come to the surface of the earth, and
| autumn – they hide. During the day they also rhythmically
They hide and crawl out. It was believed that snakes were
I IIII 111 , the farmer should pray for rain. In this connection, the Slavs
There were also two "snake" holidays; March 23 and September 14.
Both the spring and autumn equinoxes). If the holidays of the cult of water
Compare valuable ancestors with the days of the ancient Iranian language
these created waters, beginning the year, as it was in ancient times¬
well, in Ukraine, from March 23rd, the last and main
/n other fashionable spits fall just on Kupala. "Tss
"really impressive," wrote Xenophoitus So-

and ICHIKO.

So ancient and strong was the cult of the goddess of embodied water
and the Slavs and their predecessors.

Looking at the sculpture of the Sky Goddess and the ritual
vessels with images of snakes on them and on the chest
In the 3rd millennium BC, we recall the names of the snake among the Slavs:
иишииниик (Ukrainian, Russian), host (Serbian), host (Bulgarian),
and or noOiryk (Czech), etc.

There is a widespread oral folk belief in Ukraine that snakes
•and that is the milk of women, dates back to the 4th –3rd millennium BC. e.
We are on Trypillian vessels depicting the breasts of heaven
The goddess is shown with snakes entwining her breasts, touching
whose and. nipples. The cult of the goddess of embodied water from the times of matriarchy
The Khatu influenced many elements of folk culture.
The cult of the snake and the rituals of Kupala associated with the cult of water
and the Moon, were influenced by the later cult of the Sun. The influence
• and no other cult came from Iran and Egypt, which is well–
and is based on the material of some generous and bathing
ii.ny myths and in the study of ancient information
And the pyramid texts – XXVII – XXV centuries BC).

The study of Trypillian pottery ornaments shows that
and the snow was divided into three layers. The bottom layer was
Ismly, the upper one was with water reserves, on average
The Sun moved. The father of the upper sky, as we have already said,
and go, was the Proto-Slavic See. There was also the Di¬
In the Ts was Dana, the embodiment of the celestial ocean. The most
The most serious cosmic catastrophe was considered to be the breach of the
and to them the world – the fall of the Wonder (of heaven) to Earth. In the 'texts
pyramids describes the lamentation of Isis (analogous to Denmark) for the murdered Osiris
rice (Sun).

1 the emergence in Egypt of the myth of the birth of a young
and Pintsy – Mountain this myth also appears on the Dnieper. We have
a goddess with an image similar to the Egyptian Horus, in which
One eye is the Sun and the other is the Moon, though–carol–
and still maintains its cult of the astral triad:

Because in the right lane is a bright sun,

And in the left cheek – the moon's ashes,

And in his chest is a bright star.

The mutual influence of primitive mythologies is also felt in the
in Pali songs. Oko is the name of the beloved daughter of the god Ra
and the goddess Tefnut. The second eye of the god is the moon. In our
In the oldest Kupala songs we have:

Hey, Eye of Lada!

Lele Ladove!

Hey, Eye of the Lord,

The night is disappearing,

Because Eye is Good
Coming out of the water,

Ladov holiday
It brings us.

Here, Oko is the name of Lada's daughter, Daim (Lely), embodied
water, the lunar goddess who emerges from the water into the bath
The moon always rises from the water.

Kupala is a holiday with its cosmogonic meaning.
of the solar cycle and the water cycle in nature. His "SIM-''
"The meaning is the marriage of the sun with water" (Ya. Golo-
The goddess of the embodiment of water - the heavy spring rain
The Virgin, who in the form of Dana - Doyna - Dnieper, was
around the world on horseback and shot thunder arrows, becomes a wife
The Sun, to "realize the fullness of life and the love of creation"
(Ya. Holovatsky). The cult of Dina is a belief in the supremacy of the eternal
the laws of nature, the material world, the belief that the
The essence of life and all living things lies in unity with the non-living.
by nature and is subject to the general laws of nature
and the highest of them is the periodicity of all phenomena.

A new character appears - Morena, who symbolizes
The sea, where all streams and death merge. The Virgin,
symbolically dying through marriage to the Sun, becomes
source of life. And Moraine is a symbol of the sea and death,
companion of the souls of the dead, reborn in the spring
The virgin of the violent streams of heavenly water.

Dana, in the form of Morena, will accompany the souls of the dead to
riverbed, executes judgment and death upon enemies. Therefore
even in the Christian era, Friday churches, which
people considered them dedicated to the water goddess, they built not
only on the banks of rivers or near springs or wells, but also
near cemeteries. This is how the people remembered
the cult of embodied water, the goddess Dana.

Once upon a time, people were burned alive on the Kupala bonfire
animals, even horses, which symbolized the Sun. Probably,

Navels and human sacrifices in honor of the cruel Scythian
and the name of Diana, as evidenced by the rite of jumping over the dome
py /P.S.I.K.S hearth. With the softening of the cult, they burned
a cat or a fox. In Kupala songs they sing:

Dolishnyapy, nutshnyaky,

Come join us on Saturday,

We'll bake you a blind cat.

In the last century, in some areas of the NIZHII-
shmnm (Mlyn, Ploske) is no longer open for the Kupala holiday
made fires, jumped over nettle bushes. Just like
Instead of black maple being dressed in Morena, two horns were tied together.
They put on girls' clothes with ribbons and
bouquets of cornflowers, periwinkles, cockscombs, dahlias and other flowers
and ate But apart from these exceptions, all the rules were strictly observed

and the rituals of the rite. The antiquity and power of the ritual Kupala rites
The cult of Dana is striking, as are the real
the neck of great poetry.

She was the goddess of heavenly rain, rivers and springs, who
And not by the cosmogony of these peoples) together with fire created
• History, archaeology and ethnography and mythology of the

ii m i y,, that the name of this goddess in the area from the Danube to the Dnieper
from the Balkan Peninsula and the Carpathians to the Don was
/Inish (Tama) - Mother Water. This ancient name means
the director of rain, fertility, life-giving force, life
no In later eras, it gained popularity among various peoples
Other forms, like the goddess, changed features and names.

On the territory of Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, on the territory of Thrace,
In Asia Minor, she was the goddess of celestial water, the
who, as well as in different eras - both the goddess of the Moon, as well as
The later Artemis of the Hellenes and Diana of the
|IIMLNY.

And (there was known Old Thracian, Pelasgian, Gst
And > 1111) 11 ', which in ancient Hellenic myths became the
The daughter of Perseus, and in Roman times the mother of Davos.

• Warrior of Heaven and Water, "Invisible Great Mother", that is,
these are simultaneously Dana and Virgo, the wife of the god of light, the water
the beginning of the Universe, the giver of rain and life, the goddess of the
pi 1 » my waters, rivers was the main deity of the Indo-European
ngyi i,mich peoples who lived around in prehistoric times
Black and Mediterranean Seas.

1 Perseus' father was Zeus (Perun).

Rus and the river goddess D a ∗

Hey, Oko Lada,
Lele Lpdoisi

From the Kupala song

(^These inseparable ones of old age
Rus and the Dnieper. Is it the same as it seemed, lost?
words that their sacred <reba psrensstis in da _
forever? or the word r all, old0 –

To understand the name DshdM, here is the first thing.

lex past, for two thousand. Vconnect the origin
in Celtic language meant "in the river _ left tributary

ki Ros, with which scholars .story^ in names stands out and
the names of our ancestors, the name of the river Chek G once the word r
Dniester, Rosky on the Volhynian. t. D'^ sacred substance an–

in the words ruslo, merman, rosa, b] nyam ktoe b p
meant more than just water. Tss A or l p after

ts.ya – passive feminine stem, L all lives r

The beautiful goddess of our ancestors still lives in our memory.

touch of the god of light – Polelya In the fire of all cultural
was the earthly symbol of the goddess £ Ainu Dana or Ls.
Ukrainian people – great ∗, R Sakti that with _ light
peoples of the ancient world. U^.' I PLODONOIPen .
La, is the Egyptian Isis, Indian

Osiris or with the fire of Shiva "prok" of the Middle Ages Dnipro
no. . . – Borysthenes (Voguhi–

"dad; w"» ■"y,–^

Y–» – y | ”“ 1 7 o«Gr. '–X–

(1)яи), in Tatars – Eksi (Ekhi). On d 1

Elie ce (Eiise), on the map of Kant'< Ruez (1514)

(Yegeps), on the Baptist map '

Luozen (Lioben).

How did all these names come about?

that we will find it in Ge–

/id tsiipschlp o^i these dusty* n « n • „

..... P a ; I ^ g tsESOR A. BiLSTSKYI, cat–

The oldest name is Dysh^ n ' az pysch that , „

Rodota, there is the name Borysthenes Pr r . ^ Borysthenes, a

rii investigated the origin of

Hellenes, . the barbarians had *kuM oyu LANGUAGE

abbreviated – Boris, Boris – i*/ or lSI/|ao d B ilets–
Brystenes, and the final part, , the name of Borysthenes is one hundred _

can be interpreted as "SNLNY^#,rd anE LSKAYA strait,
The cue reminds us that under the Roman A the name K is Bory.

It was carried to the Hellespont, that is, to the sea; only to the sea.

One might guess that A is of the form A. Then the finite
The stenes originated somewhere in Thrace.
"thus I gained ancient Greek lex"

G_ _ I

part of the word will correspond to Thracian or Pelasgian
ischenia, which means "strait" in ancient Greek.
How can the initial part of the name Borysthenes be associated with
the root of the word Boreas (Greek for "north wind")
ter"), then it will be "Borea Strait" or "Northern Strait".

This understanding of the name of our river by the Hellenes is one
and possible. However, the world-famous scientist G1. Shafa-
rnk wrote: "The name of the river Borystena, that is, Berestyna,
"Stop, we consider it purely Slavic" (Berestyan
ka, Berestoaa, Berestina, Berezina, etc.). A. Bilets-
My, while researching the word Borysthenes, used the stimulus-
a magical method that deciphers words in an unknown language
nor with the help of related known languages. In this case
the word was studied using ancient Greek. Pro-
and the etymological method allows you to use any
language according to the linguist's hypothesis.

The names of Ukraine could be studied with the help of
Ukrainian, Latin, Greek and Turkic or Iranian
11, many languages. In the study of ancient Etruscan inscriptions
sat down in Italy, European linguists used various
languages of the world, but in vain. The famous linguist W. Dekke,
deciphering the Malian tablet with Etruscan writing
in writing using Latin, declared that this
The Russian language belongs to the Romance group of languages.

But the talented linguist K. Pauli created a
rhodium by the etymological method. He, with the help of Greek
which language read the same inscription in a completely different way. When
one of the linguists, S. Bugge, deciphered some
inscription using Italian, K. Pauli the same
I read the inscription completely differently using Lithuanian.
Thus he proved that the etymological method in the hands of the linguist
imiivtsy allows you to decipher any word with the help of
the power of any language, although such a decoding is only
I'm sorry.

Difficulties in the study of ancient hydronyms and
of the names of Ukraine and epigraphic monuments of the Northern
The daughter of the sea, as in the example with the Etruscan language,
arise due to the ignorance of our scientists with the ancient
And> by the jury of the native population or due to inattention to it.
The reluctance to complicate the work with the label is also evident.
mological experiments. After all, when the outstanding Italian
••Cecchi de Sanctis and L. Paretti recently spoke on
in favor of the northern origin of the Etruscans, this theory is
became unattractive to linguists who wanted to
operate with the fewest unknowns. German
Mühlenhof–Miller–Vasmer school of linguists

Rus and the river of the goddess Dana

Hey, Oko Lada
Lele Ladove!

From the Kupala song

Rus and the Dnieper. Are these inseparable people of the same age?
words whose sacred meaning seemed to have been lost
forever?

To understand the name Dnipro, we need to go back in time.
the distant past, two thousand years ago, when the word Rus was old-
\u. in the Celtic language meant "water". Hence the name of the river
ki Ros, with which learned historians associate the origin
the names of our ancestors, the name of the Rusava River - the left tributary
Dniester, Roski in Volyn, etc. The root of the name also appears
\u. in the words ruslo, rusalka, rosa. However, once the word Rus
meant more than just water. It was a sacred substance
tsion is a passive feminine base, the embodiment of which was pre¬
the beautiful goddess of our ancestors - Dana, or Lelya, who after
The touch of the god of light - Polelya gives birth to all living things. Rus
was an earthly symbol of the goddess who still lives in memory
of the Ukrainian people - the great goddess of all cultural
peoples of the ancient world. Ukrainian Dana, or Le¬
la, is the Egyptian Isis, the Indian Sakti, who with light
Osiris or with the fire of Shiva awaken to fruitfulness
no.

Among ancient peoples and peoples of the Middle Ages, the Dnieper
was called differently: among the Hellenes - Borysthenes (Voguchi-
Iepea), among the Romans - Danapris (Oapargi), among the Turks - Uzu
(Shi), among the Tatars - Exi (Ekhi). On the Visconti map (1381) -
Elitse (ENse), on the map of Cantaria (1437) - Lereche
(Yehepe), on the map of Baptist of Genoa (1514) -
Luozen (Iliozep).

How did all these names come about?

The oldest name of the Dnieper, which we find in He-
Rodota, there is the name Borysthenes. Professor A. Biletsky, who
who researched the origin of this name, writes that in
among the Hellenes, and among the barbarians, the male name was Borysthenes, and
abbreviated - Boris, Boris is the initial part of the word
Brysthenes, and the final part, according to ancient Greek,
can be interpreted as "strong" or "strength". A. Bilec¬
which reminds us that in Roman times the name Borysthenes was
The Hellespont, that is, the Dardanelles Strait, was also crossed.

One can guess, according to A. Biletsky, that the name Bory

The stenes originated somewhere in Thracian territory and only after
then acquired the ancient Greek lexical form. Then the final

1X4

whose hippy words will correspond to Thracian or Pelasgian
inition, which in ancient Greek means "strait".
The initial part of the name Borysthenes is associated with
the root of the word Boreas (Greek for "north wind")
and er"), then it would be "Borea Strait" or "Northern Strait".

This understanding of the name of our river by the Hellenes is one
and possible. However, the world-famous scientist P. Shafa-
rik wrote: "The name of the river Borystena, that is, Berestyna,
"We consider it purely Slavic" (Berestyan
ki, Berestova, Berestina, Berezina and others). A. Bilets¬
who, researching the word Borysthenes, used the etymology
a logical method that deciphers words of an unknown language
nor with the help of related famous people. In this case
oyster mushroom was studied using the ancient Greek language.
and the etymological method allows you to use any
language according to the linguist's hypothesis.

The names of Ukraine could be studied with the help of
Ukrainian, Latin, Greek and Turkic or Iranian
11, many languages. In the study of ancient Etruscan and
■ In Italy, European linguists used various
languages of the world, but in vain. The famous linguist W. Dekke,
deciphering the Malian tablet with Etruscan writing
in writing using Latin, declared that this
The Russian language belongs to the Romance group of languages.

But the talented linguist K. Pauli created a
rhodium by the etymological method. He, with the help of Greek
which language read the same inscription in a completely different way. When
one of the linguists, S. Bugge, deciphered some
oiois using Italian, K. Pauli the same
oioois read completely differently using Lithuanian.
He proved that the etymological method in the hands of the linguist
The dictionary allows you to decipher any word by adding
the power of any language, although such a decoding is only

ILLUSION.

Difficulties in the study of ancient hydronyms and
of the names of Ukraine and epigraphic monuments of the Northern
And the Black Sea, as in the example with the Etruscan language,

.they are caused by the ignorance of our scientists with the ancient

by its jury of the native population or due to inattention to it.
There are signs and a reluctance to complicate the work with the eti-
after all, when the outstanding Italian
The scholars de Sanctis and L. Paretti have recently expressed themselves on
in favor of the northern origin of the Etruscans, this theory is
and is unattractive to linguists who wish to
"meet with the fewest unknowns. German
The Mühlenhof–Miller–Vasmer school of linguists

applied to research on Ukraine and the Black Sea
number comparative consideration of names only Iranian
as.

Professor V. Petrov writes that the proper names of the researchers
were not interested in their linguistic and ethnic affiliation, but in finding
in the south of Eastern Europe of the Iranians. One of the supporters
and followers of the German sometimes Müllenhof - Mille-
ra – Fasmera Ossetian linguist V. I. Abasv all
ancient toponyms of Ukraine and the Black Sea region are studied
Jue using the Ossetian language. The name Borysthenes
he deciphers as a wide place (wide edge).

A. Biletsky expresses doubts about such a decoding.
It seems to us that the use of etymological
method using Iranian languages for the Nad¬
the Black Sea region without Slavic languages, Slavic mythology
gy and ethnography without knowledge of indigenous life of the corresponding
days will lead to incorrect results.

Indeed, V. Abasv, while researching some tribal names
Scythian times - Massagegages, Tirsagetes, Tissagsts
etc.,– studies only the sound similarity of these words, each
in particular, to some Iranian-Ossetian elephant. According to V. Abaye-
vim, Massagetae are manu (man) L-zag (deer) –
Deer people, Tirsagets – tura (spring) + zag ("deer") –
fast deer, etc.

Citing these facts, V. Petrov, while still on the toponymic
conference in 1959 said: "According to Abayev, it turns out that
mati kety is "locust"; mirgety is "birds"; avkety is "gar¬
No".

In fact, the Tirsagets are the Getae who lived on the Dniester,
which was then called Tiras. The Avhets are not at all "beautiful", they are

the same getas, only the sound g ($) in this name is transmitted as x (H).
Mirgets are not “birds” at all, as V. Abayev has researched–
here we simply have a copyist's error, etc.

B. Abayev also used the Ossetian language for
tracing the names of the Slavic rivers Don, Dnieper, Dnieper
country and the Danube. According to V. Abayev, Danapris – Dnieper is
Northeastern Iranian dan ("river") + apr ("deep
ka"). Deciphering the names of our rivers, V. Abayev writes
got to the point just as he did with the names
tribes of the Black Sea region. Using the Ossetian language,
he does not take into account that the Indo-European Shap also means
"boundless depth", "wave" (hence the name of our word)
He does not know that the cult of the goddess Dana in Se¬
reigned in the middle Dnieper region when magnificent temples
This goddess stood not only on the Dnieper, but also in the
in the Slavic city, which is now called in Germany

AND NO)

The honor of this goddess is Magdeburg, ("Virgin City"), and even in
to the Lek now, and then to the Slavic Adrianople.

Considering the words Dan, Don as Ossetian "river",
–water", V. Abaev does not take into account the more ancient Slavic ones:
to sink, ton, tons, etc. (Tapaiz), as well as the name
Western Dvina – Rudon (Kibop). From the Iranian point of view
The origin of the name Danube is also unclear. According to the Scythian
In the past, the lower course of the river was called the Ister, and in the upper and

ROME I*»* «m. st.ro„ a .„ yu «l^ZG™».
and the name Danuoius – Danube.

Where there were Iranians, there was the name Istr, and Ham, where
Celts and Slavs lived there, the river was called the Danube.

Was it really forgotten or "over-recognized"?
our ancient name is Scythian nomads and Sauromatians
of the sacred Slavic river in exactly the way it is
understands V. Abayev? He did not study the culture and the native
the life of our peoples in the days preceding the arrival of
nomadic Iranian tribes in the northeastern Black Sea region
sea. The formal meaning that V. Abayev captured
in the name of our river according to the linguistic remains of our ancestors
of Iranian origin, would have taken on a different character
isra, if he had used native material. After all
the cult of the great goddess of our ancestors Dana – Delhi –
the passive feminine principle of the Universe – embodied water
existed in the Dnieper basin long before the arrival of the Scythians–
nomads and Sauromats in the North-Eastern Black Sea region

sea

It seems to us that, deciphering a very ancient
i.nvu rivers in the ancestral homeland of the Indo-European culture
tours, which some scholars now consider the Middle
Dnieper region, V. Abayev also had to study the ancient history
tory of our country.

It was still necessary to achieve some consistency between
the results of language study and history and geography
'"""Oh! earth, > determine, at least roughly, the day when the river
The Dnieper got its name Danapr, learn the culture
peoples who inhabited the Dnieper basin at that time, comparing
m with the culture of the Iranian tribes of that time, and therefore
mnvchitii and mythology, WHAT, according to Marx and Engels
was an important element of ancient culture.

The question of the origin of the name Dnipro is primarily
a historical blink, not just a linguistic one.

/(for a domestic historian, linguistic data obtained from
using the etymological method by scientists from other countries
pi. will always be only auxiliary, additional to
Historical facts from the life of the people. First of all, the

will watch history, archeology, mythology, ethnography
and linguistic data, but based on the study of the entire volume
the names of the country, not of any part of it or a separate
toponym.

To test V. Abayev's idea, I will supposedly name the Dnieper
The Iranians gave, let us turn to historical geography for the answer.
a certain era, which V. Abayev tried to turn into an Iranian era
in the Dnieper region. The basis of Iranian studies in Ukraine is
references to Herodotus and to individual proper names in epigraphs
historical monuments of the North-Eastern Nadazovye.

Let's give the floor to Hasrodot.

In his description of Scythia in the 5th century BC, Gsrodot calls it
by the name of the people who first appeared in Nadazovia on the
rhetoric of the Cimmerians, who were replaced by the Scythians in the 7th century BC
fi. He did it in the same way as in the 18th century. ro¬
European historians beat, calling Asian peoples
Tatars, and we still do today, calling the peoples of America
Americans. Gsrodot tells about completely different
by way of life and origin of peoples. He writes:
"Scythia is a quadrilateral, two sides of which are
the seas go, and the line that goes inside the material

a river, the same length as the one that runs along the sea.

Thus, from the Istra (Danube.—O. 3.) to the Boryszcsn (Dnieper)
ro.— O. Z.) ten days' journey and so much /K from Borshch te-
nssa to Maeotis (Sea of Azov.— 0. 3.).

On the other side of the sea in the middle of the country to the melancholic
of the Khlenians, who live above the Scythians, twenty days' journey. Day¬
Well, I define the path as two hundred stadia. Thus,
Scythia is four thousand stadia across.
The same length are its simple sides that go into the middle.
mainland.

Such is the size of this country*.

Describing the Right-Bank Dnieper Region "from the
the city of Borysnitsy, which is the largest
the middle point of all coastal Scythia*, Gsrodot called
in turn, the Callipides-Hellenic-Scythians, the Alazons, who sow bread,
onions, garlic, lentils and millet, and finished with the people
plowmen who sow grain for sale. He further noted: "On
These families live along the river Hypanisa (Bug.—O. Z.) on
west of Borysthenes." The father of history further writes as follows: "Pe¬
Having passed Borysthenes, we enter the one closest to the sea
land of Hylaea. Above live the Scythian farmers, whom the Hellenes,
Those who live near the river Hypanis are called Borysthenites.
The local Hellenes call themselves Olviopolitans. These
Scythian farmers occupy the space to the east for three days,
extending to the river called Panticapaeum. On

north, upstream of the Borysthenes, they live on 11
days of travel.

To the east of the Scythian farmers, on the other side of the Pan-
Ticap, where Scythian nomads live, who do not sow anything and do not
"The nomads occupy the region to the east for four
"ten days' journey." Herodotus's river Panticapaeum is
the modern Ukrainian river Molochna, which is the only one to the east
to the Dnieper for three days' journey.

The Molochnaya River, which flows into the Sea of Azov opposite the
the remaining city of Panticapaeum (modern Kerch) in the area
Melitopol, lies 138 kilometers from the Dnieper, i.e.
at a distance of exactly three days' journey, 600 Persian stadia.
Below the line of modern Kakhovka - Melitopol was
the country of Hylea, and to the east of Melitopol the Iranians roamed.
Thus, Gsrodot described all the peoples of the Ukrainian
The Black Sea region, as well as all of Scythia. In the descriptions of He¬
Rodota nomadic Iranian tribes of northeastern Nad-
Azov occupies a special position in relation to the entire country.
other farming peoples. They even territorially

they roam half outside its borders (in the former Sauromatia
up to present-day Ossetia). Their territory lay to the east
from the Dnieper. During the war with the Persians, they, together with the Iranians,
The monnimn sauromats formed a separate army, which was not
was supposed to move to the territory of grain-growing
nations, and had to retreat to the east.

What were the peoples who lived west of
The Panticapae Islands on the Black Sea coast and along
on both banks of the Dnieper? The first country was Hylea, which
lay between modern Kakhovka and Crimea. According to Herodotus,
it was the birthplace of Hercules, where the Heroclides lived, who
They traced their lineage back to Hercules. That is why the country was called
Pai. It is known that the Heraclid dynasty ruled Lydia in
Asia Minor from the 12th to the 7th century BC - this people was not
Iryno-speaking. Further west lived the Hellenic-Scythians and upwards
Along the Bug and the Right Bank of the Dnieper - grain-growing areas
""and the plowmen, who are undoubtedly our ancestors. By
/I mile north of Gilea, 11 days' journey, that is, 500 km.
meters, there lived a people of farmers - Borysnits, who owned
the territory up to the modern Kyiv and Poltava regions
inclusive. Until the 17th century. European historians (Herbinius
G. et al. identified the Borystenites with the Ukrainian Cossacks.
mimes. Modern science recognizes the Middle Dnieper region
the ancestral homeland of our people since at least the 2nd millennium BC.
to the 2nd century BC.

The Dnieper region apparently took in a significant

the death of the Cimmerians after the arrival of the Scythians in Nadchor-

echo

Nomorya (7th century BC)

N. e.).

But outstanding
linguist, historian
and academic archaeologist
M. Marr wrote that
The Cimmerians became
by the smelly vines of Ky¬
of Kievan Rus. So,
Herodotus does not indicate
such data that
could be used
become Iranian languages in
research of toponyms

of the Dnieper region.

As we know
historical period with
Iranian-speaking peoples
The Dnieper region is
took only part
Roxolans, who
have been to Nadchorno-
seas from the 2nd century BC to
4th century AD and underwent
defeat by the Huns.
Roksolana, undoubtedly
but, took part in this
the genesis of Ukrainians. But could these, although numerous, groups
Roxolans, whom our ancestors respected and honored
until the very recent past, to give an Iranian name
the largest river in the country, whose basin has been in existence for millennia
densely populated by people of ancient culture? After all, the Dnieper,
which stretched for 2,223 kilometers through territories,
inhabited by various Slavic peoples, could not be without
names. If in certain periods Iranian-speaking tribes
Scythians and reached the Dnieper in the area of modern Nikopol -
Zaporizhzhia, these were short-term invasions in the VI-
3rd century BC. e.

Herodotus testifies that a people of farmers lived in this
country and had its own kings ten centuries before the Persian
war, that is, in the 15th century BC. He writes that no other
of the peoples at that time in the territory of modern Ukraine
It was then, during the reign of King Targitay, that "they fell from the sky"
golden things: a plow, a yoke, an axe, and a bowl that burned in the sky
with fire, and only the younger son of King Ko-
Loksay. He inherited the kingdom of farmers in the 15th century.
BC

Head of Demeter, fresco. From the mausoleum
Demstry 1 ST. II. e., Kerch

As early as the 25th century BC, during the Trypillian culture,
our ancestors switched to farming in large numbers
but lived surrounded by pastoral tribes and had
and in their environment conservative and still strong herders
nomadic families and population groups with whom agriculture
Misunderstandings and conflicts arose more and more often.
The need for unification of the social status of the population has become urgent.
Social reform was carried out by Tsarevich Koloksai, who introduced 1;
the state cult of the Golden Plough. and!

The cult of the Golden Plough, described by Herodotus,

in the 16th–15th centuries BC as a result of the revolutionary revolution
formations of the old cult of the great goddess of our ancestors.
This cult from the 15th century BC has survived to our time.
in some rituals – a plow festival, sowing for a new year
year, honoring with bread and salt, Lent, etc. But
The older cult of the goddess Dana, Deli (Deva), has also been preserved.
no!–Virgins), who ruled on the Dnieper long before the king
Targitaya, even during the time of the Trypillians: Kupala holiday, consecration
willows, rusaliums, etc.

From its headwaters to the Black Sea, the Dnieper is always
had an ancient name derived from the name of the goddess
Danai. Archaeologists find Danai figurines starting from
from the Trypillian culture. In honor of this goddess, as it is
proved by the outstanding Ukrainian ethnographer and historian
com Ya. Golovatsky, the Slavic river Dvina is also named
in the West. This name was also transferred to the Northern Dvina.
Of course, in the Western Dvina River basin there is never
there were Iranians.

In Russia and in ancient Rome, the Dnieper was called
The original name of the river, which our people gave it,
ii|iedki, borrowed by the Romans, who had close trade relations
and cultural ties with the territory of the Dnieper region as far as
to the 2nd–3rd centuries AD. Ancient written sources have preserved for us
the old name of the Danube River, which later became Slavic
Dniipr and later Dpipr – Dnipr, and then the
elk approaching the name to the category of proper masculine nouns
The name is Dnipro. About the fact that the Dnipro has a name associated with
and ancient mythology in honor of the main goddess of our
ancestors of Dana – embodied water, Ya. Holovatsky made
shadows more than a hundred years ago.

The Ukrainian goddess Lada had two twins – Le¬
we, or Dana, and Polel – the embodiment of light, the male na¬
The soap of the Universe in cosmogonic and philosophical ideas
The folk rite of Kupala, which has survived to this day,
signifies the marriage of Dana and the god of light, Polel.

The cult of Dana is a belief in the supremacy of the eternal laws of

gender, the material world over human social
laws. It was believed that approaching understanding and
the fulfillment of the laws of nature, to which man also obeys,
can ensure her well-being and a happy life. To
to be able to achieve success, prosperity, it was believed,
that one should cultivate in oneself the ability for self-sacrifice.
On the holiday in honor of the goddess Dana in the rite of union with:
the primary sources of the material world and life – the sun
and water – in the rite of rebirth and marriage, when people

The world was given over to healthy and pure bodily impulses and
spirit, a state of exaltation took possession of her.

Nowadays, there are few forgotten, confused people left among the people.
familiar, rewritten Kupala songs, but they too
are true pearls of great poetry. As the poet wrote
researcher of Slavic mythology X. Yaschurzhynsky, in the
Pali songs in honor of the goddess Dana are dominated by a peculiar
a monotonous, drawn-out, archaic melody in which
the palpable melody of Hellenic chants around the altar.
Citing these words, Professor O. Day writes that "domestic
The theme of love that is present in Kupala songs is developed
with deep strength of feelings, tenderness and passion.
The song puts the beloved above the father, sisters and brothers,
expresses admiration for young men's and women's beauty. Girls
"The order is not ashamed to confess its love in song."
"With all its meaning and figurative system, the Kupala
songs call on young people to marry. "Recognizing that
The festival in honor of the goddess Dana left lasting rituals in
many peoples from Europe to India, O. Day notes:
"The spiritual life of primitive tribes is characterized by
This rite, which some scholars consider to be communal,
a family holiday marked by weddings and receptions
to the family. At the same time, the meaning of this holiday was to glorify
celebration of the victory of life, honoring the life-giving forces
nature - sun and water." According to O. Desm, starting from the 11th century.
"In church scriptures and documents we encounter demands
to persecute and forbid this rite." However, the silence
to sew the traditions of a holiday "full of faith in life, man and
nature", proved impossible. As once the Roman,
The poet Ovid admired this holiday and described it as follows:
admired him and described him by those close to us, Lesya Ukrain
Yinka and M. Kotsiubynsky. Citing the works of famous writers
19th century writers and works of Soviet writers^
dedicated to the holy goddess Dana, O. Dey, following the publication
by researchers of the past M. Kostomarov and Ya. Go
Lovatsky writes: "Treasures of traditional Kupala poetry
The colors in all their manifestations are so rich and colorful that

are widely used creatively by poets and
musicians, artists and propagandists of poetic
"the ritualism of our days."

This is still the attitude of science and artistic thought today.
and the people to the ancient festival in honor of the goddess, with the name
which the name of the great Ukrainian river is associated with. Of course
It turns out that the name Dan meant not only to our ancestors
just "water", as V. Abayev imagined.

A comprehensive study of the history of the Dnieper region forces

It is necessary to recognize that the name of the Dnieper River is associated with mythol
the logic of our ancestors. So really, wasn't there a Se¬
The middle Dnieper region is the center of the spread of high spirituality.
the culture and mythology of the plowmen, and at the same time the corresponding
hydronyms?

The ancient name of the Dnieper probably comes from two
words: Denmark (Dani–Davi) and the word prisno, which means "always"
wait* ("always").

Denmark– Prisny–+–Dniiprg–*–Dnipro–*–Dnipro.

The ancient word prisno means: "what is with me",
–inherent" ("own", "close", "native"). Name Danapris
means: "always Dani" ("always Virgo"), or "inherent
Dani (Devi)*, or "the native river of the goddess (Dani)". Through
deep, millennia-honored mythological meaning
the ancient name of the Dnieper River – Danapris, this name was
transferred into the ideas of Christians, into the language of church
rituals. The ancient name of the great sacred river in
ancestors has been preserved to this day in church literature
Myanmar Prisnodiaa. Through ts we meet the female
ending in ancient records of the name of the Dnieper River, for example
treasure, Dnieper.

The ancient name of the second Ukrainian river, the Bug, in those
times meant "God."

Once upon a time, the Southern Bug, like the Dnieper, was a sacred
river, like the Ganges in India. The goddess Dana, who existed
I know us long before the new era, among the Hellenes it was called Artsmi-
milk, and among the Romans Diana. Herodotus, who visited the shores of
Dnieper in the 5th century BC, noted by one of the most authoritative
I "iersl: plowmen are descended from the god Zeus and the river Borysthenes-
iggl, that is, from the goddess Dana. More precisely, the people of Rus are a manifestatic
the goddess Dana on earth. Reflecting on this message,
no shh, Herodotus could not deny it and agreed with
no high origin of our ancestors.

Fifteen centuries have passed, and our high education and
culture compatriot – author of "The Tale of Igor's Campaign"
He confirmed Herodotus's records, calling Rus Dazh–

M I

a divine grandson, that is, the son of Perun (Zsis) and an earthly
The symbol of Dime is Lely.

In Grodota you can also learn that long before
Homer, even in the time of Hesiod, the Hellenic goddess Archimedes
together with Apollo came the island of Delos from the country
Scythians - the land of Hyperborean. Artemis and Apollo,
According to Herodotus, two girls from our country accompanied
us - Agra and Opida, whose tombs were sacred at De-
moose.

Every year, the inhabitants of the Hyperborean country brought
offerings to the temple of Artemis on the island of Delos. The Hellenes thus
They welcomed the ambassadors from the homeland of Apollo and Artemis, who
solemnly honored them, gave them gifts and left them in
themselves. Then the Hyperboreans, regretting the loss of the best
representatives of their people, began to send gifts without
ambassadors. Herodotus emphasizes that gifts are traditionally
rolled in wheat straw. The land of Hyperborean
Whig also describes it as a country where wheat is sown and which is known
is common in northern Scythia. Herodotus compares hyper-
Boreans with the Thracian tribes, saying that the Thracians
Russian women cannot do without wheat straw.
in the rite for the festival of the great goddess. Wheat straw is used
was sacrificed for the bonfires on the Kupala holiday, and the country
Hyperborean was a country of ancient wheat sowing
in the Middle Dnieper basin. In those distant times (in
(Hesiod's time) Artemis was originally also the incarnation of
water, like our Dana. The goddess took the new name p el-
ligiip because it was borrowed from the city of Arta, the capital
one of the three kingdoms of Rus' - Artania, about which it was written
Arab geographers. In Artania, the kingdom of the Ratai, under Herod
In addition, the Greeks bought swords, wheat bread, which was
The Greeks began to call our city Artos by its name. There
The soldiers also borrowed our Dana - Lelya, who cleaned
new name for Artemis. Many centuries passed before the Hellenes-
hunters turned Artemis into the goddess of the hunt,
which it becomes from the 4th century BC. However, in Arcadia
and in Aetolia our beautiful goddess remained forever,
as well as the goddess of the homeland, the goddess of rivers - the femininity of the Univ
world.

Written sources indicate that the Roman historian Lucius
kan, describing the Celtic gods, about one of them, Ta-
ranisa, says that "his altar is no more merciful than the altar
Scythian Diana." Thus, Whigg confirms that under the Scythian
At that time, there were temples and altars of great
Who is the goddess of our people Dana (Leli).

Interesting historical facts from the long-standing relationship between our ancestors

with other ancient peoples confirm this
conclusion.

Not so long ago, English historians and archaeologists after
thirty years of discussions agreed that the famous ru
The Stonehenge temples in England belong to the people of the Invasion.
people who arrived in the 16th century BC from the steppes of the Middle
the Dnieper region. This people passed through the Norman
action and brought bronze culture to the British Isles,
trade exchange and a peculiar way of burials. Themselves
burial extended from Scotland, through Normandy
to the Dnieper region. If we consider the testimony of the
If so, this event took place during the reign of the already mentioned
Targitay. What happened in the country of our ancestors
in the middle of the 11th millennium BC, in the days preceding the emergence of
Iranian tribes in the Black Sea region? What a grandiose
The coup shook the Dnieper region, forcing
a wave of emigrants reaching the British Isles?

According to Herodotus, in the 16th–15th centuries BC.
the revolutionary reformation of the cult of the main goddess falls on
plowmen Dana – Lely. This reformation, according to the ideas of the time,
the teachings of the Old Believers, made life impossible not only for
person, but also destroyed his descendants - the entire race. It is difficult
It is difficult to imagine the revolution of that time, but it is very familiar.
was born on the banks of the Dghipra. The kingdom was
"Youth" Koloksai is a champion of the reformation of the cult of Dana.
This happened due to the inconsistency of the ancient cult
cattlemen and the new demands of the plowmen. At the same time, for
legend, a Golden Plough fell from the sky, which had to
worshipped by the people. The Goddess Earth became the embodiment of
early field. Life and prosperity were born from
the marriage of light (in the form of the Golden Plough) and the field.
Thus, Rus' became a unified state of plowmen. From that
For a long time, the people have preserved the festival of the plow wedding, where the bri
the plowed field is stepped on. The cult word Rus came to mean
•the plowed field", and then the plowmen and warriors themselves.

This happened 15 centuries before our era. Why did the Reformation
The cult of Dana, the embodied water, was supposed to become
a true revolution in the history of our ancestors? We must consider
to live, that our people have lived in the Dnieper region since ancient times
Probably, even under the conditions of the primitive communal system,
primitive form of religious beliefs - totemism. their
The theme was Holy Rus' – "holy water." This expression
has survived to our time. The highest mystery of our
ancestors was immersed in the sacred Bug River
IIing). This was a rite of purification - combined with the basics
Iigeitiitu - with water and light. To the Bug River from all sides

thousands of pilgrims went. The nature of the totem Rus testifies to
the extraordinary antiquity of our people, who possessed
the Dnieper basin, and about the same antiquity of the names of the main
rivers of Eastern Europe, which were named in honor of our great
The dead Danai are the embodiment of water.

The tribes and territory of the Dnieper region may have been
the ancestral homeland of philosophy and cosmogony of the most ancient
more cultural peoples, who saw the prototype of mathematics
the real nature of the spit in the combination of light and water.

Later we see a similar picture of Zend beliefs.
in Pra Armuzd, which combined these foundations of material
of the world, "from water," says the Indian scripture
According to the Rigveda, the world was formed through the power of time,
desire, intelligence and warmth.

Only the great achievements of modern physics, chemistry, astronomy
ronomy and other sciences allow us to get closer to
correct understanding of the worldview and cosmogonic and
philosophical ideas of that time.

During the days of the tribal system, our ancestors no longer worshipped
They worshipped the totem Rus as a god, but they honored him
with magical rites as a shrine. They participated
in creating the most ancient mythology of the time, which
spread to India and Egypt and the British Isles.
In our opinion, modern Christians practice water baptism
is a remnant of an ancient rite - immersion in water
for the purpose of purification through combination with the bases of matter
of the real universe – water and light – the first cause
and the source of all life.

When, after the reformation of the cult of Dana, Delhi was named
The totem Rus began to designate not water, but a plowed field
(ploughmen), a new goddess appeared - Mother Earth. Hence
the rite of swearing to eat a crumb of "holy earth" that
then moved on to the Christian rite of communion.
We see the antiquity of the totem of our ancestors of Russia and
their mythology with the main goddess Dana, who
lived in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, when in the third millennium
BC. e. The pastoral tribes separated, and survived until
our days. Our ancient mythology has survived the era <
the replacement of the patriarchal family by the state, which occurred after
of King Targitay in the second millennium BC, during the time of \
the great revolutionary reformation of the cult of the goddess Dana.

This process took place in the Dnieper region long before
arrival of nomadic Iranian tribes in the Northeast
Nadazovye.

Of course, the Iranians, who never wandered in the Nad-I
Dnieper and who came to Nadazovye after a thousand

years after the reformation of the cult of the goddess Dana, could not
to give its name to the river that stretched through our lands
2223 kilometers.

The most ancient and beautiful goddess of the Hellenes
Artemis came to the island of Deloe from our country.
This was Dana - the Lelya of our ancestors, whose name is
"incomparable among rivers." On the high ancient culture
our land speaks the historical name of the Dnieper - Dana-
adv.

The masculine form of the name Dana is Daty-Dunay.
the water god, the son of the river - Bel (Veish), the king of the
The Danube was the father of the Danaids, the granddaughters of Bel,
goddesses of springs and wells. The legendary Dana-Doyna-Dye-
pra - The maiden of storms and clouds rode on horseback and fought in duels
battles with the Danube. The name of the well-known Japhetic tribe
I was 1)apiN//Oapai. As M. Marr noted: "never
in prehistoric times, ethnic names did not come from
river names, quite the opposite." But as for the names of the tribes
Black Sea region, they often came from the names of their
The connection between the names of rivers, tribes, and animal gods
draws our attention to the name of the people and the Kyivan state
Rus. Scholars have long associated the name Rus with the name of the
ki Ros <KCh5>. These names arose simultaneously with the name
Dnipro (Tsapareg) - Therefore, it seems to us that the solution lies in
secrets of Rus', there was no need to turn to the Scandinavians
of the 9th century. These names do not resolve the
melting. We draw the attention of historians and linguists again
on the ancient myth of the origin of Rus. This pre¬
The red myth stands alongside the best myths and testimonies
of the ancient world. Its meaning is that Rus' is
grandson of Dazhbog.

Prince Dazhbog is the Sun - Ra (KIia) - Svarog
(8ig). The author of "Words about the Regiment" also reminded us of this myth.
Igor's", calling Rus Dazhbozh's grandson, that is, the
a tyn that originated under Psrun and the goddess Daim. From the beginning
From the information of Herodotus we also know that from the daughter of the river
Iogu$(Leps$ (Dani-Dnieper) and from the god Zeus (Perun)
The Scythians, the farmers, the glades, the Borysnits, and the plowmen,
Rus.

The image of the child of the Dnieper (Dana) is interesting - the girl
ka, whose arms are up to the elbows in gold, his legs up to the knees in
silver, with frequent stars in the braids. This deity is also an astral

fire: Sun, Moon and stars. This is the same 8ig (or
L'igua - female ancient form) - the name of the Sun in Indo¬
European tribes.

Herodotus, as mentioned above, writes that under the king

■ Ch 1U7

A golden plow fell from the sky (the constellation Orion) -
symbol of the Sun and astral fire. Then Ra (Kya) is
Svarog (Yaig) taught people marriage, the art of blacksmithing
and agriculture. From that time on, people became plowmen and
a plow festival appeared among them.

Did Herodotus' tribe of plowmen really become called
the tribe of their god, who taught them to plow and cultivate
to save bread?

The root ra (ra) means the fluidity of light and water. Therefore
in the Old Celtic language gi.ch means both light and water -
river. The semantics of the name of the river Ros (Kikh) could mean
you "water", and the semantics of the name of the tribe are both "sun" and "water"
yes" (rather - "sun"). After all, the verb to plow and the name
plowmen can be approximated to the name of the sun god KIa-Lyg,
giz-hygih-hyagih, ag(ha) - agage - oragn - plowmen.

Now we know that Rus was a tribe of Pelasgians-
Trypillians. Psls-Polel (Apollo) is the son of Dazhbog (Ge-
lios), and the Rus' people, who were Pslasgians, are the grandchildren of Dazh¬
god (Helios).

SAMBATAS

Where does this mysterious name come from - Sambagas'I How and when
How did it originate? What does it mean and in what language?

Scientists from different countries have been working on this issue for a long time.
Each time new hypotheses were proposed, refuted
previous constructions and conclusions, new facts were presented,
dozens of languages of different peoples of the world were used, which
were once in use, or perhaps were never widespread
on the territory of modern Kyiv. However, the least involved
The history of the indigenous population, local traditions,
ditions, ancient traditions and legends.

According to archaeologists, the origin of the modern name
the city should be dated to the 6th, or even the end of the 5th century AD, i.e.
the reign of the legendary Ky. Such a definition
corresponds to the archaeologically established existence of the
the new city with all its socio-economic

Academician B. O. Rybakov in a publication dedicated to
about the emergence of Kyiv, claims that the coins found
and things from the first centuries of the new era and the legend about Andrew
The First-Called from "The Tale of Bygone Years" is not brought,
that Kyiv is 2000 years old. Even if we take it for granted
Christian mythology, he notes, then in the times of the Apocalypse
tables, that is, in the 1st century AD, there was no city. There are distinct slo-
198

Reconstructions of Paleolithic dwellings

Viennese villages and trade without a fortress are prehistory
Kyiv.

A complex, exceptional and eventful millennium
prehistory of the city. This was due to natural and geological
graphic and ethnohistorical features of the territory
Kyiv. After all, at the beginning of a new era and long before it,
In the territory of the modern city there were settlements which, undoubtedly,
but, they had their own names and traded even with distant countries
us. There were, of course, also the names of places of international trade,
names not only of villages, but also of harbors on the Dnieper or at its mouth
Pochaina or names of the tribal alliance's camps.

As the profound achievements of the domestic
science, archaeological excavations have revealed that the territory
Kyiv was inhabited as early as 20 thousand years ago. One of these
places where mammoth hunters lived, excavated by V. Khvoika
1893 on Kyrylivska Street. On Yaroslavov Street
Two more places where people lived in the later days were found.
Paleolithic. Human presence on the territory has been discovered
tories of Kyiv and during the Mesolithic period, but there are especially many
Neolithic settlements (Mykilska Slobidka, Vyguriv-
Itsyna, Obolon, etc.). Dwellings, tools were found
labor, weapons, traces of farming.

In the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC there were large settlements of three
Piltsev on the Kyrylivsky Heights. Zamkova Gora, Syrtsa,
Lviv Square, in Vydubychi, Chapasvka, Darnytsia.
In Mykilska Slobidka there was a population of old people.
strange culture.

The density of large Trypillian settlements on the territory of

of Kyiv allows us to consider them as a huge space
tomisto. During the Bronze Age, settlements were on Zamkova
and Starokyivska Mountains, in Podil. On the street of Heroes of the Republic
revolution, No. 9, bronze ornaments were found, which attest to
have heard of the existence of trade with Central Europe since
III or early II millennium BC. e.

The territory of Kyiv was populated in the 1st millennium BC.
Kyiv residents of the Pre-Scythian and Scythian periods
inhabit the same old, long-populated territories. This
again Starokyivska, Zamkova and Lysa mountains, estates of So¬
fiysky and Kyiv-Pechersk reserves, Vyguriv-
schina, Zhulnii, etc. Found a Corinthian coin of the 5th century
lamp 4th-3rd centuries BC indicate trade with
Later, a settlement was established on the territory of Kisva
nya – Zarubynets culture (2nd century BC – 2nd century AD),
Chernya Khinskaya (2nd–5th centuries AD) and Kyivan Rus.

The surviving remains of the grandiose Serpent Ramparts
and to our time, testify to the power of the tribes that
settled in prehistoric Kyiv. Defensive Snake Ramparts
around Kyiv, which stretch for hundreds of kilometers, you can
can only be compared with the buildings of Egypt and Babylon. They
indicate a high level of culture and engineering
military knowledge of that time. They were used,
probably already for defense against the Sarmatians in the 2nd century BC,
and then against the Goths and Huns in the 3rd–4th centuries AD. These prominent
and impeccable fortifications 12–16 meters high
the heights along the Stugna River and in the Stugna defense zone –
Irpin - Zdvizh - Teteriv was not conquered even by the Roman Empire.
riya.

We use the current names of the settlements
points, structures. And what names did they have, hundreds and hundreds?
years ago?..

Perhaps the most mysterious name in Kyiv
the name Sambatas, which probably existed since
the dawn of a new era. The mysterious name Sambatas is already over
For a hundred years it has been considered the sphinx of historical geography.

In the work of the Byzantine emperor Constantine Bagh-
Ryanrodnogo "On the Governance of the State" (10th century AD)
place, which has attracted the attention of researchers for a century and a half
and is considered a very complex mystery of ancient
historiography. Historians and linguists still cannot
guess the sentence that says that the boats of the Rus'
descend the Dnieper River and gather in the Kiev
fortress called Sambatas. It has not yet been possible to find out whether

origin, nor the meaning of this name. Researchers have approached
approached problems differently, using
200

AND

or the etymological method, which consists in studying words
an unknown language using known related languages.
A situation has arisen, similar to one in which no one has yet
European linguists and researchers have been there for a long time
Etruscan inscriptions in Italy. After all, there was no use in using
Dozens of languages of the world have been translated.

Of course, this is not the first time scientists have encountered difficulties.
in the study of the most ancient toponyms and
ronyms both in Italy and on the territory of Ukraine. It is possible
remember that there are still ongoing discussions about the origin
and the meaning of such river names as Dnieper, Dniester, Du
best.

If Karamzin, Pototsky, Lambin, Lelevel, Ilyin-
tried to decipher the name of the Nristani-For-
the work of Sambatas with the help of Slavic languages, then Dob-
Rovsky, Thomsen, Bunge, Vigfusson used
Scandinavian languages. Gedeonov, Yurgevich, Kunik are
They considered the word Sambatas to be related to the Hungarian language,
Latsky saw its kinship with Lithuanian, Mark-
Part and Westberg - with Arabic, and Parkhomenko and Lyashchen-
ko - with Khazar. With the help of Armenian
The name Sambatas was deciphered by Brun and Pogodin.

Brun at the archaeological congress in Kyiv in his report "On
different names of Kyiv in former times" expressed the hypothesis that
The fortress-port was named Sambatas in honor of the Byzantines.
of the Tsarevich. He built his hypothesis on the assumption that
that the Byzantine emperor Leo the Armenian (from 814) could
to help the Khazars fortify Kyiv at a time when the city
paid them tribute. In gratitude for the help the fortress and
named after the son of Emperor Samvates, or Samba-
tesa: in Armenian - Sembat or Sempad. It is known,
indeed, that under Khazar supremacy in Kiev relations
The Khazar Khaganate and the Byzantine Empire were
friendly and the Byzantines helped the Khazars build a fortress
on the Don (Sarkel). About any construction in Kyiv
but nothing is known. In other words, the hypothesis is a fiction.
researcher, which Brun himself did not deny. Without
It is not only the assumption that Leo the Armenian will be
there was a pier in Kyiv, but also the fact that it was named in honor of a foreigner
earthly prince and that our ancestors preserved this name.
The attempts of the German scholar also proved to be unfounded.

of Markwart. He is the name of the city that was
located at the very beginning of the country of elephants and
abbreviated as Va. t. or Va. it., read as Zambat and so on
identified with Sambatas. The failure of the hypothesis of I. Mark-
The virga was proven in the 1930s by V. Minorsky.

■

The decoding of the name Sambatas is also quite artificial.
by the distinguished Icelandic linguist Vigfusson. He
came from the information of German historians that during the time of the Goths
Union (3rd-4th centuries) Kyiv was the capital of the Herma-
The city was called Danaprstadt by the Goths. Danapr is the "Days of
about", stadt - "city". In addition to the insufficiently studied
the claim that Kyiv was supposedly the capital of Germanari-
ha in the 4th century, Vigfusson has other assumptions. Namely
in Danaprstadt he first reads as Tambastas, and then
like Sambatas.

It is difficult to agree with the hypotheses of the Czech and Polish
of the Russian researchers Dobrovsky and Pototsky. Published
a Czech philologist who did not shy away from history, Dobrov-
Skny believed that the name Sambatas was formed from the Varangian
words: sam - "together" and abat - "boat". That is: "Mist¬
this is a gathering of boats.* By the Varangians Dobrovsky meant
Swedes and used the Swedish language. Of the same opinion
and the famous Ukrainian linguist Partytsky. And Po-
Totsky brought the word Sambatas closer to Polish words
\u khat bai, that is, "into the very boat (boat)." He did not weigh
that the Polish language borrowed the word "bai" from Italian
Liisk much later and that there it is pronounced as
Boi (god), not Bai (bat). Shafarik did not agree with
Potocki.

The hypotheses of Ukrainian researchers are better perceived.
of Ilyinsky and Dashkevych, who believed that Sam¬
Batas – the name of the pier where the Pochaina River flowed into the Diiiii-
and/ro, could have been formed from the Slavic word soood, that is,
that is, "the place where two rivers meet." A parody of the etymology
The logical method of studying unknown words was an attempt
Karamzin derived the name Sambatas from the words Samsa and mother –
considering that, as is known, Kyiv was the "mother of cities"
"Russians".

So, we see that none of the researchers of the name Sambatas
did not solve and did not put forward a convincing hypothesis. The government-
dipo, apparently the authors only recognized that by the name of Sam¬
Batas was the name given to the settlement at the beginning of the new era.
each of the researchers of the mysterious name collected the necessary
information, used new sources and facts from history
the Kiev government and thereby did a great service to his successors
Kam in science.

Difficulties in the study of ancient Ukrainian toponyms
Rains arise due to scientists' ignorance of the ancient
history of the indigenous population or due to inattention to it.
Historical ethnography and folklore cannot be ignored.
From this point of view, we would like to draw the reader's attention to

for an ethnographic and historical study of the toponym Sali-
batas based on indigenous oral traditions and legends. For
information preserved from the times of Kievan Rus,
boats from the upper Dnieper and the oncoming ones, which were rising
from the sea, they would rest somewhere in the area of modern
River station, because Trukhaniv Island was then a peninsula
There was a natural anchorage for ships in the backwater, which
was formed at the mouth of the Pochaina. Oral traditions preserved
about the ancient Kievan pier and the Christian
a chapel in Kyiv on Podil called Rest
(Actions). The content of folk tales and legends is
in that at the beginning of a new era in the area of that pier
the Greeks built the first Christian chapel, because there,
They say that the Apostle Andrew the Hieronymus was resting when
traveled through Scythia to Rome. This small, but
The well-decorated building was preserved for a long time in
throughout the existence of several Kievan states. It was repeatedly
built on the site of the old altar. There, long before
Kievan Rus, Greeks, Goths, Romans, Armenians prayed
and the native Christians. The last time, according to legend, on that
The Church of the Nativity was supposedly built on this site, where services were held.
lived the first memorial service for Shevchenko, when the coffin
and his ashes were transported from May 22, 1871

Petersburg.

Apparently the first Christian chapel on the shore
The Greek priests began to call it Sabbatas (Saturday).
you), which means "rest". Over time, according to the law of
sound simulations (bb – mb) the name Sabbatas has passed
in Sambatas. Or maybe this name was given in honor of Saturday
a holiday that was strictly observed by both Christians and
the church, because the word, Saturday, means "rest, or
the retinue in general, the peace of the virgin land, free for all,
nobody's∗. After all, the harbor at the mouth of the Pochaina River was probably
for some time a free harbor for Hellenic merchants
ships at the beginning of Christianity or later, after Kyiv
So, as we can see, the name is not necessarily
to knit with the legendary apostle, because rest is a
rest, regardless of who is resting – ipsgol
or an ordinary merchant.

The author first heard this oral tradition in 1930 from
his teacher – a professor at Kyiv University
Serhiy Nikolayevich Reformatsky, and then, in 1958,
ku, more specifically – from the Greek Sophia Anastasievna Ku-
pslakis. The ancestors of S. A. Kounelakis once left the rest of the
Moat Kret to the Nizhyn Greek colony in Ukraine.
Kounelakis was the highly educated daughter of the last bur-

Home of the Greek Crusader Brotherhood in Nizhyn.
Mother Kounelakis, having received permission from the Russian Tsar,
these diplomas from St. Petersburg University, held in Ni¬
a boarding house for noble girls, where both were raised and
Sophia Aiastasia. She remained faithful until her last days.
I dug up some archival materials.

If the Dnieper pier, fortress or chapel
was called Sambagas at the beginning of the new era, then this one
period of history and must be investigated. Archaeology has proven that
that settlements on the territory of Kyiv already existed at that time
days. Regardless of whether the settlement of Beresty-
\U/» I (Beresteni) on the territory of the modern Lavra, as I believed
Maksimovich, the proto-Slavs settled this area at that time.
Our ancestors, as modern science recognizes, occupied Kyiv.
from prehistoric times, and later returned to Nad¬
the Dnieper region from the Danube, purged under pressure from the Celts in
IV-III centuries BC, and then, at the beginning of the new era -
after the defeat of the Gothic state by Rome.

In the 1st century AD, the Roman commander Aelius Catus, who
Having defeated the Ghtas, he captured 50,000 people.
age (another winner, Tibsriu Silvanus – 100,000). Hundred
Thousands of Danube farmers died and were
exterminated. Everyone who could hold a weapon was destroyed,
even children.

The Getae moved en masse to the Middle Dnieper region,
carrying with them hatred and contempt for the
executioner, love for the homeland and longing for the quiet Dunasm.
For two thousand years, people have been sucking on their mother's milk
These sacred feelings turned them into national ones.
M. Leopardov believed that the Slavs came to the territory
of modern Kyiv at the beginning of the 1st century AD during the
the defeat of the Getic-Prypontian kingdom, that is
repenting under Roman captivity and slavery. If the first
Even before the arrival of the settlers, the natives called them Getae (or
hence the common Ukrainian surname Geta?), then later
they were accepted as their own people, suffering together
and outraged by the inhuman cruelties of Elias the Executioner.
Perhaps from that distant time the name of the Roman regiment
The leader – Kat – became a household name in Ukrainian folklore.

The word Sambagas, which means, I repeat, "rest,
generally a holiday and a free land", for our ancestors in particular
before was the name of the day of the week – Saturday. The area above
the mouth of the Pochaina is thus connected with the pagan
the rite of our ancestors – burnt offerings, which
They were held on Saturdays in honor of Dazhbog, Khors, and Peruk.
Altars were always placed on a mountain above water or near

the confluence of two streams, which were the Dnieper and the Pochaina.

On Andriyivska Gora, above the pier at the mouth of the Pochay River,
Well, there was exactly such an altar in the temple of Dazhbog, which
stood in the middle of the pre-Volodymyr settlement and was
Mr. prominent Ukrainian archaeologist Khvoika, born in 1908
near the Tithe Church and the modern historical museum
This is how Khvoika describes the outstanding monument of the most
more ancient, as he writes, "prehistoric" culture
Dnieper region: "Among the ruins of various buildings, apparently,
the most ancient are the ruins of a stone foundation of some
mysterious structure. This foundation consisted of various
by the size of the gray sandstone stones that were collected by other
had bizarre, whimsical outlines, and sometimes had through-and-through
holes.

The stones, stacked on the clay, formed an elliptical shape.

guru (4.2 X 3.5 m), which had one on each of the four sides
quadrangle (0.7–0.8 m long), which were
no to the four corners of the world.

Around the building, the floor has survived well in places, which
it was molded from a thick layer of whitish clay from
carefully smoothed surface. From the west side
a massive pillar was discovered in this foundation, in which
layers of highly fired clay alternated with interlayers
ash and coal. There are a lot of bones and
"animal raps, mainly domestic ones."

Khvoyka mistook this monument for the ruins of an ancient
temple, and the pillar is the altar, where for a long time the
offerings were made. The following year, 1909, Bolsunov-
SKYI first published a drawing of Khvoyka's "temple",
and participants of the archaeological congress held in Chernihiv
visited Kyiv and unanimously decided that we should
"The foundation of an ancient temple of pagan times is here,
forgotten and buried after the adoption of Christianity."
Bolsunovsky also described the ruins of the temple and the remains of the funerary
daments, where, as he believed, stood a statue of the Sun god -
Dazhbog, or Svitovyd, "whatever he is called here."

Oval platform of the Kyiv temple with a pillar
for the ofirupans it was a sanctuary where only
priests. The altar in the sanctuary faced the people,
who prayed facing east, towards the altar, and always entered
to the temple from the west. Stones of whimsical outlines from the
sandstone with various, sometimes even through, openings
The frame, apparently, had the strange property of being bizarrely shaped
to make sounds, sometimes muffled, sometimes amplified, and change
pointing in a direction as if they were "coming from the sky" —
under the gods.

A famous Soviet scientist, expert in architecture and
mythology. Bruiov, describing the ruins of this Kiev temple,
| mu, in particular, noted: "Obviously, four stone
the oval platform's stupas served as the basis for
four wooden pillars that held the roof over
a sacrificial site and an idol statue.

A floor of
clay, indicating the covered nature of the premises, which
surrounded the site.

It is possible that the walls placed along the rectangle were
the basis of the wooden walls of the temple with four internal
pillars, between which a stone was placed on the platform
God's will.

In this case, the Kyiv temple should be similar
1. to the temple in Arkon."

What was the temple of Dazhbog in Arkon, the city of
religious center of the Slavs of the 1st millennium AD on the island of Ruya-
NO, which Ukrainian fortune tellers whispered about until recently:
"On the sea, on the ocean, on an island in Ruyane...*? G

The temple in Arkona was widely known throughout the pagan world.
world by the prophecies of their priests, and gifts there
sent by the kings of the Slavic peoples. Saxon Gra¬
The author described that temple well (after the conquest of the Danes).
we in 1168 the island of Rügen, which at that time was inhabited
Slavs).

In Arkona, a wooden one stood in the town square,
an elegantly decorated building that housed a statue of St.
tonit Dazhbog. In the middle of the temple was a sanctuary, both
bordered by four columns, between which hung painted
curtains of expensive fabric. The ceiling sparkled with red.
\ with a coat of paint. In the temple stood a huge oak statue
and Dzhoga is about 10 meters tall with four heads
you, with four necks, and on two sides there were two backs
and two breasts. Dazhbog had a beard and cropped hair.
moose. In one hand he held a horn of wine, and in his left hand
He held it bent. The priest-divination priest filled the horn with wine.
appeared every year on the appointed day and foretold prosperity
state and people. Dazhbog's clothes reached the knees, the feet
I was standing on the bare ground, digging my soles into it. Near the
Dazhbog's other things: saddle, bridle and giant
a sword, the scabbard and hilt of which shone with silver.

On certain days, divine services were held for Dazhbog, and the priests
sacrifices, divination, and foretold the future. But
Kings were always present at the funeral pyres.
and princes, and this rite was never performed under their
essence.

Dazhbog - the god of the Sun - was no longer superfluous at that time.
cruel god of war, he also became the god of fertility and
fruits of the earth, devotion, wisdom and morality,
common order and civil law, patron
hospitality and trade. That is why it was called Rade- in Rus'
gastom (the chronicle city of Pohar in the Chernihiv region by Nesto-, '
Roman-Lithopedic - former Radegast).

Every man and every woman from the Slavic lands
They gave a coin to the temple, and the surrounding tribes paid

tithes. It can be assumed that the Kievan
The population paid tithes to the temple of Dazhbog, and after
the destruction of the temple (988) and the construction of a new one on its site
the Christian church's traditional cult
donations were transferred to the church, which became and accordingly
called – Tithe. A third of the war booty is
Dazhbog lay. The guard of the temple was carried by 300 cavalry soldiers-
and 300 infantry archers, who during the war were
were like the army of Dazhbog. In addition to precious treasures,
There was a white horse near the temple, which supposedly belonged to Dazh
Only the priest-diviner had the right to sit on the white
The people believed that Dazhbog himself rode it.
and fights with enemies. With the help of that horse, the priest-
The fortune teller predicted whether or not to go to war against the enemy,
witnessed events of state importance. They hid near the temple
sacred banners and jewels that were taken to war.

Arab authors also left us information about
pagan temples. Thus, Masudi in "Golden Meadows"
thinks that one of the temples is of rather perfect architecture
The temple was built of hewn stone.
of different shapes and colors with holes at the top, equipped
for observing the sunrise. Is it not evidence
This suggests that the temple was at the same time a kind of
a radionomic observatory?

Arab sources mention that the temple housed
There were precious stones with signs engraved on them.

These signs foretold the following deeds and events. In the temple |and
there were special devices and musical instruments, THAT THEY
sounds had miraculous properties. and !

But let's get back to our Sambatas. The famous uk¬
The Russian researcher of Slavic antiquity, G. Dyachen-
who quotes from ancient literature, where it is mentioned
sabbath and sabbath offerings: "Sabbath all-
"The rites of burning are weekly." The fact is that the rites of burning
victims during the days of the cruel cult of the Sun in Kyiv, especially
especially during the Kupala holidays, took place similarly to what
as among other peoples of Europe. They burned bodies alive

b) rip. The ritual was accompanied by a frantic scream of the spa
, a beloved animal and at the same time joy and crazy tan
. and* these crowds around the altar.
ML A. Later, with the weakening of the cult and cruelty of the spa
They only ate the bones of a dead animal or, say, a corpse.
Head of the department.

)i L 'o In the Ukrainian Kupala song it is sung: "Continue-
Nyapa, Horishny, come to us for Saturday. Let's bake
you a blind cat" (the existence of a blind cat, according to the then
worldview, contradicted the harmony of nature, and the cat
chosen as a victim).

These rites were performed long before Christianity.
Starokyivska Gora, at the mouth of the Pochaina, and they were called mo
howl of our ancestors Sambatas, Spboty, Saturdays, Saturdays
(from the Hellenic Sabbatas). Holovatsky and other researchers
scholars of ancient mythology believe that the names of
areas, mountains, groves, tracts where pagan rituals were performed
rites, received the names of the corresponding cult rites.

There have already been attempts to connect the mysterious name Sambatas
with the word Saturday. But researchers mistakenly believed that
that this name was formed due to crowded auctions (bazaars)
On Saturdays. The hypothesis was not accepted because it was considered bad.
In the old days, trades took place on holidays, when the
The menial work was done. The holidays were: Sunday
(holiday of the Sun god - Dazhbog), Wednesday (holiday of the goddess
Lada) and Friday (a holiday in honor of the goddess Dana). Purely
They remain market days in Ukraine even today.

Therefore, we can conclude that the name Sambatas is derived from
is intertwined with the ancient pagan mythology of our
ancestors and the beginning of Christianity in Kyiv. It is very likely that
that the Hellenes, Goths, and native Christians therefore consecrated the
St. Stephen's Chapel under Volodymyrska Hill named
Sambatas, in the Christian sense - "The Feast of the Resurrection"
"And this area itself was called even earlier
so by the Gentiles - in the sense of Sabbath offerings.

This is how Christianity has always adapted to paganism.
names in other countries. In the Czech Republic, when they built
a Christian church for the population, which, like the people of Kiev,
in addition to the main gods, the Sun god was also worshipped -
Dazhbog, and in Czech Svyatovit, then no one goes to the temple
left. It was necessary to consecrate the temple in honor of the fictitious saint
Vita. When they announced that a holiday was being served in the temple
Vitus (Svyatovit), people went to the temple.

The study of the question of the name Sambatas convinces us that
that it has become established in this area due to the official
celebrations here on Saturdays - mainly in honor of

Dazhboga, and then preserved through the names of the same name in the Christian
■ Shanxi Temple and Free Harbor of Sambatas...

Thus, the name Sambatas had at least three
For Kyivans and local foreigners, the oldest

The destruction was "Sabbath offerings", for Christians
Inca during the new era – the name of the chapel – "holiday of rest"
ku® Byzantines, probably used this name in the sense of
"free harbor". It is known that Borystenites were still in the time of He-
The Rodots, and later the Rus' during the Kievan Rus', provided
according to the ancient Greeks and Byzantines, the law of freedom
trade in its river ports.

It is likely that it is precisely this understanding that Constantia Bagh-
Riporodny and took the name of the Kiev harbor-fortress.

ANCIENT COSMOGONY
AND FOLK CUSTOMS

It has long been known that the acquisition of spiritual culture
tours in the form of beliefs, traditions, customs and rituals or
Ancient peoples sometimes preserve myths longer than they
The remains of material culture are being destroyed.

It is interesting to study folk traditions and customs,
related to the holidays of the winter calendar. These holidays and
The rituals embodied the achievements of ancient natural scientists.
pishii., pre-materialistic ideas about the structure and
THE INTERMEDIATENESS OF THE UNIVERSE, ON THE UNITY OF THE LAWS OF ANIMAL AND INANIMATE
nature. Holidays preserved the rhythm and cyclicality of agricultural production.
I I.KOI About life.

Christmas and New Year's Eve holidays are related
and the cosmogony of our ancestors, with the cult of the plow, grain,
of marriage and family life. Since when did these folk songs begin?
What do the customs and rituals of the winter tell us?
language holidays? Now everyone knows that they have existed since
IN THE IIICHNYTSKY era.

It turned out that domestic paganism was astral
the cult of the ancient civilizations of the Eastern
It was a cult of nature in the broadest sense.
understanding of the Universe and the primary sources of its existence: cosmic
powerful Water and cosmic Fire, when the gods symbolize
The cosmic fire was represented by the celestial bodies.
as the zodiac, or more specifically, personified in the triad of lights:
And the Sun, the Moon, and the Star. In Egypt and Babylon the main
The deity was the Sun, among the Arabs it was Zorya, and in Russia it was Mi-
and who... The cosmogony and mythology of our ancestors are based on

were based on concepts and ideas about the formation, structure and
development of the Universe. There was one proto-god of good, Div ("bright

"the deep blue sky"). In India, the god of the sky was called
in Greece it is called Ghuash Riia, and in Iran it is called Zeus. These names are etymolo
and semantically identical. Later on the Northern Black Sea
From Nomor came the Chaldean name for the deity - Heaven.
The Slavic deity of Divi, that is, Heaven, manifested itself, governing
the Universe, like the Zodiac-Svarog of the Ipatiev Chronicle
The protogod of Russia, Svarog, was a zodiac, and his twelve
constellations were also considered great deities. The main
The constellation of the zodiac was the constellation within which the
winter solstice. This constellation was called in ancient times
The elk Psrup was the god of lightning and thunder. Now it is
is called Sagittarius. According to the world-creating ideas of our ancestors
it was believed that the cosmic moment of the formation of the Universe
corresponds to the location of the Solar System within the universe
the constellation of Hierun. Then the triad of stars was symbolically born
of the celestial bodies and cosmic Water. At this time, the celebration
The Christmas of the World (Universe) was celebrated in Russia. According to the ancients,
In other myths of the Hellenes, the Sun (Gslios), the Moon (Selena)
and Zorya (Eos) were also born from the titan Hyperion, AND
Itso was one of the 12 Titans who symbolized the 12 constellations.
zodiac. The Greek name Hyperion has the name of the zodiacal
constellation - the deity of Russia - Perun, which confirms the Zendi
The Greek name for this constellation is Hieramun. The names Hierun and Peirun are
The frames are identical. The main constellation of the zodiac in Egypt is |

In Babylon there was a constellation Taurus, which in Russia was called Tur or
Polos (heavenly bull").

Several names for the constellation Pleiades have survived among the people to this day.
di: Baba. Kvochka, Stozhary. According to the cosmogony of the Egyptians
it was believed that the world was formed at a moment corresponding to
summer solstice. At the same time, Babylon celebrated
The beginning of the universe. The change of zodiacal constellations in the imagination
The Sun's movement, which was called the Eye, during the year was
gave birth to successive gods. It was believed that the Sun also changes
the inherent image and character of the deity under each
zodiac sign. The sun of the vernal equinox is the boi
Ares (Yar - Yarilo; Yarovit of the Polabian Slavs in the rest of
The sun of the summer solstice is
Palsky night - Semiyarylo (modified chronicle Simarg-
L a) _ Rusvit. God of the Sun of the autumnal equinox - Saint
Tovit (Porevit) - was depicted unarmed among the Slavs
an old man, and the god of the winter solstice a newborn
baby. Pagan holiday of Christmas (December 25)!
in its rites and rituals is a celebration of cosmic Fire -
zodiac of astral gods: Sun, Moon and Dawn.

How are folk traditions and customs of Christmas holidays related?
What about the most ancient cosmogony in the world?

Let us dwell only on those customs that we have not yet had.

explanation for yourself.

When on the eve of Christmas (December 24) the messenger of the Dawn
(Nsnera) appears in the sky, she is traditionally "spo¬
heralds the moment when the Solar System enters its
the constellation Perun (Sagittarius) in Russia. Then let
It was customary to eat kutya, a sacrificial dish in honor of Svaro-
w – zodiac.

The rites and rituals of Christmas prove that this holiday
In Russia, 12 logs were traditionally prepared well-
wood to make a fire for cooking "tai-
"living fire" was once produced by friction.
The twelve logs are offerings to the 12 constellations of the zodiac. They were prepared
and 12 dishes for the Christmas table – a sacrifice to the deities of the
horns – zodiac. Twelve sacred nights (cosmic
of the ages) of the mythical creation of the Universe (December 25 –
(and January) also corresponded to the 12 constellations of the zodiac. There is,
as mentioned earlier, a ritual custom when the owner of a
In the role of a household priest, he would go out into the yard with bread and turn it
stand in place counterclockwise. So imagine
The Sun flies – Svarozhich, as if flying around 12 constellations
to the Jewish people – Svarog (in fact, the Earth rotates around
around the Sun).

Christmas of the world is a celebration of the cult of family life, and
and it was always only noticeable within the family circle.

A sheaf of rye or wheat was always placed on the altar.
Christmas Eve, which is called Didukh or Kolyada. On the eve of the holiday
brought in a plow and placed it under the festive Christmas table, and on
Generous Evening (January 1), on the birthday of the Moon
(Grandfather-ancestor), walked with a plow, imitating plowing, and
and sang the appropriate carols. It is also symbolic to
turned blue and played lavish wedding couples. It was believed that
that everything started on the Moon's birthday will be completed
happily. Therefore, the Roman emperor Julius Caesar
in Mi r. BC. appointed the beginning of the new year on this
The Church has long and strictly forbidden
∗ to prepare the Christmas of the World and the Generous Evening. Only in 360 –
17.1 allowed the celebration of Christmas, giving it the name

1 Clay "eve", which has now acquired the meaning of a calendar poiiiachsn-
"them •t'i>g()()siiy santa", even in princely Kiev meant a basket of gold
iivinch food to the gods. Having made a sacrifice to the gods (priests), they began to sle
the day before. During the Christian era, ministers of religion forbade
•im go to church.

Styrian interpretation and abandoning pagan rites
and pituals. The Feast of the Generous Evening remained forbidden
him, but peoples traditionally celebrate it under the name
New Year.

The traditions and rituals of honoring the plow are also amazing.
very ancient and related to astronomy and cosmogony
The cult of the plow was first told to us by a Greek historian.
Herodotus, who came to Scythia in the 5th century BC. By plow
in Russia, the constellation Orion is called, which is located nearby
Taurus - Volosa (constellation Volosozhar).

Herodotus reported that one and a half thousand years BC. e.
under King Targitay, as if golden things had fallen from the sky:
plow, yoke, axe and bowl. They symbolized the will
the main deity - cosmic fire. Since then and
the canonization of agriculture and the cult of the plow began. There was
a year-round cycle of cosmogonically connected holidays, and the main
These holidays were preceded by introductory, explanatory ones. Introduction
before Christmas there was a holiday associated with the cult of the plow
The Church has designated this day (November 1) as a holiday.
Cosmas and Domian - their saints. The people united the two
two names in one: "Kuzma-Demya, God's Blacksmith." For
According to an ancient custom, ritual dishes are prepared on this day.
you: chickens and porridge. These are sacrifices to the Sun and Svarog-zo
deacon who taught him farming. On this very day,
myths, the heavenly Golden Plough begins to be forged. Per-
On the same November, they ask Svarog the Zodiac to bind _and the
village and lead round dances in his honor. All myths and legends
plow-related phenomena are explained by observations
We ancient astronomers behind the constellation of the Plow (Orion).

November 1 The Plow appears in the sky at 2 o'clock
in the evening, when it is clearly visible. The constellation seems to be
deie (Orion's belt is almost vertical). For the people
and according to those legends, it was God's blacksmith who raised the constellation and
The Golden Plough was forged. The Plough comes in on November 1.
at 10 o'clock in the morning, when he cannot be seen because of
ts, that day is coming. The closer to Christmas, the earlier
In the evening, the celestial Plough is also better visible. In December, the Plough
rises at 7 o'clock in the evening and sets at 7 o'clock in the morning, when
It's still dark, so it's clearly visible on the neoi.

At Christmas, the constellation takes on an almost earthly fast
above the horizon (Orion's belt) and the plow seems to fall to the ground
The priests probably explained that Svarog gives people

The Golden Plough, which falls to the ground on Christmas Day*
and the people saw with their own eyes what was happening in the sky.

So, even during the time of King Targitay (2nd century BC), his own
even before the Scythians, under the Cimmerians-Thracians-Gets,

led people to believe that agriculture began by will
(together with the beginning of the world. Long before B.C., there was
Ideological struggle with tribes and clans of shepherds
and customs officers), who destroyed the fields of farmers, and there was
state unification of agriculture.

many folk traditions, customs, legends and legends
ichid, related to the cosmogony of Russia and the astral cult-
The name of the plow has been preserved in Ukraine. There are well-known myths about the S

• •pi mali – these grandiose defensive structures built
nni n long before B. C. Legends tell that the falls of
ii|iiin A serpent harnessed to a huge plow. A blacksmith,
with which he forged this plow, drove the Serpent all the way to the Black
the sea, where he, in a fit of rage, drank too much water and burst into tears. In the
There is such a figurative expression in the Ichidi about Kyrylo Kozhumyak:
Kirill Zmiya warmed up, "like a blacksmith's plowshare in a furnace." When
In Ukraine, a peasant happened to lighten his soul, he
Minni: "As if he had plowed with a plow."

We have already said that in ancient times there was a custom to
and we then walk with the plow on the Generous Evening and sing the appropriate
There were also carols about the social and public order.
and>I! from our distant ancestors-farmers. Christmas carols
told about those distant times when the socio-public
The division of the population was carried out by gender.

And the girls themselves plowed the land, sowed and reaped. There were
separate villages for girls who worked the fields, and separate

• •■«not for old parents with small children. Young men are
were rolling in the steppe. The groups of young men grazed the cattle
we in the boundless expanses of the Dnieper and the Black Sea regions
and the Imors made armed attacks on neighboring peoples. When
*, III what era did this happen in? Was this arrangement in
and the Ithii-plowmen and the Scythian-farmers, who already had lame
They are running after the golden plow?

Some Scythian tribe of Iranian origin, perhaps
It came to the Nadazovye and the Black Sea region about

V11th century BC Herodotus reports that the cult of the plow
and monks already in the 15th century BC under King Targitay, that is, King
her and her. At that time, the territory of Scythia was occupied by the Thracian tribes

III sets, which Iranian Scythian nomads pushed to
>1 mI< three and further. Among the Thracian tribes of the Getae and Dacians: (among
they were the tribes: Rusava, Kuyava, Poltava, Akiva) in the II–
I we . BC. e. there was a social order based on gender
"names", described by us according to the texts of Ukrainian
kmkidok. Geth women were engaged in field work,
The Meekies were reluctant to take up the plow. They have been doing it all their lives
|PPIiidyli in the saddle and in battle. On the territory of present-day Bol-
Iria, which, according to the chronicler Nestor, was the place of the original

settlement of the Slavs, has been preserved (from the times that the pen
(Blowed by the arrival of the Bulgarians) an ancient ritual song. Vo<
was performed by girls in honor of the Plough. In the rite
the girls themselves participated. Here is an excerpt from the song
O. Partatsky - a famous scientist, linguist, historian
ryk and ethnographer:

The golden mother calls from the sky:

– Hey, bright stars-oritions
Tomorrow is a holiday, a holiday,

Great Drivyn's Day.

Here on earth the girls have already gathered
The old man is old,

There, flowers are blowing on the plow,

For the sake of gain – decoration –

They praise Drnvin,

Because a young man is above young men.

He taught, instructed,

How to plow with a plow,

As if sowing white, sow the seeds.

This wonderful ritual song about the cult of the Bulgarian plow"
preserved from the Danube Getae (Thracians) from the time of the
The early settlement of the Slavs. They tell about the Dravidians
Bulgarians, that he descended from heaven to earth and was the first to teach
people, how to plow a field. The Slavs have preserved the belief that
Grandfather (Great Svarog - zodiac.–O. 3.) walked around
He walked the earth in the guise of an old man and taught people agriculture.

It can be concluded that Dryvin, mentioned in
in the Bulgarian song "the old man" - this is Dido (Grandfather)

Viennese beliefs - a teacher of agriculture. Remember all\
famous song:

And we sowed millet, sowed it,

Oh, Grandfather Lado, they sowed, they sowed.

This song was written by the prominent Ukrainian linguist O. Po
The myths of that era from
fought in ritual carols associated with the astral
the cult of the Golden Plough among the Scythians and later among the Ukrainians.

Historian and linguist O. Partytsky reports as follows:
about the custom of preparing korovai among the Rusyns for the holiday
plow, which took place very solemnly. Flour was taken
"semeraka" (wheat from seven heaps). This was given by "nadava"
customs of mysterious, mystical solemnity. In ritual
The songs to the korovai sang about the cosmic triad of Russia:
Sun, Moon and Star. Loaf was called "Lord"
(the god Svarog.—O. 3.) and later he was to become the main one,

'L">~ Proto-Slavic "great" (Didi ~ "Great"),

' The era of the Trojan War and the Cimmerian-Thracian peoples on the territory

In the kr.iipy.

wedding attribute. Our ceremonial customs are so ancient,
related to cosmogony and mythology. They are invaluable
valuable material for domestic historical science.
In addition, customs with the Plough link the ethnogenesis of the Slavs
Not directly with the Thracian tribes, who became
later called Slavs. Myths and customs associated with
and the astral cult of the plow, the peasants preserved in Russia
three and a half thousand years. Other folk tra¬
The SSC's dictions are older.

Christmas tree.

Where is she from?

And indeed, where did good come to us from?
Why put up a Christmas tree and decorate it on New Year's Eve?
not her?

This tradition is much older than the Julian calendar.
DNR, introduced by Julius Caesar in Rome in 46 BC,
n in Ukraine - in the 16th century. The custom of decorating or simply

• It was customary to make a tree in the house even when the New Year was in our country.
ancestors began with the spring equinox (in the

rg pii) and long before the emergence of Christianity. When the new
The year began to be celebrated on January 1, this holiday coincided with the centenary
the traditional folk holiday of the birth of the Moon – Shchedrin
Rome Evening. It has existed for several thousand years. All new
The annual rituals concern the Generosity Evening with its
with activities: decorating the Christmas tree, planting seeds, giving
niim, the custom of driving a goat and slaughtering a pig, and most importantly –

and the majesty of the master farmer.

According to the cosmogony of our distant ancestors, the world
and creation was connected to a cosmic moment when
and 1A on December 25th, daylight hours begin to increase.
The emergence and development of the cosmic world were divided into
three epochal periods: the formation (birth) of the
rnnyh galaxies, which was celebrated on December 25 (old calendar)
and helmet – January 7), the formation of the Earth's satellite – the Moon –
cm January 1 (January 14) and the formation of Water, as the basis of life
of matter – the progenitor of all that exists on Earth – January 6
January 1st (January 1st).

Cosmogony and pre-materialist philosophy of that

∗ these hers, according to the myths preserved in our carols-
iiich, indicates that at the beginning of the creation of the world "there was no
neither sky nor earth", but there was only "the blue sea". Later
. and the sea appears Praderevo or Pervoderevo, from
•who and the universe begins to be created.

According to the conclusions of scientists, the mythical Praderev
means our galaxy, the star system to which we are connected
The Sun and its planets lie there. This is the Primeval Tree and this
once upon a time there was a tree in the house.

At first it was a palm tree, a willow, and later a half-tree.
of the night peoples is a Christmas tree. The Christmas tree is decorated with bright
them stars, the image of the moon, lights, so that out
shone and blazed like a real galaxy. In the people
In their representations, the Moon was a deity of fertility and symbolized
counted the ancestor of the people, Didukh, to whom the people were indebted
with all its material and cultural achievements
In Ukraine, they say about the Moon and the stars that it is a "goat on
The field is playing with the goats∗ or what about "great-grandfather Didukh and his yogi'
relatives." These sayings are also a monument of prehistoric epic

y, when the goat, even during the matriarchy, was the totem of one of the tribes of our ancestors, which the pre-Greeks called "ko "The people of the foamy people." After all, once the people of this tribe lived that they came from the goat. The tradition of driving a goat on the feast of the Generous Evening is as old as the custom of loti pig - roha, named after the Sun. So In this way, all the symbolism of the Generous Evening belongs to the role cult of our ancestors, which also existed in Ancient Egypt and Babylon.

For several thousand years, people stubbornly celebrated Nars the day of the Moon (Generous Evening), as well as the days of formation star galaxies and the birth of Water. This is a forced the church to gradually reintroduce these holidays, provided them a NEW, Christian interpretation. But the people gather all pagan rites and rituals. This is how the cults have come down to us tourist-historical folklore monuments of the past, which are not hopefully demonstrated an extremely high level of ancient culture - astronomy, cosmogony, pre-matter alist philosophy, as well as the fact that many pagans Some ideas do not contradict modern scientific views. smoke.

Generous Evening

The birthday of the Moon, which is called Generous Evening, belongs to the ancient domestic astral cult, when the main gods were symbolized by the celestial by them luminaries. Div-father is the god of the shining sky; Tsur Sur - Svarog - astral Fire (stormy sky the movement of the Sun through the zodiac circle); Dana (or Lelya) - Water-mother; Didukh - Kolyada - Moon; Dazhbog - Sun

this; Zorya - Venus; Zolota Baba - Pleiades; Volos-Tur - And the Slets; Volos with the Pleiades - Volosozhar; Golden Plough - Orion; Polel - Sirius; Bereginya - Mother Earth, coast cosmic ocean.

Ideology, symbolism, rites and rituals of ancient ast¬ of the annual cycle of traditional holidays that have survived to this day, And the echo of primitive cults. Scholars, unaware of this painful material, they put forward the "hypothesis of borrowing" scientists.. Not knowing carols and Christmas carols, they thought that they come from the Roman Kalends, or Brumalia or Satur¬ naly - that is, from Rome. But it has been found out that the Old Ukrainian Space festivals and carols belong to the cultural era, aka preceded the Roman eclectic by thousands of years civilization. The antiquity of this era can be characterized by and linguistic side. One word then, sometimes, defined

several concepts. Words of the same root were called: sky,
. iitso, water, woman, song, hand. Exploring these words,
can be approached to identify the substrate of the language of the corresponding
aoba and culture. About the antiquity of astral holidays learn-
We can see, in particular, that in Indian myths about the cosmic
nor is the retinue of Christmas and Kupala spoken of as obsolete,
common people.

And with the introduction of the Julian calendar, the ancient holiday
The Generous Evening coincided with the beginning of the new year. Julius
The master who conquered the Celts in Gaul met
its ancient cults and rituals of this people.
The beginning of the year in the new calendar (46 BC) is
nrichanachiv on the birthday of the Moon - Generous Ven¬
Chir: a day of honoring the owner and heralding prosperity,
Giigigstva n happiness, the beginning of every important matter. (To
By the way, in Babylon, weddings were celebrated on this same day.
(care and Water). .

The Feast of the Generous Evening is associated with the long-gone

I IIIIIIIMN of the development of human civilization, with cosmogony

II mythology of the Moon cult. And the study of the holidays themselves
I'iidva, Generous Evening, Epiphany (Epiphany), Great-
midi, Kupala, rusalii and others allows you to study the
three cultures and reveals the attitude of the Christian
in'rkii to the astral cult of our ancestors.

Almost no new Christians were established in Russia.
. and.mich of holidays, symbols and rituals. The Church provided new
other interpretations of pagan holidays, accepting ancient
and traditions and rituals. During the astral cult, all holidays were
It was introduced into a year-round cycle that corresponded to the laws of
born and was imbued with the idea of creating the world. The Church
The moon's birthday celebrations - Generous Evening and

Kupala. She is associated with other pagan celebrations.
united, giving them new interpretations, which preserved the
pagan holidays, their ideology and rituals.

The celebration of Christmas in the Western church was established
only between 354-360, and in the East - 378. The beginning
the Christian church allowed the celebration of Christmas,
Algae simultaneously on one day, namely January 6. To this
pagan holidays - Christmas and Epiphany (holidays)
birth of water) - were celebrated according to the cosmogony

and pre-materialist philosophy of that time 25 December
and January 6.

It should be noted that even the pagan cross is
The church allowed the use of the Sun Ox in Egypt and Russia.
Christ as a Christian symbol only from the 4th century.

Later, the astral cult that existed among various peoples
variously combined in one triad (in Russia - Misch
Sun and Star; in Egypt - Sun, Moon and Star; in Ar
biv - Star, Sun, Moon) was defined by the church
the Holy Trinity after the establishment in the 4th century of the Holy Spirit

Telling about the Moon's birthday (1st day)
nya), which is connected by a single world-creating principle
On the occasion of Christmas (June 24-25), we will stop
only on the ideological content of these holidays, their symbol
and individual mysteries, rites, and rituals.

According to the ideas of that time, the Generous Evening, which was that.
The feast of Janus in Rome falls in the middle of the 12th century.
and precious nights of the creation of the world: from December 26 (the feast of the Nativ
World) to January 6 (the feast of the birth of Water - Dan^
/Delhi/). During these 12 nights, the priest-astronomers added chants
way to 354 days of the lunar year, to coincide
its with the sun.

The antiquity of information about the 12 sacred nights of the
date back to the Vedic period. Lunar cult of Water and cosmic
Fire existed on the territory of Ukraine already during the matriarchy
In the languages of the ancient peoples of the Black Sea region (the ancient
Mencian Urartu) The moon was called Uatsilya, which later
passed into our Vasylya - Vasyl. In one of the carols
In the days of matriarchy, it is sung: "Saint Basil, I give you
power, pies of hell hornets, bucats*.

Ukrainian molded pies, Christmas, Christmas Eve
along with sacrificial cakes to Janus, the Etruscans have uni
Kalny among Slavic and non-Slavic peoples:
ritual dish and symbolize the Moon (Grandfather -
ancestor of the people). By the way, Soviet linguists consider
They believe that the word pie is inherited from ancestors who
spoken in the pre-Indo-European language. Then IN THE WORD shchi

Separate parts that were independent were created. So
and /mino pie means "bread of the moon."

According to the beliefs of that time, the Moon rules the celestial and
■capacious water. It affects vegetation and reproduction
them Ich of earthly creatures. It is on him that the flesh depends
the fertility of cattle and the fertility of bread. In the carol of a later

origin sing: "Ilya, Ilya on Vasily, and Vasily has
"Oh, he waves his whip - it smells like rye." This carol
It was during the Christian era, when Elijah replaced

Both Ihruna and Vasyl - the Moon, obviously, symbolizes here
and the celestial goddess, the Slavic Artemis. In the cosmic mo-
The moments of the birth of the Moon are celebrated by carols and schedrivkas
'"Chudarya, his wealth, portend prosperity. In ko-
/nidkah, which were performed before the Generous Evening, is dominated by
Su'im of Fire and astral luminaries, and on the Generous Evening mount
,И 'Г'' the cult of Water, which is to be born on Vodorscha 6 (19)

And Ichnya. According to the worldview myths reflected in the carols-

""n, the Star and the Moon create water.

On the eve of the holiday, December 31, the
' "Myaolic mysteries with water. Water was personified by Malanka
In the IV Proto-Hellenic period, the name acquired the meaning of "stern", "harsh"
") Carolers sing:

Little Pasha Malanka.

Like hemp, thin.

In the hole there are spoons, soap dishes,
The apron got soaked.

In the mysteries with Vasyl - the Moon and Lightning -
in appearance and in fun with lavish wedding couples
the following cosmic events are foretold. In Babylon from the day
the marriage of the goddess of waters - Bau with the god of the Sun - Bar-Ba-
rum < Babbar) the new year began. In Russia the year began-
and n in March, on the vernal equinox, and the wedding feast
Fashion and light took place on Kupala.

Sowing in the morning on the feast of the Generous Evening, like kutya
n" Christmas, with a sacrificial rite in honor of the goddess Dana -
embodied water. It imitates the "light rain" (the appearance of the very
deities) and foretells the harvest to the owner. On the Kiev
The Russians believed: everything that begins on a birthday
Months, it will end happily. So believed the Etruscans,
mm performed similar rituals on the feast of Janus (Janus -
Moon). It is generally believed that Janus is the Roman god
»"RIT and Dverey. This happened because, as the pre¬
persecution, Janus was the god of Babylon, and Babylon in turn
Kladi means "heavenly gate." In Dvoricci it was a god
of the lunar sky - An. In the Etruscans An became In,

just like the Slavs have abloko – apple; lamb –

lamb. Julius Caesar, as we know, also appointed the beginning |
New Year's Day on this holiday (in 46 BC). Christians
The Russian Church has appointed a day for the Moon's birthday
(Uatsilya–Vasylya) the feast of the fictional Saint Basil, and
on December 31 – Saint Malanka.

The obligatory rite of the great feast was the adornment of the
The Christmas tree is depicted with extraordinary power.
the creative action of water and fire in carols about the Christmas tree.
The lyadniks sing that the owner has a "Christmas tree in the yard"
stood, thin, tall, with leaves wide. On that Christmas tree
"The trinity was burning. Three sharp ones fell – the sea became a game," etc.
Fire creates water, just as in other versions of myths water creates
digs fire.

On the feast of the Generous Evening, we observe ethno-
traditional traditions of leading a goat, mysteries with a goat and walking
With a plow. The goat was an attribute of the main god Perun,
Apparently, the ancient population still has archaeological evidence
culture. A Ukrainian riddle says: "With a beard
born, pleased God, but Shchyp cannot be a saint)*.
Here it is said that the goat "suited" Perun, the foam is his
attribute – therefore, it cannot be a Christian saint
At that time, there was already a cult of astral fire. The tribes
which archaeologists call "crooked bones" in
The grave was thrown at the deceased as a symbol of heavenly yogi-1
nude, a handful of ochre. When it was not there, they symbolically threw
handful of earth. The custom has remained with us to this day. And this is me
Until recently, the head of the deceased was covered with a red scarf.
goat. People once believed that they descended from goats. The ancients
ancient Greek myths tell of the next people,
who was called "goat" and his raids on the shores
The Aegean Sea terrorized Greece. According to myths,
Zeus was raised by a goat. But we know that Perun-gro-
The goat also fed the scoundrel.

Then, as the carols testify, Peruk was a hunter. Eyelashes
At dawn he would prepare his bow, rattle his harness, and ride either to hunt,
or to war. In those days, the troops carried a figure in front of them
Perun, whose head was crowned with goat horns: an army of goats
Each tribe acted with a totet (ancestor) at its head.
In Egypt, for example, they carried a statue with the head of the Apis bull.
A ram was led before the Theban army. On the shields were three
The Leleg tribe of Pilts had their totem painted on it –

the stork, a sacred bird that symbolized
the goddess Zorya and the astral fire. They believed that when killed
a stork, then heavenly fire will punish the murderer or
will burn the house. In front of the army of the Pelasgians (Lelegians, however
Hellenes) carried the goddess of our ancestors Dana (Tana)

daughter of Lada with the head of an owl (the name of the goddess Hellenes was pronounced
like Athena).

Carols also sing about Perun the shepherd.
At that time he had already traveled around (i.e. conquered) the games of the foreigner.
German lands and created an alliance of tribes that had their own
the gods of the Moon, the Sun and the Dawn.

Another treasure has remained to us from prehistoric times.
coffee custom. On the holiday of the astral cult of birth
The Moon (Grandfather) - Generous Evening is a tradition among Ukrainians
to slaughter a boar or at least to offer a sacrificial pig.
Although the rooster was dedicated to the sun, and the piglet, apparently,
symbolized both the star and the astral fire (remember
folk riddle: "A trembling piglet is a golden bristle"
(chase).

Within our memory, the people still preserved the rite and ritual
former priests. There were professional railways in the villages
(similar to Jewish butchers) who stabbed, charred,
They processed the boar and used its entrails to tell fortunes, preserving
ancient rite. Blood was collected in a special vessel
and from it and groats they made blood pudding - a sacrifice to the goddess
Data - embodied water. Divination and prediction of events
were carried out according to the appropriate ritual. When blood flowed violently
a continuous stream - a rainy summer was predicted
(manure must be plowed in). Long thoracoabdominal section
ka - long summer. If it narrows quickly, then only
the first crops will bear fruit, etc.

The girls were given liver, and they, peering into the distance,
They longed for the surface, eager to see their fate.

The mention of divination by the entrails of the sacrificial offering
We submitted a request for a Christmas or New Year's gift.
Ukrainian ethnographer M. Korobka, although the author of these
I had to observe this fortune-telling in Chernihiv for several lines.
region (village Shatryshche, Novgorod-Sivsrsky district, city
Nizhyn and Borzna). Unfortunately, the author was not interested at that time
by studying the remains of divination on the entrails of animals on
In the country.

From M. Korobka's report it is clear that the people preserved
only a symbolic, once sacred ritual instead of
the ancient science of divination by the entrails.

Did such a great science really exist? It is incomprehensible.
not the achievement of many generations of focused research
The priests' negative opinion? Probably, yes.

After all, modern medicine has already concluded that
you can recognize by the lines of the palm, iris, and pulse
illness.

Fanatically stubborn in their efforts to preserve the rites of their

beliefs, our ancestors have brought them to our days. These were the
rows associated with the astral cult, namely with the generous-
the evening celebration of the birth of the Moon god on January 1. In
birth and divination through the entrails of animals were, in addition to the
ancestors, common among the Etruscans and Celtic peoples,
Druids before the ban and introduction of Julius Caesar
death penalty for divination.

The national ritual custom of stabbing a boar or
Rohu for the New Year and fortune telling on the entrails € together
in the beliefs and life of the Etruscans and Celts, who had their own
the main tribes, in particular the Ruthenians, Boyki, Squires,
The Celtic Druid priests ("old oaks") left
we have a lot of information from the science of divination. their name on
the territory of Ukraine, the people preserved the name of the Cossack city
Staroduba, which was a center of Druids, as was the town of Vorozhba.

These rites were widespread among some pre-Sumerian peoples.
the Sumerian and Babylonian populations. On the mutual
cultural and ethnic influences of the population of the Dnieper region from
Urartu, Egypt, Babylon, Iran, Arabs testifies
terminology of the holidays and rituals of our ancestors.

Already at the beginning of the new era, the Romans were unable to
were to learn the science of divination through the entrails. Although
there were corresponding books-descendants of the entrails, of the lightning
the flight of a bird, which from the "blessing" of the Romans

The authorities were often burned, the science of prophecy
so-called haruspicia (which means observation of the liver)
ki) remained in the hands of Etruscan scholars. The Roman Senate
BC repeatedly encouraged the youth of the Etruscan nobility to
the teaching of haruspicy. As is known, the term for the study of Celtic
priests was 20 years old. Science gradually declined
and the educated fortune-telling priests disappeared. Lack of knowledge
gave rise to falsifications, doubts and disbelief. Cicero
in his book of prophecies expresses disbelief in haruspices,
although the death penalty was undoubtedly involved,
introduced in Rome as a punishment for fortune-telling
groves of animals. Let us quote the words of Cicero, which testify
about the loss among individual educated Romans without a doubt
The widespread belief in haruspices dates back to the 1st century BC. He writes:
"Can anyone convince anyone that haruspices
through long experience they know that it seems to be prophesied
in the bowels. But how long did it last and accumulate
this experience and how long ago it began to be used
Or how they agreed together that
Which side is happy and which is unhappy, which twist?
predicts misfortune, but what about success and prosperity? How about all these
things were able to agree on the Etruscan and Hellenic haruspices,

Egyptian and Punic? After all, they could not do this,
pi and it is hardly possible to do this". 1 further: "...If nut¬
Groves have the ability to predict the future, they
shadowy be connected with the natural essence of things or
subject to the influence and will of the gods."

Although Cicero was skeptical about the science of the Garus,
Nikin, faith in their prophecies continued. However, this did not prevent
to the Byzantine Emperor Constantine in the 4th century AD.
to issue an order to apply the death penalty to haruspices
punishments for prophesying.

It was almost impossible to destroy the science of divination from the inside out.
impossible, and the Christian church had a long history of dealing with it
During the astral cults that existed in Egypt, Ba¬
Viloni and on the lands of our ancestors, cosmic beliefs
permeated the entire public and private life of people. Kos¬
powerful pre-materialist religion really helped
solve complex state, economic, scientific and
personal problems. High science and wonderful, as it seems
moose, the unerring practice of fortune-telling on the entrails of the moose
was perceived with disdain even in neighboring foreign countries
nah.

Unfortunately, none of the scientists in Ukraine have studied the art of

the power of prophecies through the bowels when it still existed
in the 19th century. For some time, the territory of Ukraine may have been
center of ritual divination of the lunar astral
lame.

The Romans were late in becoming interested in the religion of the Etruscans.
The Nons drew attention to her when they had already forgotten about
the origin of our own god Saturn and the folk Saturns
The cultures of the Romans and Etruscans were radically different.
them, and one of them, the older and taller, had to die.
Although the Romans were contemporaries of the Etruscans, they were Indo-Europeans.
Europeans, and the Etruscans are a pre-Indo-European people. The way
The thinking of the Etruscans was completely different. Therefore, the Romans
It was difficult to understand the worldview and religion of the Etruscans.
This applies equally to our ancient ancestors on the Po
the Dnieper region, which, according to the conclusions of some Soviet scientists,
are a pre-Indo-European people.

Focusing only on the cultural and historical content
individual rituals of the Generous Evening, cannot be missed
the tradition of walking with a plow, associated with the Scythian era,
Cimmerians. According to Herodotus, in the 16th-15th centuries.
BC. the reformation of the cult of water and the astral
fire among the Scythian plowmen. This happened due to the irresponsibility
the nature of the ancient cult with the new demands of farmers.
According to myths, the Golden Plow (constellation Orion) fell from the sky –

symbol of the astral fire, which had to be worshipped
people. The embodiment of the plowed field was the goddess Earth-
Mother, Earth-Protector. Life and abundance give birth
were no longer from the marriage of water and fire, but from the marriage of
the manifestation of light (in the form of the Golden Plough) and a plowed field.
Since then, the people have preserved the festival of the plow wedding. As we can see,
The tradition of following the plow on Shchedry Vechir is also ancient.
(2nd millennium BC), but is no longer organically connected with the world-
the creative principle and cosmogony of the ancient astral
As in the mystery of the goat, these rites concern
problems of ethnogenesis.

On the Generous Evening, on the mysterious birthday of Mi¬
On the day of the feast (Grandfather), the ancestor and the host were glorified.
gifts and the performance of rituals related to
with the cult of water: from the feast of its birth - Vodorshchiv and up
to Midsummer's Eve.

The tradition of leading a goat and walking with the goat and the Star
for the modern New Year came to us from our ancestors
of the ancient pit archaeological culture ("skor¬

"(the "skeletons") and Trypillians-Pelasgians. The goat is the totem of the
the ancient tribes of the Yamen, whose main god was
was the Moon. And Zorya was the deity of the Trypillian-Pelasgians,
tribes of the Leleges (later the Cimmerians and Thracians), who
, also participated in the ethnogenesis of Rus. The people still
He is carrying out the rites of the cult of the Golden Plough, which, according to Herodot
■gom, established in the 2nd millennium BC. It is worth saying that in
Ukrainians still distinguish the constellations of the Plough (Orion)
Chapigs, Shelf, etc.

We have already mentioned the 12 sacred nights of creation.
reyna, about 12 logs that are prepared for the "living
fire", while preparing Christmas dinner, about the 12 Christmas
dishes, etc. The number "12" mentioned in the Vedas is
ancient cosmogonic and symbolic number (according to the number
constellations of the zodiac - Svarog) of the Slavic pagan kos¬
mology and mythology. In the new era, it was borrowed by Christianity
Jan's church.

The seven-day week is a phenomenon of later origin.
Before that, the month consisted of three weeks of nine days each.
days and three more holidays. On the territory of Russia (from the
leolithic) the number 7 symbolized the periodic law in the
Rodi is the law of rebirth.

The corresponding deity of princely Kyiv is Simargla: seven
Yaril, that is, the sun, symbolizing the periodic law
in nature.

Oh, our ancestors descended from the union of the Ensolites
tribes who had the Moon, Sun, and Star as their gods.

To understand the ethnogenesis of Russia, we have examined several
ancient ritual traditions associated with the holiday
Generous Evening.

KYIV AND KYIVIAN RUSS

Trypillians. Pelasgians. Etruscans

The founding and ancient history of Kyiv are shrouded in numerous
them myths and legends.

Nowadays, perhaps most people know about the founder - Prince
Kiya, his brothers Shchaska and Khoryva, and sister Lybid. Memory
The names of the mountains are preserved about them: Shchekavytsia and Khorevytsia,
and at the mouth of the Lybid River is Divich-gora, also called Lysa.

mountain, because pagans once performed their rites on it,
and the distant Scythian-Cimmerian era has reached us
Etymology and semantics of the name Lybid – Maiden. All
There are too many myths associated with Kyiv to list. In depth
Legends about the famous Snake Ramps date back centuries, with which
The city was also divided.

Prehistoric settlements on the territory of Kyiv, apparently,
belonged to several tribes led by "brothers" and
"sister" Kiya. Thorough archaeological, historical and
ethnographic research suggests that
among them were the Pelasgians, Etruscans, and Celts. Scholars have long
struggled to solve the mystery of the name of the Kyiv "do¬
of the "historic" pier of Sambatas, which he mentioned
Byzantine Emperor Constantine the Great. Av¬
The author of this book did not immediately succeed in deciphering the ancient
Kyiv toponym.

Until recently, Starokiivska was an unpleasant mystery.
mountain - once traditional among the predecessors of Rus and the Slavs
"Mountain of Saturdays", where "sabbaths" were held
offerings to the gods of the astral cult. Especially the large-scale
in the Scythian era and later, in the period of the prehistory of Kyiv,
was a festival in honor of the Phrygian Great Mother of the Gods -
Knbeli (Kupala). Ki is the goddess of the Earth, and Bell is the god
light and Heaven, that is, "Heavenly Earth". Among the Thracians and
Slavs it is the White God (Ukrainian Polsl), Belarusian
Belun, Celtic Belanus. This is also Psle, the god of light
and the sun among the Pelasgians. That is, the holiday of the goddess of the Heavenly Eart
(Cybele, Kupala) was at the same time in honor of the god of light
and the suns of Bell – Balanus – Belun – Polel – Semi-
Yarila (the sun of the summer solstice. It was also

*

Old Russian Div, Chaldean Nebo (Dio - in Greek
interpretations), ancient Indian Puaih Riia (Sanskrit),
Iranian Zeus, like the ancient Greek Zeus. Dio – Dei –
The Thracians and Slavs also had the epithet Sobodius. This is the same
namely, that Eleutherus and Lyber are Freedom to Zeus and Jupiter.
"B" here is an interjection, at first it was "soboda". Hence the two
names of the holiday: Kupala - in honor of Cybella, and Sobot (Saturday
ki) - in honor of Sobodius ("Freedom of Heaven"), Ts was
the grand, fascinating mystery of our ancestors. Its
rites and rituals in ancient Phrygia, Russia and modern
Ukraine is very similar in all details.

In the article "Sambatas", which is published in this book,
The author gives an interpretation of the name of the holiday "Sobotka", which
comes from Saturday (2<ϕP«T«6), which also has the meaning

"freedom" but "freedom (rest) of the earth"
"Nobody's." Such was the meaning of the name of the Kyiv pier
among the Greeks at the beginning of the new era. Thus, Old Kyiv-
The mountain (like other mountains in Kyiv) was a place where
sacrifices were made to various astral
to the gods - Perun, Dana, Dazhbog.

Scientists have studied ancient reports and legends about
migrations that took place long before the new era, in
The Dnieper region from Asia Minor, in particular from the city of Kiska. Myths
about the pagan gods of the Kievan pantheon and Rus, as
studies have shown - date back to the Copper-Bronze Age,
Neolithic and Late Paleolithic - not only the 3rd-4th millennium BC
BC, but also go further into the mists of centuries - up to the 19th-20th centuries
thousand BC. e.

The prehistory is shrouded in a veil of myths and legends and
other prominent centers of ancient civilizations, but
Kyiv and Rome are particularly rich in them. In 1962, the author wrote
about their connections in trade, culture, expressed in paganism
beliefs, rituals, customs, traditions, that
The names Rus' and Poles arose before the time of Herodotus.
Over the past quarter of a century, science has accumulated new facts that
forces us to pay attention again to ancient myths, to these
the nocturnal closeness of the tribes - the creators of the prehistory of Kyiv and
Rome.

Ethnic ties can explain the well-known
past common features of culture and even the way of life of these
ancient cities. Once self-confident European scholars
claimed that the culture of Russia was borrowed from Rome.

As the reader already knows, it has now been proven that in Trypillya

1 MiklókhisN R. Esúipólóeííííéh \\'(írGerìísÍííííí <kt Zialíkhííííép Zrácíép.
1886, p. 332.

and pride on the territory of Ukraine there was a highly developed
civilization with writing, perhaps with the world's first sound
iiifavit, proto-cities, science and art. And Rome

and my flourishing owes much to an even more ancient
culture of the Black Sea region and the Dnieper-Dniester interfluve.

The foundations of culture and the greatness of Rome were laid by the Pelasgians
its Etruscans. The Etruscans were its first kings. They were
in her person the mythical Romulus and Remus founded the city. And now
despite the name Kosh, researchers do not hesitate to believe

Etruscan.

But the Etruscans had already found "divine" in the Apennines.
"those who were glorified by Homer and who found themselves in Rome"
later on the rights of the oppressed plebeians. M. Marr
wrote that the once prominent people of the Pslasgians had
made its history as a subjugated poor lower class.
The people named themselves after one of their gods - the god of light.
And Ielle.

Based on the conclusions of the famous Ukrainian linguist
Nynny, ethnographer and historian O. Partatsky about
that the name Pelasgians comes from the name Pelle - Apollo -
Apollo, it can be assumed that the word plebsi [plebe 1
etymologically derived from GIelle + ba [Cimmerian-Etruscan
ke "child"]. So, Pelleba - plebe - plebeians - plebeians:
"children of the god of light."

The history of Rome, as is known, was studied by scholars of many
countries for two and a half millennia. The accumulation of
extremely large and valuable material. Kiev
not so lucky. His background has been studied very
small.

Archaeology has shown that in the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC here
there were several large Trypillian settlements, which were actually

ii formed the protocity 1 . M. Marr believed that the name
Kyiv dates back to the same time as the name Rome [7th century].
BC). Morphological and linguistic analysis shows that
that the word Cuiaba is read as "child of the Scythian", and
"bo" means "child" in No-Kimsri. So, does
conclusion of M. Marr, in the founding of Kyiv participated and
Scythians, and Cimmerians, who were not Iranian-speaking [unlike
from the established point of view on this].

Were there Trypillians in Kyiv and the Right Bank of the Dnieper?
nslasgami? The question itself is extremely interesting,
moreover, it is closely related, as we will see later,
and another important problem: were the founders

T o lock o P. P. Drsvny Kyiv // History of towns and villages of Ukraine
Mnekoy SSR — K., 1979.— S. 19—22.

8 *

Kyiv and Rome are the same prominent peoples of ancient times.
world.

Our research allowed us to identify and compare
numerous facts that indicate that the population of Trypillya
archaeological culture of the Ukrainian SSR was Pelasgians, and precisely
she _ proto-slang. Thus, at the very beginning
consideration of sources, myths and facts related to the problem
the origin of Kyiv and Rome, we encounter the idea that
that both centers of ancient civilizations synchronously created
were the same prominent peoples. The importance of the question of
The ethnicity of Trypillians requires that
to dwell in more detail on the literature on the Trypillian ethnic group.
The conclusion that the Scythians and Cimmerians were not Iranian-
linguistic, but were Thracian-Etruscan tribes,
we will also consider below.

Back in November 1978 (23. XI] the author in his
speech at the international symposium of archaeologists on ethno¬
genesis of the Slavs in Kyiv reported on the continuity
ethnocultural process on the Middle Dnieper from the era
Trypillia. Ancient myths in the light of modern science testify,
that the Pelasgian gods "lived and protected their people" on
The Middle Dnieper in the Dnieper-Dniester interfluve. As we
already shown, Pelle – Polel – Apollo |god of light]
gave the name to the Pelasgian tribes. Zeus "Pelasgian" is
etymologically and semantically the sky god of the Trypillians – See
(Ouaih Riia – Sanskrit]. Trypillian DanaAPiepa
Raiiasia in Athens during the era of the founding of the city by the Pelasgians.
The image of storks on the sacred altar dates back to those times.
wall of the Pelargikon in Athens. Storks also in Ukraine
remain sacred birds - the totem of the ancients
of the Leleges |Pelasgians] Artsmida as the sister of Apollo
[Polyea] is undoubtedly also the goddess of the Pelasgians and in the same
time, as we have shown, the goddess of the Proto-Slavs and Thracians-
Cimmerians - according to ancient authors
[Plato, Titus Livius]. According to Homer, the homeland
Arssa is the land that is now known in science as the territory
the spread of the late Trypillian archaeological culture,
whose population this god protects. And if ancient sources
chronologically correspond to the time of the Cimmerians /Thracians/,
then O. AND. Sobolevsky in "Russian-Scythian Studies"
raised the question of the Pelasgians as Trypillians and ancestors
Cimmerians. "If we see in the ancestors of the Cimmerians
and the related (in our opinion) Scythian-Hellenic peoples
and especially the Gelon-Sllini - the ancient Pelasgians, we will
"A lot is clear in the stories of Herodotus and Strabo."
A few pages earlier, O. I. Sobolevsky says

about the possibility of "seeing in the representatives of Trypillia
"Cimmsrian culture of Herodotus". Obviously, this should be understood
you are right, the Trypillian Pelasgians can be considered ancestors
Cimmerians 2.

Let us point out some of the researchers' conclusions and hypotheses,
concerning the issue of the ethnicity of the Trypillians. At the end
the last century, a prominent Ukrainian archaeologist

B. Khvoyka, who discovered the Trypillian archaeological site
tour, believed that the Trypillians were "the most ancient
Slavs" 3 . Many archaeologists denied
Khioytsi. Thus, P. N. Trstjakov wrote that "the main ancestors
Slavs, the most ancient Proto-Slavs are not among
Trypillians, as V. V. Khvoika thought, and among others, northern
tribes who lived in the 4th-3rd millennium BC in the forest
regions between the Middle Dnieper and the Oder. As for
Lower Danube tribes, then, according to a number of Soviets,
Polish and Romanian archaeologists, they should be seen as
ancestors of the Thracian group of tribes, distinct from
Slavs, but were later largely absorbed by them 4 .

Hypotheses of the ethnicity of Trypillians were considered by
in his works T. S. Passek 5. Various authors expressed
different opinions regarding the ethnicity of the Trypillians. Proto-Slavs
V. V. Khvoika considered them Thraco-Phrygians, E. R. Shtern considered them Thraco-Phrygi
and others, Celts - K. Schuchardt, Tocharians - O. Men-
rank, etc. It seems to us that until the problem is solved
origin of the Slavs, some of the named cannot be considered
hypotheses are completely incompatible. The Thraco-Phrygians and the Celts,
undoubtedly participated in the ethnic formation of Kyiv
of Rus'.

T. S. Passek in one of his works gives the following
M. F. Bilyashevsky's objection to V. V. Khvoyka, expressed
in a review of the excavations in Trypillia. M. F. Bilyashevsky
believed that "culture penetrated through the Aegean and Mar¬
sea urchins from Phoenicia or Egypt and in painted ceramics

Sobolevsky A. And, Russko-Skhifskie »tyudn // Izvestnya ot-
dsleniya Russian language and vocabulary AN, - L., 1924. - Vol. XXVII. -

P. 305-309.

2 O. Partytsky considered the Cimmerians to be close to the Thracians, and the latter
Nih - descendants of the Pelasgians.

Hvoyka V. IN. Kamsshshiy vek Srednego Prydmeprovya // Trudy
XI Archsological District in Kyiv in 1889.- Vol. 1.- S. 80.

Tretyakov P. N. East Slavic tribes.- M., 1963,-

P. 24–30.

3 Passek T. WITH. To the question of the oldest inhabited Dveprn–
of the Dniester Basin // Sov. ztnography.– 1947.– Vol. VI–VII.–
C 14–18; Passek T. WITH. Pernodnzatsna of Tripoli settlements //
MY A.–– 1949,– No. 10.– P. 231 - 239.

the most noticeable outpouring of the East." In the eastern part
O. A. Spitsyn insisted on the existence of the Trypillian culture
and V. O. Gorodtsov. “The Highly Developed Culture of the Kiev
platforms,” Spitsyn wrote in a work devoted to the development
digging clay sites near the village of Kolodyazhne
in the Kyiv region, it is eastern, specifically Asia Minor."

Among the Soviet archaeologists and linguists, the most important
conclusions on this were made by academician M. Ya. Marr 2 ,
which was supported by Academician M. S. Derzhavin. Conclusions
M. Ya. Marra directly concerns the issue of ethnic
formation of Trypillians. M. S. Derzhavin 1 ' wrote and did not
once expressed the opinion that the Pelasgians and Etruscans were
inhabited the interfluve of the Dnieper and Dniester rivers. According to M. Ya. Marr,
Etruscans from the south of the Caucasus - from the borders of the Veps basin
lakes, having made a stage in Lydia, move along the Mediterranean
by sea to the Apennine Peninsula, and their relatives from the north
of Kankazu - Lazgi and Reiakhvi and Ie-Ie^i on the northern route
hom, the Black Sea or its northern coast
flow into the borders of the Balkan Peninsula.

Although in ancient times the boat had the advantage of transportation
and was the precursor to wheeled transport, but it's a pain
It concerns the movement of small squads or games.
population along the rivers, not entire nations across the seas and
oceans. Therefore the waves of the Pelasgians and Etruscans, moving
to the west, primarily densely populated the Right Bank of the Dnieper
and western regions of the modern territory of the Ukrainian SSR, and from
as M. Ya. Marr writes, merged into the borders of the Balkans,
peninsula. Of course, and "the Etruscans from southern Kankazu,–|
as M. Ya. Marr notes, they are not only making a stage in Lida
and move across the Mediterranean Sea to the Apennine Peninsula
"The Bons certainly inhabit not only the Lydians
but also Phrygia, Troy, Bithynia and above all move to
Balkan Peninsula, in the Lower Danube (Istria) valley,
and the Dniester. This movement lasted for centuries and was essentially a stage
the presence of the Etruscans on the territory of the present-day Ukrainian SSR.

Speaking of the movement of the Etruscans from Lydia to the Middle

the earthly sea, M. Ya. Marr paid tribute to the
yum Gorod that and the version that prevailed in the 19th century: about
the Etruscans' crossing to Italy by sea, not by

1 Addendum to Archsologmchssians of Yuzhnaya Iossia.– K., 1NU9.– Vol. 1.

P. 8.,

Mr. M. >1. To the question about the origin of the young people
"Utruskii and Nelisgy" // Notes of the Eastern Department of the Russian Arkhso-
logisskoio obshsstpa.– Petrograd, 1921.– T, XXV.– P. 330.

1 N. WITH. Origins of the Russian people.–M.
1946.–P. 10–25.

north, as new research suggests. Ethnography,
The folklore and mythology of Ukraine and Greece testify to the
weaving of ethnocultural processes in these territories, as
and on the territory of Asia Minor. P. Kretschmer in the article "Ancient
Greek layers of languages and peoples" distinguishes the following layers: I)ana-
Tolian; 2) Danubian, or Pelasgian–Etruscan;
,1) Greek; 4) Venetian; 5) Illyrian, which follows
to distinguish it from Venetian. Kretschmer believes that
"The main features of the Illyrian language are three word-forming
suffixes of proper nouns – эй, – ж, – я (я), which combine
Greek with Etruscan and should be like in Italy,
Even in Greece, they are classified as belonging to the same linguistic layer.
Therefore, in the territory of the spread of the Illyrian LANGUAGE,
to assume the presence of a substrate related to this
in the Russian language". P. Kretschmer combines Etruscan, Tyrrhenian-
Eka, Pelasgian and Rasta languages into one "Rhaeto-Tyr-
Rhenish branch of Proto-Indo-European. It is done
conclusion that the Pelasgians were ancient settlers of Greece.
Interestingly, a neighboring language (meaning a language that
was formed as a result of close ethnocultural
processes on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR) some famous Europeanists
also considered Proto-Indo-European or Pre-Indo-
European 1.

Currently, as embarrassing as it is to write about it, the question
the ethnogenesis of the Slavs remains unresolved in our country,
and the belonging of the Slavs to the population of Trypillian archaeological
logical culture - unexplained.

Some drawings on the slabs of the Stone Tomb'-'maybe
SHOULD be considered Celtic inscriptions. The fact that
some researchers (Pokorny) consider the Tocharians as
part of the Thraco-Phrygians* and that one of the pre-Greek languages
and the stratigraphic layer is Danubian or Pelasgian-Etruscan
testifies in favor of the presence of the Pelasgians in the North

Black Sea region.

Let us consider the messages of ancient authors about language.
Pelasgians and their movements in the territory of the Balkans
peninsula and the Apennines, where the Etruscans later appeared.
Herodotus wrote about the Pelasgian language: "in what language did
Pelasgians, I can't say for sure. If it's allowed
to draw a conclusion from those of the Pelasgians who survived before
At present, they live above the turreps in the city.

1 M. Myrrh, M. Krasusknyi Taiv.

' I'u d i n s i. k i y M. Ya. Stone grave // KSIA. — 1052 —
No. 4 I, pp. 21–31.

' In Mnyakov I. Tokha|n:kan problem // Vsstnik of ancient history
рны, — 1940. 34.— P. 193.

The Krestons once occupied the borderlands with the current
Dorians of the land – they lived in what is now Thessaly –
di,—as well as the remains of those Pelasgians who never lived
together with Athens, and then occupied Plakias on the Hellespont,
just like all other Pelasgian settlements,
which are no longer called that, if I may judge
from this, the Pelasgians spoke a barbarian language. When
and the whole Pelasgian tribe was like this, therefore, populated
of Attica, which was Pelasgian, with the arrival of the Hellenes
changed its language as well. The language of the Krestoyans is not like any other
from the languages of neighboring peoples, as well as the language of the Placians; but
The inhabitants of these two cities speak the same language.
us; apparently they have preserved the same dialect with which they
"they said when they were evicted to these places" 1 .

Thucydides spoke even more vaguely: "Squatting after
capture of Amphipolis, undertake a campaign together with the allies on
the so-called Act. This region, starting from Tsarskoye Selo
canal, an isthmus extends on this side, and a high
its Mount Athos ends at the Aegean Sea. On
At Akti, near the canal itself, is the city of Sana, a colony
Hadrian, facing the sea from the side of Euboea. Other cities: Fiss,
Klosons, Acrophon, Olofix and Dei. They are inhabited by mixed
barbarian tribes speaking two languages 2 .

A small part of them are Chalcidians, the majority
the Pelasgians from the Tyrrhenians 3 who once lived on Lemnos
and in Athens, as well as the Bisalti, the Chrestoi, and the Edoni; they live
they are small cities" (IV, 109) '.

The message of Dionysius of Halicarnassus concerns
language of the Tyrrhenians (Etruscans) and can be used as
denial of the identity of the Tyrrhenian and Pslasgian languages.
Dionysius of Halicarnassus testifies to the language of the Tyrrhenians
(Etruscan): the Tyrrhenian people "with none of the other peoples
is neither monolingual nor monolingual."

From three reports – Herodotus, Thucydides, and Dionysius
Halicarnassus – we can draw the following conclusions:

1. In the 5th century BC, the Pslasgian language was unknown
in language (Herodotus);

2. As for the Greek language, it was “the language of the barbarians”
"in the language" (Herodotus);

3. It was a language unlike any of the languages neighboring
Pelasgian peoples (Herodotus);

4. It is not similar to the language of the neighboring Tyrrhenians (Herodotus);

5. The Tyrrhenian people (Etruscans) with none of the others
peoples were not "monolingual" (Dionysius of Halicarnassus);

0. The Pelasgian population in the 5th century AD, in the area of eastern
the plains of the Athos Peninsula (Akta) spoke
in two languages – his native and Greek, which indicates
about "sentences and allows us to assume the presence of elements
Greek language in the Pelasgian language in the 5th century BC.
(Thucydides).

In connection with the last conclusion, it should be said that
modern research suggests the Greekization of the Pelasgians.
O. I. Sobolevskiy wrote: “Domestic and religious closeness
The Pelasgians and Greeks are not in doubt. They could
lead to the mixing of the later Pelasgians with the Greeks, to the recognition
in these Pelasgians of the Greeks, especially where the Pelasgians were
already somewhat wrinkled" 1 .

Let us recall: M. Ya. Marr believed that the founders
and the inhabitants of Olbia (Olvia) were not Greeks, but Greekized
natives of the Dnieper region, related to the founders of Kyiv
and the Cimmerians.

Conclusions drawn from the reports of Herodotus and Thucydides
And Dionysius of Halicarnassus does not give specific data

about the Pelasgian language. More specific in content are the testimonies we find in the reports of a German researcher Augustus Fick, who writes: “Our stock of Pelasgian words language... consists of two parts: from the words of the Lemnos letters, the meaning of which is, of course, unknown, and 3 names the area of Pelasgian settlements, the meaning of which we also "We know..." Unfortunately, such a message does not enrich OTHER knowledge.

Additional data about the Pelasgian language can be serve the remarks of the Bulgarian scientist V. Georgiev, who in several of his articles showed that the name Pelasgians is identical to the name Philistines from the Bible, in which can be identified as Pelasgian-Philistine just a few words∗.

All this does not allow for a clear description Pelasgian language. However, it is quite obvious that the Greek could only be experienced by that part of the Pelasgians who lived and ered ireki. As we will show below, the lelasgi, defending wild neighbors of the Dorians, already in the 3rd millennium BC and especially

'Herodotus. History: In 9 books.—M., 1885.—Vol. 1.—S. 20–27.
• That is, "barbarian" and Greek.

"Thracian tribes.

' In the new translation - "girrens" (L., 1981).

' F u k v d i d. History.— M., 1915.— Vol. 1.— S.

321–322.

Ch'obolsyskyi A. I. Russian-Scythian studies.— S. 309.
Gi'orgysv V. Interrogating the kinship of sreaitemnomorsknkh n pakom // Ask for Yatikotnashin.— 1954.— No. 4.— P. 60.

after the Trojan War they began to migrate to Italy, where

started the Proto-Latin language. But what happened
with the Pelasgians, who lived in the Dnieper-Danube interfluve,
Where and how did they get to the Balkans? Disappear such
The people could not. What language did the descendants begin to speak?
Pelasgians? The cities of Trypillia were destroyed in the 3rd millennium BC.
BC by shepherds of the ancient archaeological site
culture. The ancient Yamniks brought with them language, elements
which we know as Canaanite-Slavic. She,
undoubtedly, and absorbed the Pelasgian language, forming a
The Slavic language with elements of Proto-Latin.
Hence the common traditions of everyday life, rituals, and beliefs in
the ancient population of Kievan Rus and Rome.

We learn about the beliefs of the Pelasgians of the Greek era
from ancient writers. Thus, among religious symbols
The reproductive organs of the Pelasgian oxen occupied a prominent place,
male and female. Pausanias mentions that in Larisa
(in Argos) at the temple of Demeter Pslasgia there was a place
under the name of Peiia Uniua (II, 21 1). It is also mentioned,
that there are no coins from the Pelasgian islands of Lemnos and Imbros
depicted a phallus, etc. These religious symbols were adopted
Greeks. Herodotus says that "the first of the Hellenes, taught
The Pelasgians made images of Hermes from the
member" (11.51)∗. The image of the latter among the Greeks
and the Romans were called – <(iiLLo5 , f'ploi ,Riiaiiii.ch.

In search of information about the Pelasgians, let us consider the following:
reports of ancient authors about the resettlement of this
kind.

In Strabo (U. 2. 4.) we find the remark: “Anticleides
reports that the Pelasgians inhabited primarily the Lemnes and Imbrians
and that the Pelasgian detachment, together with Tyrrhenus, son of Attias,
settled in Italy 3.

This message from Strabo is important because it specifically
but it is stated that Tyrrhenus arrived in Italy with the tribes
Pelasgians, not Etruscans. And the Etruscans, according to myths
about the founding of Rome, were descendants of Aeneas - Romulus
and Rem.

In Italy we find the Faliscan tribe. The first syllable
words ((niliski (Taii.chsi, RNaIihssh.) - fal - forces
to talk about the phallus, a religious symbol of the ancient Pelasgians
pre-Greek times in the Aegean region.

1 P a s a n n y. Descriptions - Oyaladm, or Travels on G|istiiy vo
II explicit on R-Kh.– St. Petersburg. 1887–1889.– P. 282- 283.

8 Herodotus.– Vol. I. – S. 142.

1 Strabo. Geography: II, 17 books.– M„ 1874.– P. 224.

d:n

Some information about the Faliscans is provided by V. I. Modestov 1 .
The prevailing idea among ancient writers was that
that the Faliscans were from Argos. So thought Cato, on the
which Pliny the Elder refers to. This tradition is
poets were kept: Virgil (Asp. 723), Ovid (Rachii,
IV. 73; Atog, NI. 13. 31), Silius Italicus (Ripiz, VIII. 474).
Pliny is followed by Solin (II. 7), and Stephen repeats the same.
Byzantine.

It was also claimed that the Faliscans lived in occupied
those places from time immemorial, until they
The Etruscans invaded. The arrival of the Faliscans in Italy can be
date to the 2nd century BC, when (13th century BC)
Under pressure from the Greeks (Dorians), the Pelasgians began to migrate.
from the territory of the Aeneid to new places (to Palestine, to Italy).
According to Strabo; "Invasions and resettlements are carried out
were mainly during the Trojan War and after
her, when both the barbarians, and with them the Hellenes, seem to be possessed
were some kind of thirst for the conquest of another's land; however, such
was before the Trojan War. Then there were already tribes
Pelasgians, Kovkonians and Lelegians. In ancient times they wandered
different parts of Europe, and Homer depicts their union
nicknames of the Trojans, and not by the peoples from the opposite shore"
(XII. 8.4.)∗. And further: “The isronym defines the circumference of the fss-
the Salian valley and Magpetida in 3000 stadia and says,
that this area was first inhabited by Pelasgians, later
they were driven from there to Italy by the Lapiths. In the Pelaegian
The plain is now called the one on which Larissa is located,
Girton, Fery, Mozhiy, Lake Boybeda, Ossa, Homola,
Pelias and Magnstid∗ (IX. 5. 22) '. "This peninsula (Athos)
inhabited by Pelasgians from Lemnos, who settled in five cities:
Clesna, Olophix, Acrophoia, Dia and Phiesia” (VII. 35) 4 .
"In general, this people (Pelasgians), who traveled a lot
and was prone to migrations, attained great power,
and then quickly declined, mainly during the
"The Aeolians and Ionians settled in Asia" (XIII. 3. C) 5 .

About the first migrations of the Pelasgians, who ruled them
the ancestors Oenothras and Evander, from the Peloponnese to
the territory of Italy is thoroughly reported by a researcher of antiquity
in the field of ethnocultural relations Dionysius I'alikarna-
sky.

'Modestov V. F.ilisky //'ZhMIP.— 1845.— No. Z.— P. 125

160.

' Struggle. Geiiraphy.— S. 583—584.

'Ibid., p. 455.

1 Ibid. — S. 340.

'There is also — P. 634.

Tssin claimed that about the kinship of peoples
can be judged by their gods and religious traditions,
customs and language.

Let us give his testimony about Oenogras and Evander, who
moved to Italy with their subjects: "The most
the most educated of Roman writers, and among them Porcius
Cato, who very carefully described the origin
of the Italian cities, and Caius Semptonius and some other creatures
They say that they (the aborigines) were Greeks 1 who moved
from Achaea many centuries before the Trojan War... Because of that,
If their story is true, it cannot be a conspiracy.
no tribe other than the Arcadians. Because these first
of the Greeks, having crossed the Ionian Gulf, built
They had a home in Italy, brought out by Oenotrus, son of Lycaon.
He was the fifth after Ezeus and Phoroneus, the first pro¬
the Peloponnese. For from Phoroneus came Niobe,
that from her and Jupiter, they say, Pelasgus was born. Eusebius
Lycaon was his son, and his daughter was Deianira.
From Deianira and Pelasgius comes the second Lycaon, who
Enotre was the son, seventeen centuries before the war of
Troy. And it was at that time that colonies were sent from Greece
to Italy, and Enotrus moved from Greece, dissatisfied)
a portion of their inheritance" (I. IX) 2 . Thus the Pelasgians
five centuries after their appearance in the Peloponnese
The Nessians began to migrate to Italy. Let us note that
Strabo indicates that the Pelasgians came from Arcadia
at the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC, that is, when the shepherds of the ancient
the ancient Yam archaeological culture attacked Trypillia
In Arcadia lived the Pelasgians, among whom Artemis, as well as in
Trypillians, was the goddess of the Moon, rivers and lakes, not of the
with a sly, like the Greeks.

Pausanias left brief notes about the Raccoon (Inotrus):
"The younger son of Lycaon, Inotrus, demanded from the elder
brother, Nikitym, money and people, crossed over to the ship
came to Italy, settled and gave the country the name Inotria. It was
the first Hellenic 2 colony outside of Greece, and when exactly
"To say, even barbarians did not travel to a foreign land until Inotrus"
(VIII. 3,5) 4 .

1 Here our aborigines, that is, the ancient Pelasgians, are the last to be opposed
The collective noun Greeks is the name given to people from the Roman era.
Peloponnese (Greece).

' Oiopicchii Naiisapiihchsi. 8sgir(aviaI ehiash Oishiia NaptiaI Tyrich
\UesIisIiipI8.— 1615.— R. 36.

3 As we can see, not only the mythologies of the Pslasgians, Thracians and Slavs,
slaughtered by the Hellenes, began to be called Hellenic, but also the ethnos of those pe
migrated from Greece, also associated with the Hellenes.

' P a v s a n i y. Opisanis Zlladyi— S. 600—601.

"They say there was an Arcadian who was distinguished and intelligent
and knowledge of war, named Evander. He was the son of
Hermes and the Nymphs, daughters of Ladon 1. Sent for eviction
with an army of Pallantian Arcadians, he is near the river
Tiber founded the city of Pallantius, which later became
part of Rome. Despite this, part of Rome,
Selene by the Arcadian companions of Evander, long
retained the ancient name Pallantia and only later from this
words one "l* and "n" fell out (VIII. 43. 2) 2 . We see,
as for the Etruscans (Romulus and Remus), Roman territory was already
was settled by the Pelasgians, just as the settlement
Pelasgians-Trypillians existed at that time in Kiev. In the era
Etruscans - Romulus and Remus (7th century BC) is founded
Rome and at the same time legends and myths report about
the founding of Kyiv by Kyi, which some scholars believe
Scythian-Etruscan.

A brief report about Evander is also found in
Dionysius of Halicarnassus: 'A little later, almost
sixty years before the Trojan War, another fleet of Greeks
landed in that part of Italy, why the Romans themselves are
witnesses. This colony, which originated from the Arcadian city of
and Palantia, another Evander, son of Mercury and a certain Nymph
Arcadia, which the Greeks say was Tsmino and which
Nona was filled with divine inspiration: historians
Roman antiquities call it domestic
in the language of Carmenta" (I. XXXI) 3 .

Titus Livius also wrote about Evander: "At that time those
in places he ruled more by authority than by command
Evander, who fled from the Peloponnese, a man of great respect
or the miracle of writing, a new thing among the uninitiated in our
community of people, highly respected more than I think
ly, the true divinity of Mother Carmenta, the prophetess,
which, before the arrival of the Sibylla in Italy, those who were amazed
peoples" (I. 7)\

To the author who has researched mythology for many years
a. gambling cult of Russia and the Mediterranean, it was possible to establish that
Li/i/iiCh gi (Urinim) in ancient times was called Lada - Polmzhina. because on¬
was born on the Lada River in Arcadia (Gssygius's dictionary). In Russia, the Lada River
iniadas into the Tanva River (Danu-'Ganu), i.e. "gives birth" to the goddess Danu
(Iodu-Mother). Proto-Slavic (Pslasgian and Thracian) goddess
The moon - Artemis in Arcadia and Aetolia - was not always the goddess of thought.
of floods, but the goddess of rivers, streams, and springs.

Pensa n i y. Description of Hellas.—— S. 666.

■' Oiopiichii Naiieagpychcsi. KhshirIaeiaI ehiapi... R. 36.

IX'>7 L " "i" ∗ s' G iU RyMSI ' a ' 1 IST °R II t of the established gardens,—M.,

A brief mention of Evander in Cornelius Tacitus:
"And in Italy the Etruscans learned writing from the Corinthians-"
ia Demarata, the aborigines - from the Arcadian Evander" 1 ;
and the writing of Latin letters was the same as the most ancient
"of the Greeks (XI. 14)"'.

Thus, we find in ancient writers various
one-time notifications about resettlement to Italy, including
And the Pelasgians were among them. But were the Faliscans from Argos,
Pelasgians? Yes, they were. In that era, the Faliscans lived
and on the territory of the southern Ukrainian SSR.

Judging by the reports of ancient writers, the
Argos - people from Argos in the Peloponnese. About Argos
and other places in Greece associated with the Pelasgians, much is known
Strabo gives the following: "As for the Pelasgians, almost everyone agrees
with the fact that this is an ancient tribe that spread throughout the
Hellas and mainly among the Aeolians in Thessaly. Ephor
says that the Pelasgians are the original Arcadians who, having chosen
military lifestyle and converting many to it
others, gave them their name, that they lived a loud
glory among the Greeks and in general among all those to whom they have ever been
They did indeed have settlements in Cyprus,
as Homer says in the words of Odysseus addressed to Penelope:

Different languages have mixed there: the Achaeans live there,

The Eteocrites, the Cypoanie, a tribe of Dorians,

Which was divided into three, and also (the bright Pelasgians.

KMissoi. XIX. 17I,

Translation of 'Essays Tech).

On the other hand, Pelasgian Argos is also called
the part of Thessaly lying between the mouth of the Peneus and the Thermopylae
saws to the mountainous country near Pikra, because once these places
The gods belonged to the Pelasgians, and the poet himself to the Dodonian Zeus
calls it Pelasgian: "The Zeus of Dodona is Pelasgian-
"... (Ill. XVI, 233) 3 .

Others called the peoples of Enir also Pelasgians, therefore
that the Pelasgian rule extended there. Since many
heroes were called Pelasgians, later many peoples
received their name. Thus was Lestus called Pelasgian,
and Homer calls the neighboring Cilicians, who are in the Triad, Pelasgians:

' 3 times read by Susloparov of the Plasgian-Thracian writings
(the world's first letter-zpuk alphabet) on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR we
We know that this alphabet was transferred from the Dnieper to Phoenicia, to the Peloponne
carried, and then to the Greeks and Romans.

Tacitus K. Works: H 2 t.—L., 1909—Vol. And, — S. 185.

'' Homer testified that the god Zsvs was not Greek, but Pelasgian
(Trypillia Cultural Archive of the Ukrainian SSR). Later, the Pelasgians advanced to
Peloponnese and the island of Crete.

The tribes were led by Hippotheus, the leader of the Sphysonoetians-Pelasgians,

• That the fertile lands of Larissa were inhabited by no one.

Aeschylus in "Danaides" writes that the Pelasgian tribe originates from
and Argos, located near Mycenae. And the Peloponnese,
According to Ephorus, it was called Pelasgia. Euripides, in his Arche-
The Greek says that "Danaus, the father of fifty daughters, who
came to Argos, Inachus founded the city and decreed that
and who were formerly called Pelasgians in Hellas, Danaans from
were now called" 1 .

Anticleides reports that the Pelasgians inhabited primarily
Lein and Imbre and that the Pelasgian detachment together with Tyrrhenus, son of
The child moved to Italy. Eventually, historians note,
that the Pelasgians lived even in Athens. "Since they
constantly wandering and, like birds, visiting different places,
Wherever their fate took them, the inhabitants of Attica and
called them Pelasgians." (V. 2. 4.) 2 .

What Strabo calls the Athenian Pelasgians
nelargamn and the name of the wall of the Pelargikon in Athens, on which

sacred storks (gaystrs) were depicted, sung
And in Ukraine, evidence that it was a tribe of Lelegs,
for whom the main deity of the astral triad is
la Chorya (the stork is its symbol).

So, it follows from this that the people from Argos are bankrupts.
were Pelasgians, like the last inhabitants of Argos Pelasgians
Guyanese.

Another interesting testimony from Dionysius of Halicarnassus:

• The Pelasgians were accepted by the aborigines. Incidentally, some of the
Pelasgians, forced to leave their homeland Thessaly and
adopted by the aborigines, fought together
against the Szekler. The aborigines allowed this band to enter the places
and a place to stay, perhaps with the hope of help, but
I assumed that they did it out of family feelings,
for the Pelasgian race is Greek and comes from the Peloponnese,
but due to various circumstances, most of all wandering, he cannot
At first their settlements were not
near Argos (as it is now called—Achaean),
at the place which, according to the natives, got its name
from King Pelasgus, to whom the ancients gave this name. He was
■ son of Jupiter and Niobe, born of Phroneus; with her
Jupiter was the first mortal to marry a woman. So
as the legends say. Six centuries later, having left
Peloponnese, they moved to Gemonia, which

1 And (there is an opinion, I assert*, that in the war with Troy the "gifts of the Danaans
The Pelasgians, therefore, "the cunning Odysseus" was also a Pelasgian. Tro-
The monks were Etruscans, and Enci, the ancestor of Romulus and Remus, was an Etruscan.

'Strabo. Geographers I.— S. 22.)—224.

now called Phassalia. The leaders of this colony were
Achsius, Phthius, and Pelasgus are the sons of Larissa and Neptune.
Having been to Gemonia and driven out the savage inhabitants,
they divide it into game parts, which became called
by the names of the leaders: Achesius, Phthiocidus and Pelasgotis.
After five centuries of exploiting the fertile plains
us Thessaly, they accumulated enormous wealth, on
Six hundred years ago they were driven out by the Kurets and Leleges.
(now they are called Aetolians and Locrians), and with them
many other neighbors of Parnassus, led by Deucalion,
born of Prometheus and Clymene — "daughter Oksana"
(I. 17).

Hence the conclusion that the Pelasgians were
relatives of the Etruscans, because the Tyrrhenians fought with the Etruscans

with the Pula. In addition, they expelled the Pelasgians from Thessaly
(Gsmonians) Lelegi, who settled widely in the South
Provia, and in Greece they were preserved in Aetolia. It should be noted that
that it was in Arcadia and Aetolia that the beliefs and
rites close to Trypillian-Cimmerian rites
Dnieper region.

As for the study of the ethnonyms Faliscan and Pelasgian, this
Many scientists have been involved in solving this issue.
positively. The Faliscans are natives of Argos in the Peloponnese.
that is, those places where the Pelasgians used to live, who
were then known as Pelasgians. The language of the Pelasgians should be considered
now deciphered from the inscriptions that have survived and
have survived to our time. The Faliscan alphabet is also known.
their language, and therefore the language of the Pelasgians, must have been related
with Latin or one of the dialects of Proto-Latin.

If we accept that the population of Trypillia
archaeological culture - Pelasgian, then this sheds light
on many facts of commonality in language, myths, beliefs
and traditions of Ancient Russia and Rome. The reader, probably, has already
was struck by the fact that the myths about the origin of Kyiv
echo the 'myths of the founding of Rome, they
arose synchronously, and their authors were the Pelasgians and
Etruscans. The prehistory of Kyiv and Rome leads us to Troy,
Trojan War, to Asia Minor, to the Peloponnese, to
Thracian-Cimmerian tribes.

In the minds of European scholars of the Middle Ages and
In later times, Kyiv, Troy, and Rome were combined and compared.
foxes. Why?

French writer Honoré de Balzac, from
Having visited Kyiv and the Contract Fair, he wrote in surprise
to Paris: "Kyiv is the second eternal Rome." At one time
Europe was convinced that Kyiv was ancient Troy.

Tsersra /Pslasgian Dsmetria/, terracotta
bust, 2nd century AD.

What these conclusions were based on has long been forgotten.
although now the ts is of considerable interest. Balzac was in
Kiev a quarter of a century before Schliemann was lucky
finally find the legendary Troy. He believed Homer
n was not mistaken. But even in the 17th century, the German
The historian Johannes Herbinius, having established a correspondence with the
professors and rector of the Kyiv-Mohyla Collegium
announced to Europe that Kyiv is not Troy. Excavations are a fact

confirmed, but the prehistory of Kyiv remained a mystery.
Ultimately, as did Rome. The evidence that has come down to us about
founders of these cities, indicate ethnic similarities
respective tribes. According to myth, the twins Romulus and Rcm
They were the sons of the god Mars and Rhea Silvia, the daughter of Numito.
Ra, king of the city of Alba Longa. Gomsr, other ancient authors
and modern linguists are unanimous in the opinion that Mars is
(shg Thracians (Gsts), he lived in Thrace (in present-day
Danube) and protected his people. His name is a modified
the Hellenes the Proto-Slavic and Scythian name of the god of war
Arssa (Area). It has the root ar, which turned into yar.
From it later the name of the god of Rus, Yarila, was formed -

and)" and«

the Sun god of the vernal equinox - the son of the chief
the god Svarog in the zodiacal constellation Ares - Aries.

At first, Ares - Yarilo - Mars was the god of agriculture.
He became the guardian of war later. Thus, Romulus
and Rem, if you believe the myth, is a relative of the Slavs by his father's name,
Scythians, Goths, who also created the prehistory of Kyiv. Genealogy
the founders of the eternal city, as we see, will give the opportunity
to reveal the kinship of these tribes. Now let's see,
What kind of tribe is their mother, Rhea Silvia? Isn't it enough?
Is she a relative of the founders of Kyiv?

More precisely, the question is this: were there
the founding tribes of Rome related to the tribes
Rus' - Venedians, Slavs, Scythians, Cimmerians
(Thracian hetmans)? It turns out that yes, they were. This
great tribes of the ancient world. Legendary Rhea
Silvia, it turns out, was originally from the Venedi - Slavs. This
There is so much evidence that it leaves no shadow of doubt.
And such a conclusion, in turn, is very important for
understanding the prehistory of Kyiv, problems of ethnogenesis
Russia and the Slavs.

M. Derzhavin, M. Marr and I. Meshchaninov believed that
that Kyiv (Cuiaba), Olbia (Aleba), Alba Longa were founded
at the same time and one and the same people. The inhabitants of Olbia were
not by Greeks, but by Hellenized Cimmerians (Thracians-
Getae), who at one time settled in the lands of the Pelasgians,
Etruscans and Thracians, and then returned to the ancient
the ancestral homeland - the Northern Black Sea Region. Scientists
also agreed that numerous myths about
.Kyiv and Rome are not literary or pseudoscientific fictions,
and they contain reliable information about prehistoric

settlers of these cities.

If we analyze the toponym Kiiio – Cuiaba formally
method, when its second part is to consider
as the ending in the plural, this name turns out to be Scythian
Such a morphological interpretation has not lost its
its importance even today. But the analysis of linguistic elements
of this complex toponym indicates the presence of
two languages: Scythian and Cimmerian (Cimmerian).

Thus, we see in the name (and therefore in the construction)
Kyiv was founded not only by the Scythians, but also by the Cimmerians (Iberians).
The name of the city of Alba Longa, where the mother of the founders came from
Rome, our distinguished academics linked (historically
and etymologically) with the Cimmerian language (listed below
arguments prove that it was an Etruscan city).
They believed that Kyi was a character from an ancient Russian legend.
Di is the ancestor of the Scythians, and Horus is the ancestor of the Cimmerians.

242

The name Cuiabá should be read as "child of the Scythian" (where "ba" is the
Cimmerian-Thracian meaning: "child"), Olbia
Alba, Lybid are words from the language of the same tribes. Formed
they are of two parts: ala - "woman" and ba - "child". Ra.om-

Lt'igya a ” CHILD ∗' T0bt0 <<dshytsa,> ("girl"), Alba-'
loni a - "long maiden". The name of Kiya's sister is Lybid too

R:G a G DSHYTSYA "' First of all, let's remember that the mother of the founders
Rome comes from the city whose name is derived from this

Maidens of Ukraine, there are many settlements with the name

The fact that Lybid meant "maiden" has been well preserved
and in the people's memory. An example has already been given that
In Kyiv, the mountain at the mouth of the Lybid River is called the Maiden Mountain.
(the semantics of the hydronyms Lybid and Loba are one and the same)

"D1VYTSYA") ” l

The Etruscan city of the Virgin (Alba Longa) in prehistory

Gpgp/° ra D T TSYA (Divych - g °R a > and the river Devytsia (Lybid)
in the prehistory of Kyiv - these are synchronous toponyms and hydronyms
related snail-eating tribes.

So, we're almost close to the solution.
"Truly, the mother of Romulus and Remus and the sister
Who were of the same Etruscan origin?

Was the city of Alba Longa really Etruscan?
Let's look at it from another perspective. It is known that
According to legend, Rome was founded in 754 BC. In the 6th century BC, here
The Etruscans ruled. The first kings were Etruscans: Tarquinius
Priscus, Servius of Gaul, Tarquinius the Proud. The population is eternally
The city was made up of patricians and plebeians. The former enjoyed
privileges for several centuries, until the era of the republic.
Linguistic archaeologists, as they say, have reached the

вИГ^°Г bEИ ~ tsepelasgi - Pelasgians, as we know,
the population of the Trypillian archaeological culture
These data give reason to say that the Trypillians-Yelashn
in Right-Bank Ukraine were Proto-Latins 1 .

The Etruscans in Rome were called patricians. Their privileges were derived from
rights of the founders and rulers of the city. This confirms
Etruscan lineage of Alba Longa and, in particular, the mother of Romulus

In the Bronze Age, settlements also existed on Zamkovaya.
■ Starokiy in the mountains, in Podol. During the excavations

1 sprig of P. P. Ancient Kyiv.—S. 19_22.

9*

bronze found in a courtyard on Heroes of the Revolution Street
ornaments that testify to the trade ties of the settlements
of Kyiv with central Europe at the beginning of the 2nd millennium
before n, e.

The density of large Pelasgian settlements in the territory of Kyiv
suggests that it was a large proto-city. The inscription
on a spinning wheel of the end of the 3rd millennium BC, read M. 3. Suslo-
steam using the Faliscan-Pelasgian alphabet,
interpreted as Pelasgian.

The Pelasgians inhabited Kyiv during their heyday, and
Rome _ in a time of decline and new rise. Through some
The Etruscans, reduced to luxury for several centuries, are disappearing.
from the historical scene. Moreover, the Roman authorities, zealously
making sure they disappear, they uproot them in every way
even the memory of this once prominent people, who
laid the foundation of the great culture of Rome.

The Pelasgians lived in the territory of Kyiv in the 3rd—2nd millennium BC. 1

But were there Etruscans among the ancient settlers?
even priests to the origins of Russia? The reader already knows a number of facts,
which answer in the affirmative. However, they may appear
not enough. So, let's try to resort to new ones and draw
a complete, as we imagine, picture regarding this.

Slavist historians recognize that the ancestors of the Slavs are
The Wends participated in the formation of Rus and Kiev. The Wends,
as we already know, exiles from Troy. It has also been proven,
that the Trojans were Etruscans, and their descendants founded
Rome (it is quite possible that Aeneas was the founder of Alba-
Longus and ancestor of the mother of Romulus and Rism).

These conclusions, made by, among others, Karl Pauli, under¬
are confirmed by the facts of ethnography. Today, with all due respect,
It is evident that the Wends are Slavs in their
In the distant past, there were Trojans-struskamn and LIVED
then on the lands of the state of Troy and its neighbors - Phrygia, Lydia,
Bithynia, Haiaan, Mysia.

Along the way, one of the reasons why is also revealed
medieval scholars considered Kyiv to be ancient Troy,
It seemed to them that the Kievan period of tribal alliances
The history of the Trojans continues with the Venedi-Etruscans, and Kyiv
the history of Troy.

The peoples who inhabited Lydia, Bithynia, Troy, Mysia,
Phrygia, had related tribes with the tribes that
came from the Mesopotamian valley (the area of the city of Ur), and from the tribe of
we Sumerians. Among them were the worshipers of the Moon,

1 P a e s e k G. WITH. Psryodization of Trypol settlements.— S. 186,
188, 189.

n,iIH were displaced by cruel sun-worshiping barbarians
(IImr-Bar is the god of the Sun).

Fleeing from destruction, the tribes of herders retreated.
Ishshui (in the 3rd millennium BC) from the area of the city of Ur to the north
those of the Harren Mountains, and then to Asia Minor and the Dnieper Valley -
Cpistrya - Danube and Northern Black Sea Region (barrows
•bent skeletons>/ ancient pit archaeological
culture in Ukraine). The main idol of the astral
The cult of the kulga in Asia Minor and on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR from the 2nd
Giui Moon.

And there are many traces of this migration. For example,
■ Lovyan (Common Indo-European) words are often
rummaging through ancient manuscripts of the peoples of Asia Minor

And Arabs. The presence of numerous Sumerian-
' uk words in the substratum of the Ukrainian language that have survived
and prehistoric times. For example, Sumerian ur (yg) —
•sun*, "sky", "heavenly fire" are etymologically related
not even Ukrainian: kur, kurin, Kurepivka, and others.

/for a more complete illustration, we present a comparative
fir-faced:

Necks •'|n I.L.S I.MINI

In the real world.

and Ik (Mk)
shu (.Chsish)
I(D|I (Actions,i)
nmi (Smoke)

'V (Kim
peak (Nick)
Iiiiui (.Ch«-i)iiii)

iii I.Ch.iu)
pi (Pip)
iiiiiiiii (iChiiiiiiiii)
Gu Ning)

Mi' (Ms)
chickens (Kip)

E.T.D.

UDP|)

hands

father

wash

IIITI

NIIDDPIK, .increase m

seize

side, side

to go

approach

voice

»

mountain

to cut, to cut, to chop
to search, to rummage, to rummage
dad
mother

to chop, to chop, to chop
hook (with hook)
swish, swish
zigzag

races, races
to chase, to chase away
to shout, to shout
me
mound

On the ethnocultural ties of the ancestors of ancient Rus and the Slavic peoples
And as with the peoples of Asia Minor in the 2nd–1st millennium BC, evidence
And the so-called Canaanite 1 words in ancient Hebrew and
Arabic manuscripts. For example, by studying the text
ichiilii (2nd millennium BC), Soviet orientalist Ya. Harkavi
cites the Canaanite words hemp, poppy, gunya, raft,
p erina and others that have retained their significance in modern

1 X a n a a n is the ancient name of Palestine.

Ukrainian and Russian languages. Harkavy joined the
conclusion of the famous researcher of biblical texts Tsunets:
"The Canaanite language should be understood as Slavic, and
"The Canaanites are Slavs."

All this, taken together, suggests that the Etruscans were certainly
were to a large extent the ethnocultural descendants of the Sumerians and

the ancestors of Ancient Russia and the Slavs. And the conclusion of K. Pauli
about the Etruscan lineage of the inhabitants of Troy is confirmed by the
The legend that Rome was founded by the descendants of Aeneas. And this is
does not deny everything, but on the contrary, gives it greater credibility
the myth about the famous role in this of Romulus and Remus, who, as
the reader managed to see for himself, were Etruscans. About the Etruscan
The roots of Aeneas 1 are evidenced by the name of his mother, the goddess Afro-
Children of Heaven (Argossha IIgapia), Greek name of the goddess
Turan, the chief goddess of the Etruscans in Italy. Epithet
Uranil points to the pre-Sumerian city of Ur, located
in the Tigris and Euphrates valley.

The word Turan was formed from two names of the goddess of the sky
two different Etruscan tribes. One of them - the eastern one -
The Istrians called the goddess Tur (Tura) 2. The second tribe
called their sky goddess An (Ana - Yana).
It comes from the name of the pre-Sumerian god An (Anu -
Hittite). Having united, the tribes also united the names of their
goddesses: Tur and An, i.e. Turan (sky 4- sky = heaven) 3 .
A similar name for the sky god Uranus is found not only in
in the myths of the ancient Hellenes, and long before them - in the Illyrians
peoples in the Balkans, among whom were the Szekler tribes and
Tyrrhenians. The Tyrrhenians, as is known, are the most ancient Balkan
Etruscans. Later they were replaced by the Thracians and, in particular, the Pelasgians.
In this era, the Etruscan Uranus is defeated by the Thracian
Kronos' 1. The Hellenes appear on the historical stage, and their

1 According to some myths, Aeneas is the son of Aphrodite and the king of Dardam.
Wicked.

'Tur is a naked deity of the sky, embodied in the zodiacal constellation
Taurus (Ukrainian: Volos) in the era when the vernal equinox was determined at
this constellation (3rd millennium BC) and Nono (constellation) was the main deity
many Mediterranean peoples. Astronomical information allows
to judge the antiquity of the goddess of the sky among the Etruscans. By the way, the name
The Dniester was called Tura or Turlya. This name has been preserved to this day in the Tu
Kiwi and Moldovan.

1 M a r r N. Ya. On the question of the movement of flames, their names
"Trunks" and "Pelasgians" // Notes of the Eastern Department of Russian Archeology
of the Logical Society, Petrograd, 1921. T. XXV.

* The Thracian Kronos is related to the Phoenician deity on
the name El, who had the epithet Tin. Therefore, Kronos apparently embodied the constellat
Islchm (sky) in the era when this constellation was the main deity
Eastern Mediterranean (3rd millennium BC to 2nd millennium BC). It is necessary to pay due
to the ancient Greeks, who in their myths preserved the memory of the gods of the peoples
The Balkans and their chronology.

Ipis deals with Kronos, who, according to ancient
and Russian myths, flees to Italy, where the poem becomes famous
under the name of the Etruscan and later Roman god Saturn
(Satr is Etruscan for "archer" and Turan is "sky", therefore,
('ctrturan, or Saturn).

Where did the supreme god of the Hellenes, Zeus, come from?
Historically and etymologically, this name is connected with the name of the god
the sky of the settlement of the Trypillian archaeological culture,
n then Kievan Rus – See. It is known not only from
"The Tale of Igor's Campaign", but also from even earlier folklore
monuments, in particular Ukrainian ritual songs,
that have survived to this day.

Thus, the comparison of myths, data from ancient authors and
Conclusions of modern scientists from various scientific fields
makes it possible to consider the chronology of the gods of different
peoples and in different territories as a chronology of ethno¬
cultural processes of these peoples.

This, as well as the use of astroethno–
graphics, astrofolklore, astroarchaeology allows for the development of
to knit the problem of the ethnogenesis of the Slavs. The results of such
comprehensive research convinces us that
the Trojans were Etruscans, and the Wends were from Troy
and other states of Asia Minor during the Trojan War.

We have already mentioned that the latter were relatives
to the moon worshippers who are destined to migrate in peaks
either from Europe to Asia Minor, or vice versa. Initially, these were
peoples and tribes that had connections with Mesopotamia and
worshipped the "ancestor of the people" – the Moon. These tribes
settled in the territories of Troy, Phrygia, Bithynia, Mysia, Canaan
and even before Homer were connected by migration with the Lower
Danube, Balkans and Carpathians. It is known that the Phrygians
Even in pre–Homeric times they migrated from the Lower Danube,
where they were called brigs in Asia Minor, and then
settled again on the Danube. The tribes of Bithynia also initially
lived in Europe and had the name Stromon, the same as the river
Stryma in Bulgaria. The name of the Stromon tribe,
•people of God St – 8 a 1 gez" (the name of the constellation Sagittarius in
Etruscans) indicates that they are of Etruscan origin.
They may have first settled in river regions
Istr (Danube), Danastr (Dniester), Stryi. Istrian tribes
and satrapies on the Danube and the Balkans, mentioned by ancient
The authors are the same stromons.

The Wends of the Carpathian Mountains also worshipped the moon –
Ruthenians and all of Kievan Rus. Therefore, ethnic and ethno¬
cultural proximity to Kyivan Rus (territories: from
Dnieper to the Danube and the Syan, from Pripyat to the Black Sea)

with the Etruscans of Ancient Rome, the Thracians and the ancient
the peoples of Asia Minor and explains the ethnographic proximity
the nature of these peoples. Therefore, their gods, rituals of the main
calendar holidays, many customs and traditions! in many ways
similar. We mean pagan rites and rituals
Christmas, Holy Week, the consecration of the willow tree <symbol of Galak¬
tics and Earth) and others that have survived in Russia.

Beliefs, rites, customs, traditions of Kyivan Rus,
the Etruscans, and later Rome, have common features that lead
us in the distant eras of the deep South. So Kyiv and
Rus', and later Rome, were formed under the direct influence of
participation of the Pelasgians [farmers of Trypillia and shepherds
ancient pit ("crooked bones") archaeological mounds
Tour in the 3rd millennium BC to the 2nd millennium BC.

But not only the named peoples created ethno-ethnic
processes in the prehistoric period of Kyiv and Rus. Together with
Pelasgians also meet here Asia Minor cultures
you are Galatians, Sknyrs, Boyi (Boyki) and others. The memory of them
in Ukrainian toponyms, ethnonyms, hydronyms, which
reached the 20th century 1 .

In this regard, particularly close attention is required
connections of Russia (Slavs-Vends) with Illyria (see "Illyricum"
Nestor) and the role of guests 2 in these ethnogenetic processes.

So, we have come close to one of the most interesting
problems – problems of the origin of the Slavs. And not the MSIS
complicated, confusing.

Clarifying the origin of individual Slavic peoples
requires a comprehensive approach. It's confusing here
scholars, in particular linguists, Nestor himself. For, recalling
the most ancient name of the homeland of our ancestors -
Illyrian, he at the same time calls them what they were called in those days
foreigners –■ Slavs. It has already been mentioned above that the Illyrians
The Sic tribes were called Siculi and Tyrrhenians. And the Tyrrhenians
g - Etruscans. They, as we know, were closely related
with the Venedians. So, Nestor wrote the truth. Ancestors
Slavs - Venedians and Illyrian tribes - Etruscans.

Nestor also correctly identified the most ancient territory
predecessors of the Slavs. The Illyrians occupied it before the
there and further to Egsid and Palestine of the Pelasgians-Trypillians
and the appearance of the Thracians on the historical stage.

Thus, in the 3rd millennium BC south of the Istra

(Danube) two powerful ethnic groups clashed. Etruscans
(Etruscans) and Pelasgians, whose language was designated

1 Galaginka (Chsrnig region), Sknara (Kyiv region) and others.

■ Gsta (Old Lithuanian "cholguh"), In modern Lithuanian, getis –
"pasture." Hence ukrpiiisks - rye, life.

Iranian forms are traces of Indo-European society
of the newly formed state and the influences of Persia, the result
their centuries-old interbreeding - the Thracian tribes
guests who in the 2nd millennium BC dominated the southern Balkans
And the north of the Black Sea region 1 . At the same time, by the way, was formed
the ethnic core of the peoples of Greece with the participation of the Pelasgians.

Thracian areas are found everywhere, wherever
we are dealing with Pelasgians or Etruscans. We know that
The father of Romulus and Remus was the Thracian god Mars, the Hellenic
whose name is etymologically and semantically identical to the Venedic
Ares and the Slavic Yarilo. The legend of the
The development of Kyiv also has its roots in the Etruscan
Thracian (Scythian-Cimmerian) past.

About the city, whose inhabitants were called Kyivans, its
founder of the Bithynian tribe in Asia Minor (Su¬
the Trojans) were also told by Herodotus and Ptolemy.

The tribe of Bithyni, long before Homer's time,
settled from the lower Danube lands into Asia Minor,
At the same time, relatives from the tribe also arrived there.
We are Scythian plowmen, Phrygians, known in Europe as Bryns.

Probably, thanks to this, the legend about the founder
the city of Chios - Chia was known both in Asia Minor and in the
Dnieper region, and in Ukraine elements have survived to this day
you of beliefs, rites, customs, once common to Phrygia
and Troy. Who built the city in the Etruscan lands,
that is, he himself was an Etruscan.

The Bithynians were known in Europe as the Strymones, the people of Stry
(,Chig - X and I ge.i). According to ancient authors, they lived
they are on a river with the same name, apparently the Istra (Danube).
Perhaps this was the tribe of the Satres, whom Herodotus calls
andNimi, or related to it. One thing is certain here - this
were the Etruscans 2 .

1 The name of the Scythian chief Targitam is convincing evidence of this -

Targsta, or Tur-, Tyr-, Tirsageta. This name connects the Thracians-
Getae with Etruscans: Iigea - Getae, Iig&epoi - Etruscans. In our time, Bulgarians
The linguist D. Dechev concluded that the Thracians originated from the
the interbreeding of Etruscans (Struscoids) and Indo-European tribes
with Iranian-speaking races. Such could have been some of the Etruscans' neighbors
tribes in the Balkans, the Lower Danube, the Dniester and the Dnieper in the era of the
the presence of the Progolytovites on the Dnieper.

• Etymologically and semantically, the names stry, istra, sotim are identical
and come from the name of the main Etruscan god Satrss, read
archaeologists on the bronze liver □ P'yacheptsy. In the Dnieper region, an analogue
of this name - Stry-bog (Stribog of the Kyiv pantheon), which was understood
in Russia as one of the hypostases of Pgrupa ("the spirit of Psruia in the air"), i.e.
The name of the deity Stry is the Etruscan name Psruia. Both names refer to
were the deified zodiacal constellation, which in modern astronomy
called Sagittarius.

The reader is still waiting to discover the common features of Rus and Etruria.
of gods, holidays, rituals, traditions. But first of all, one should
point out that the close ethnocultural clash of the Etruscan-
virgins and some tribes who preserved (or acquired later)
certain Iranian-speaking features, took place precisely on the territory of the Ukrainian
Therefore, D. Dschsva's conclusions about
origin of the Thracians. So, to the ethnic origins of the
Some speakers of Iranian languages joined the Kievan Rus'
cultural influences, in particular the tribes of the Proto-Lithuanians
Cimmerian era, who inhabited the territory of the Middle
and the Lower Dnieper. These influences can be traced to
examples of ritual nomenclature, the period of the 7th century BC.

Cimmerians (Cimmerians),
Scythians, Roxolai, Anti

The legend of Kiya, Shchek and Hornva has a recognized
similarity with the ancient Armenian legend of Kuar,
Melteus and Khorevan. This legend, according to M. Marr,
can be dated to the 7th century BC, and it is borrowed from
Armenia during the Scythian campaigns in Media. In fact,
These were the Scythian-Cimmerian campaigns, which should be considered
you in connection with Etruscan-Iranian ethnic processes
on the territory of the Middle Dnieper.

Armenians call themselves Etruscans, and Median
tribes that moved through Urartu further to the Don and
penetrated even to the Dnieper, thus creating
conditions for interbreeding. The Cimmerians (Iberians) were also
carriers of the Etruscan element 1. Moving west
and, in particular, taking with them various tribes of descendants

Pelasgians (Trypillians) and Etruscans (Struscoids), they
reached Spain and Portugal. By the way, in Spain it is
led to the emergence of the Basque people, who, by their own admission,
by definition, Etruscans.

As we can see, even Iranian influences on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR
had at the same time an Etruscan ethnic content. From the Scythian era
of the Scythian-Cimmerian campaigns in Media and migrations from Media
in Scythia, information has reached us thanks to the Avesta
about the expulsion of the Iranian prince Kiya (Kei). The
aspiring to the Iranian throne, but being in opposition
to Zarathustra's reforms, he was forced, together with his friends,
and part of the tribes (Old Believers) to leave Iran.

1 M. Marr, 1. Dzhakahishvili and other scholars saw the ancestral homeland
Cimmerians and Scythians in Asia Minor, considering them the ancestors of the Lezgins, Ci
(Adnge), relatives of the Pslasians (Lelegs) and Ukrainians (Circassians).

This period of the prehistory of Kyiv and Rus' is undoubtedly
marked by Iranian influences in the Dnieper region, which
can be traced in linguistics. For example, the main
The caroler's name was Birch (Iranian: VegehapI), which means
"■high", "chief"; the one who walked behind in the group,—
Vaida (Iranian: ع1واجاس) - "ordinary participant", etc.

Waves of Southeastern cultural influences on the process
population formation on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR took place
and in previous eras. However, the Iranian ethnic content
these impacts are quite small and require additional
in-depth research.

Now let's try to approach the ethnic character
teristics of the Roxolans. To begin with, it is obviously worth
to verify the Iranian-speaking Scythians, which according to ancient
tradition has become almost textbook, a postulate.
However, the fundamental works of the linguist and archaeologist
V. Petrova argues that this is not true.

V. Petrov concluded that the Iranian-Ossinian
theory is the case when the dominant concept has
behind only historiographical half-truths, critically
unverifiable tradition, as well as the authority of such scholars,
as K. Mühlenhof, W. Miller, M. Vasmer and W. Abasv.
The trouble was also that almost all researchers were
cautiously followed them, turning to study
Scythians exclusively to Iranian languages, in particular to Ossetian
skoy.

Wrong, according to I. Javakhishvili, at its root
method has led scientists into a dead end. A situation has arisen,
similar to the one in which the Italians once found themselves

Etruscans. Imperfect methodology, despite
using a dozen languages, constantly gave contradictory
results. For example, a researcher would take a language and from it
used to read the Etruscan text. Another scholar
took a different language and read this text differently. So,
method proved ineffective. In the case of the Scythians
scholars relied on only one Iranian language and found
common features with Scythian and, naturally, confirmed
each other's conclusions. But what would the picture be if
instead of Iranian for research use several
other ancient languages?

Thus, a deep and comprehensive criticism of the Iranian
concept was absent. But it is necessary to point out
important gross errors of researchers who claimed
Iranian-speaking Scythians, as well as to cite facts that are simply
The most important arguments of the Iranists are presented.

One of the whales of the Iranian-speaking Scythians is the assumption

about the Iranian origin of the names of their main rivers: the Dnieper,
Don, Dniester, Danube. And that doesn't take into account the fact that
that these names existed long before the appearance of Iranian
tribes in the Azov region, and even to the formation of the Iranian
epic in the era of the formation of the Indo-European community
Iranists, metaphysically using the etymological
method, surprisingly easily form these names from Ossetian
The Russian word don means "water" (or "deep water").
It would seem, at first glance, that the "key" has been found and
the need to look for it in the ancient history of Scythian culture
Thus, in the field of view of researchers, there is no
layers of ancient Eastern Mediterranean occur
linguistics and the great continent of astral mythology and
cosmogony of the Black Sea region.

Name the year of the era when water was designated by a single syllable.
vim "da", which at the same time means both the sun and the sky and was imagined
the beginning of all things, when cosmic water
was called Dana (mother water) and was worshipped, and the great
the rivers that symbolized it were gods—their names
surprisingly simply explained by the Ossetian "DON".
In our opinion, such a misinterpretation causes
not only by the metaphysical thinking of scientists, but also by non¬
knowledge of local history and culture.

their misconceptions were reflected in subsequent works
on the origin of the Slavs and Rus. Perhaps it was they
prompted Academician Shakhmatov to abandon the auto¬

chthonic theory of the origin of the Slavs on the Dnieper in favor of
migration hypothesis.

They were followed by other researchers, who unambiguously interpret
or even ignoring obvious historical facts, introducing
thereby misleading the rest of his colleagues. In this way in science
a path was trodden, leading to another from the
knitting the problem of the ethnogenesis of the Slavs and Rus' aside.

So, the main argument in support of the
that is, the Iranian-speaking Scythians and the migration hypothesis of
the arrival of the Slavs was an "Ossetian" explanation of the names
the main rivers of Scythia. In fact, these names, as already
mentioned, associated with the name of the pre-Indo-European
goddess Dana. This is the Pelasgian Dana (Tama), then the Greek
AiLepa Raiiacia, Asia Minor Tapai.ch, Roman Diana,
Ukrainian Dana, Romanian Donna. From mythology and ethnology
It is also known from geography that all the great rivers of Europe, Asia
and Africa of the Scythian era were at the same time gods (Don, Dnieper
river, Danube, Bug, Ganges, Bel, Nile, Rhine, Marena, etc.). AND
If so, then the names of the years were the names of the gods. The fact is obvious
visible, but the Iranians avoided him in every way. I will keep quiet-
252

They also said that the Danube in its lower reaches in Scythian times
was called Istr (after the name of the Istrian tribe), and the name Oapi-
Iiiich was used upstream - where the Celts lived.
It is also noteworthy that in the Scythian and pre-Scythian eras
tribes often called themselves by the names of their gods, and the
ki - by the names of the tribes that lived on their shores (bar-
barn, istria, tanva, rus).

The Rus tribe, according to K. Ptolemy, lived in the area of our
rivers Rosi, Roska and Rosava, worshipped the sun - Ky
(the last letter in the word Rus was Old Slavic
"e" (rus - Rus). The Rus were named after the tribe
and rivers. And although in the pre-Scythian era the sun and water were signified
in one word (a word of one root) and in ancient Celtic-
In the Russian language, rus meant "water", there is no reason to claim that
The origin of the name of the Ros River is Celtic. Even
despite the fact that the "o" in the word "ros" arose as a result of
writing a long "u" through omega in Rus' - Ros, Bug -
God.

So from the fact that the deity and the name of one of
of the Proto-Slavic tribes was Rus - "sun" (although
'Rus - "water"), nowhere to go. Scythologists-Iranists,
seeking an explanation of the names of our main rivers,
were limited only by etymology. It is known that in the era in which
we are trying to look, Alexander the Great, re¬
Migshii of the Getae, ordered the construction of two temples on the Danube: one

in honor of Zeus, and the second in honor of the Danube. Of course, not
This was done to honor the Iranian hydronym Bon.

In the myth of the Hertz of the Danube and the Dnieper by O. Potebnya in
In the image of the Danube, he saw the Indian Indra, the thunderer
(Perun), the lord of the celestial goddess of the Dnieper water –
Dana.

Of course, the Pelasgian Danae and the Greek Athena were not
only the Ossetian name for water. Although this goddess
At first, it personified the heavenly water and was called by its name
our great rivers, but all this was long before the Scythians –
back in the period of formation of the Indo-European community.
So, this is also an argument against the Iranian-speaking concept.

Etymological research by Iranists has only shown
that the Iranians were and are Indo-Europeans. With the same
success, using the etymological method, even
taking into account historical facts, one could argue that
about the Celtic origin of the names: Dnieper (Oaparg), Don
(Talan,), Danube (Banybiac). The reader knows that the Scythians were called
The Danube is the Istrian, and where the Celts lived, it is the Carpathian. M. Myrr
considered the Scythians to be Celtic tribes and the Iberians to be
by walkers from Asia Minor.

The names Istr (Danube) and Danastr (Dnieper) could
to rule the Etruscans in the name of their god 5>ig – $a(gez
(Perun). It is known that the Thracians were also called by the name of this god.
tribes: Istrians, Satrians. We see how fragile
The position of Iranists regarding the origin of names is revealed
our rivers in the world of the given arguments.

The second "whale" of the Iranian-speaking Scythians is supposedly
Iranian names of the idols of Khors and Simargl from the prince's pantheon
Vladimir. This is another big mistake. Chore (son¬
this) – the Khazar-Jewish and Iranian god – was not
the main god of Kievan Rus. Here the god of the Sun was considered
Yes, God, Svarozhich, Yarilo and Simargl. The point is that
Vladimir's pantheon had gods of different tribes and peoples.

That Khore is not Slavic, but Khazar-Jewish
the Greek god of the sun, wrote L. Niederle. Simargla is indeed
Oog is Slavic. And his name is not Iranian. His etymology
logic and semantics were thoroughly studied at the end
last century by the linguist-Slavist Moskovsky
University by G. Dyachenko. Simargla is “seven Yarils
(sun)”, that is, this is the sun god of the summer solstice.

Among the Polabian Slavs (1st millennium AD) it is – Ruevnt –
the god of the fiery Sun, who was depicted with seven arms

us, with seven swords (the eighth sword was in its sheath). Iranian
the god Simurgh (dog-bird), with whom Iranists confuse
of the Kievan Simargl, has a completely different mythological
content. The main god of the bright blue sky, Zeus (in the
Linnaeus)^ was also preserved among the Iranians in the times of the Indo-
European community. Ukrainian and Russian See,
the Indian Oash Riia, the Iranian Zeus - they are all seman¬
are both technically and etymologically identical (this is the god of the bright blue
Heaven).

In fact, all Scythian gods had Slavic or Indo-
European names: Papai, Tabitha, Ares, others. In the pro-
In the Slavic era, these gods were the gods of Phrygia and the Thracians.
with their ancient names. And the supporters of Iranian-speaking
Scythians, not knowing the mythology of the Eastern Mediterranean
and Kievan Rus, tried rather unsuccessfully to send
to the names of the idols of the Kyiv Pantheon.

The third "whale" on which the Iranian language was based
concept, the fact that among the names of the leaders served
Kievan Rus', who signed a treaty with the Greeks in the 10th century,
were Iranian. This "argument" does not hold up to any scrutiny at all.
critics. After all, is it possible to be called by one or two names
leaders or diplomats to determine the language of their people!
This is quite naive. Besides, one of the names under which
relied on by the Iranianists, Istr is not Iranian at all. Anthropological

that which is a Getic or Etruscan ethnonym, may
to be only a Thracian, not an Iranian name. This knows
any linguist.

It is difficult to list all the false statements that
and now the followers of Müller are trying to operate
Langhoff, Miller, Vasmer to defend false methods
and conclusions regarding the Iranian-speaking nature of the Scythians.

Once V. Abayev expressed a number of guesses, which, in his opinion,
opinion, could be material in favor of the Scythian
He believed that in the language of the Proto-Slavs there was
inflated sound §. Changing this sound to the posterior palate¬
The fricative r(b) occurred under the influence of the Scythians
and Sarmatians. Since phonetics is not borrowed,
We are talking about the ethnic influence of the Scythian substratum.

Reasoning about the formation of the posterior in the Ukrainian language
palatal r (y), under Scythian and Sarmatian influences
You might have been right if it hadn't turned out...
invention of clean water. The fact is that the Proto-Slavs and the
Indo-Europeans first had the sound g (her), which gradually
changed to a plosive g (&). Therefore, the Ukrainian phoneme

d Qi) is much older and was probably formed in the era
of the Indo-European community, or even earlier.

Then, in some Slavic languages, the back
the palatal g (H) has become a plosive, not vice versa,
as V. Abayev imagined it. A broad study of the problem,
and not only from the position of Iranian-speaking, confirms such
conclusion. The fact of the transition of the sound г (б) ь г (%) in Indo¬
Europeans was proven by researchers of the past
century (in particular, M. Krasusky). In addition, the transition
sounds is characteristic not only of Slavic languages. In
ancient Germans, for example, originally also had the sound
g (y), which later became g (§). The same is true
preserved in Sanskrit.

Therefore, even phonetic analysis refutes the Iranian-
linguistics of the Scythians, a concept directed by its essence
to the denial of ancient origins and ancient culture
tours of the Slavs. After all, even such ethnonyms as Rus and Severya¬
were also considered Iranianisms. The author of this book
It was tried as early as 1962 to prove that the name Rus existed
Even in Herodotus' time, it meant "ploughmen". Because the etymology
logically, the ethnonym Rus is close to the verb "agage" -
"to plow" (gi$ - gigih - giagii - ag - agage - to plow).
At the same time, the meaning of the ethnonym "Siveryan" was also mentioned.
($euega). Of course, we are talking about some Iranian roots here
does not go.

So, even what I managed to briefly explain here,

quite enough to understand: Scythians - Rus and Scythians -
The Polyans were never Iranian-speaking. And they were
middle and lower classes of the people of Kievan Rus.

What can be said about the Roxolans, in particular their
ethnic influences on the "Iranian language" attributed to
them almost automatically, on the grounds that this tribe
attributed to the Sarmatians? 1 Ukrainian and Russian
Roxolani have not been studied by historians and archaeologists
enough, but their half-thousand-year-old history and culture
directly adjacent to the era of Kievan Rus in the Middle Ages
in the Dnieper region and deserves special attention. Who
Are they Roxolani? The ethnonym Roxolani is clear to us.
only in the second part. And what does the first one mean - roks (ros)?
Maybe this word as a whole indicates two ethnic groups, similar to
to the ethnonym Czechoslovakia, or the first part explains
second? For example: the Alans, or Yugoslavs, were subordinate
to the Urartian king Rus I, who was defeated by the Scythians at
late 8th century BC This caused a migration
tribes (i.e. the Alans of Tsar Rus) in Northern Black Sea

sea.

But such an interpretation is also possible, when the second part
The ethnonym Alina explains the first one - Roks. For example: "Rus"
Alanian.

All these questions cannot be simply brushed aside,
researching the ethnogenesis of Rus. Over the course of 500 years,
visit to the territory of modern Ukraine directly
before the formation of Kievan Rus (in the 4th century, the Goths and Huns
displaced them in the lands of Dicia - modern Romania), Roxol
we could not help but exert an ethnic influence on the forms
the preservation of the culture and language of our ancestors.

When studying this, encouraging results are given.
retrospective approach in the field of ethnography, folklore
and linguistics. If we assume that a significant part of
rich nomadic herders migrated west, then in the
This had a corresponding effect on their Iranian-speaking ability.
to be reflected in the lands of today's Romania, Bulgaria,
Moravia and Bohemia. Some of the poorer Roxolani were forced
was to remain in his fatherland and later become
good farmers.

This was required by the socio-economic conditions of the time,
the cult of the Golden Plough among the Scythians-Borystenites-Polyans and
Scythian-plowmen-Rus, which survived (fragmentarily) in Ukraine
not until our time.

1 Iranian-speaking is attributed to all Sarmatians for some reason, although there is
It is well known that the Poles also once called themselves Sarmatians.

The Scythian-Cimmerian kingdoms, for their almost two thousand-
summer history have achieved significant material and cultural
acquisitions (writing of the log culture, military and economic
gift power, flourishing of crafts and arts). And
exhausting wars with the Roxolans in the East in the 1st-2nd centuries.
new era and the devastating advance of the Goths from the north into
these same times, as well as the Roman invasions of the south
the western kingdoms of the Getae (Thracians) caused
to a noticeable decline in culture on the Middle Dnieper.
These endless wars were ending at the turn of the new era.
not only by subjugating the population, but also by changing the dominant
tribal groups in the conquered lands. Roksolani
displaced the Scythians, and the Goths left behind them a desolate wasteland
and, if we believe the Icelandic researcher Vigfus-
sleep, for some time they had Kyiv as their capital, calling it
its Danparstadt or Danaprstadt (Dnieper-city).

The Thracians, fleeing from their Roman captors,
fled to their northern relatives and settled in the wasteland
Archaeological data clearly reflects the
decline in the level of material development in the Middle
Dnieper in the 1st century BC and the 1st–2nd centuries AD, in the era of
Rubinets culture. The winners were the Roxols
us, who were undoubtedly tribes related to
Cimmerians and Thracians. Local proto-Slavs –
Scythians-Polyany and Scythians-Rus - also of Thracian origin
There is no doubt that the Roxolani, like the Scythians, did not
were Iranian-speaking.

Komarivska, 2nd millennium BC (Ivano-Frankivsk region)
and Bilogrudovskaya, XII–IX centuries BC (Uman region)
archaeological cultures are now defined as proto-
Slavic and Thracian. And this proves the connection of ethno¬
the genesis of the Slavs with the Thracian tribes. In the solution
problems of ethnogenesis of the Slavs are important historical
The Chernyakhiv archaeological culture (II–
7th century AD), created by the Roxolans and Proto-Slavs
Middle Dnieper (Ants). Its population was Slavic.
which laid the foundations of the future Kyiv
state.

The participation of the Roxolani in the creation of the Chernyakhiv Slavic
(which does not cause objections) culture, there is no
the presence of Iranian settlements in Kievan Rus and even Iranian
of Russian toponyms is another eloquent evidence of the
of their Iranian affiliation. Among the Slavic population,

1 This was the era of the Ants - descendants of the Pslasgians-Trnpils. King
The ancestors of Busa (Busole) were executed together with the elders in Kyiv (Busova
ich>ra) Goths.

_ of the Chernyakhiv cult- I

G\ G\ and \ g\ were interspersed with - I

I. .1 and A. ><4 ЮШ selena. OTHER TRIBES, I

TGgG? M #'51 like on

in the territory of the Ukrainian SSR goes to-

L ShiYi Chun was recently interspersed
ii-/ 'i TOI YAL T&1 nya settled, Czechs, Poles-

of the Ukrainians, Bulgarians, Germans,

come on. However, Iranian 1

1.1 Actually, if we talk about
NYAGISH IGED P D-D RITA ABOUT THE ROLE OF ROXOLA-

JPSh» nov, then it is best to find out

IGYaiHi meant good memory

I^iOIiliiI i.'P41^*1 people. A. people never

There will be no millennium,

/3 passing down from generation to generation

Id ^ Yag' and to the generation, to preserve

g- 41 * : £>"4 Ki. and testimonies about random

This is the history of the participants.

To the author of this book and

zgvvei^ -«=3

In Ukraine for a long time I have been P°^ l s a fact 3 Nastya Li- 1
name of the city of P -3- ghvtii IViSHO -frankivsk 1

in the Soviet Union (1505 AD and not only) the history of the

region), which entered the Slavonic-Turkish Empire in the 16th century.

nem Roksolana. As we see.,to per ^ ^ cnm imeiem . 1

Turkish Empire Ukrainians Sh, Dacia they

At least until the crossing of the Middle Dnieper. That is |
spoke the language of the people) would have searches]

Slavic. Important Z ' ia ' | ' kai|ah Ajs also preserved-1
linguistic monuments . • (.„and in the LANGUAGE of those AND

H|

TObT N.^n" A» "»£ H“r“n'"“°'r"; zbFgalyI
Г^ГиоГ„ГбулГХ™»y. obs-ii, * b,l|

Zbrutskyi Ilol DA ST.N.E., M. Gu-
syatny. Ternopil region/

It is worth noting that the Kisvo-Moghlya Academy was more
Miss Roksolana.

Slavic conquerors. Unique folklore
material that has come down to us not only from those, but also from older
times – the Vedic era, witness this.

The reader can be offered another aspect of
I look at the problem. We know that the Roxolans, who oppressed
ly Scythians in the 2nd century BC, researchers consider the group
Sarmatian (Sauramatian) tribes, who, according to Herodotus,
had a language close to the Scythians. And if the Scythians were attributed
Iriyomovist, this was mechanically transferred to the Roxolans.
its people were assimilated with the Scythians over 500 years. But the Scythians
had a thousand-year history and a single mole in this territory.
Before them, the lands of the Northern Black Sea region were inhabited by
Merians - from the era of King Targitay (1500 BC).
they were also considered Iranian-speaking by Iranists. Here is such a
the chain is built. And it turns out that the population
The territory of modern Ukraine has been in contact with Iran for 2000 years.
in the slovak language. This is the last link in the chain, if
It is easy to follow the Iranists and agree with them on
The Irian language of the Scythians, and then the Cimmerians and Roxolans.
But then the logic of their hypotheses leads us to the obvious
absurdity: it turns out that the interbreeding of Iranians with Iranians
gave birth to Slavic Rus.

Or maybe so? Mighty Scythia (2000 years old "Iranomov-
on ■), having withstood the raids of the Persians (Iranians), Goths (Germans),
doubt (Turks), could not resist the stronger
Slavic people. Such an enslaver, if he
It existed, it was supposed to be more numerous, with a higher culture and
military organization. Only then would it be possible to
to bring the Scythians to their knees, to resettle millions on their lands
ions of the conquerors and assimilate the "Iranian-speaking" with them
Aboriginal people.

Ethnographers and linguists know that such assimilation, even
incomplete, when the "Iranian-speaking" Roxolans and the remnants
the Scythians were defeated by the Huns, that is, before the 5th century AD,
would require at least a thousand years. And in order to
the remnants of Iranian settlements and place names disappeared forever,
rowing for more than one thousand years. But then how to be with the messages
nym medieval authors of the 6th century about the Slavs from the Bosporus
Cimmerian to Istru and about the existence of such a land,
What is Rus'?

So, again, it is absurd. Because there could not have been Scythians and Irap-
mine, just as the Slavs could not conquer
If that were the case, it certainly couldn't have gone unnoticed.
attention of European and Byzantine authors of the Middle Ages

people.

Recently, Iranists have been suppressing historical facts

began to recognize that the Scythians-Rus and the Scythians-Polyani were
Slavs. At the same time, they pay little attention to the fact that
such recognition is inconsistent with their platform.
After all, as Herodotus reported, all Scythians spoke
in one language. 1 if the two most numerous and most
more civilized peoples communicated in Slavic
language, then it was probably the same language spoken by the rest of the Scythians.

Not in Iranian.

When studying the history of the Slavs, it should be remembered that their
territory supposedly inhabited in the Scythian era of the Iranian-speaking
We are tribes, after the Scythians we will never be conquered by anyone
Science knows all the conquerors of the new era. But sh
Goths, not Gupni, and later not Avars (Turks) and Khazars
(Turks), of course, could not bring "Iranians" to the land
"Scythia" the language of Kievan Rus. In addition, the Goths and Avars,
Although they exterminated a large number of the population, they still managed to gain a
on the Middle Dnieper they failed.

From medieval authors of the 6th century AD we already know that
that in the Dnieper-Dpistra-Danube Interfluve (territory
Ukrainian SSR) was Rus', from which the Slavs moved west.
So, this territory in the 6th century was not Iranian-speaking. But,
and a thousand years earlier, Rus (Scythian plowmen), according to Herodotus
was not Iranian-speaking. It has already been mentioned earlier about
that the gods of the Scythians mentioned by Herodotus were those
the very gods of Rus' with Slavic names. So, the Scythians-
plowmen (Rus) and Scythian farmers (Polyany) were among the
ethnic ancestors of Kyivan Rus in the field of language, material
of cultural and spiritual culture.

You can look even deeper. Famous scientists, for example
O. Schrader, considered the ancestral homeland of the Indo-Europeans
Northwestern Black Sea Region (interfluve of the Dnieper -
Dniester). In this case, some traces of linguistic proximity
could have settled in this territory since the time of the Indo-Europeans
community. By studying the language of the Cimmerians and Scythians,
should comprehensively study Getic (Thracian) |
elements.

Scythian campaigns in Lydia may have linked the Scythians
with the Celts-Galatians of Asia Minor. Their settlements and
Similar toponyms and anthroponyms have been recorded in Ukraine.
And the ethnic influences of the Celts on the territory of the Ukrainian SSR in the Scythi
and later eras still need to be explored.

As is known from the sources, the Slavs migrated from their
the territory of the lands of ancient Scythia (modern Ukrainian SSR) towards
present-day Slovakia, Croatia, Czech Republic (Bohemia), Poland
and further to the south of Western Europe. The date of the campaigns is established
to be exact - 565 and 568.

This is how a Western European chronicler wrote about it:
17th century: "In the year of Christ 565, the migration of the Slavs
In Polonia and Bohemia. At this time the Slavs were separate
They come from the Bosporus of Cimmeria and Rus' with their visons.
Having crossed the Ister, that part which kept to the current of the river
Sipin, headed to the places that are still called Slovakia.
The rest moved to other regions, and because it was
led by two brother-nozzles, divided into two
One is led by Lyakh in the direction that is now
Polonia is born. And this is the emergence of the Polish state.
The second one was led by Seh in the direction we are going today.
They call it Bohemia. And this is the beginning of the Bohemian state 1 .

First of all, the message about the three leaders, who
led the migration of the Slavs from Scythia in 565, reminds
We have a legend from the Kievan chronicle: “And there were three brothers:
The name of one is Kiy, and the name of the second is Itzek, and the name of the third is
in the sister of nh Liebsd" 1 . A strange coincidence! And although the chronicler does nc
indicated the name of the leader of the first detachment of settlers, but
it is quite likely that this was the tribe of the legendary Horeb,
whom M. Marr considered "an indisputable Cimmerian" (Cim-
(Merijan). So, perhaps, on the land of the future Croatia
It was the Cimmerian detachment of the Horeb tribe that arrived, connecting
with the tribal name of the Cimmerian Bosporus.

Anthroponyms, toponyms, ethnonyms Khoryv, Khorevytsia,
Croat, Croatia and Cimmer (idol), Cimmerian -
These are nothing more than etymological identities that have
common historical basis. The Lyakh probably represented a tribe
mya Kiya (clearing), since Polonia means "clearing"
(Ukrainian: "clearing"). The name Sech is a spelling of the words "Shchek"
or "Czech", taken from Byzantine sources, where h was written through
g or i (for example: Galicians - Naiigapi). Interesting in
In this regard, the following fact: the name of the Labe River in Czechoslovakia
The name is etymologically identical to the name of Kiya's sister, Lybeda.
This is where the name of the Polabian Slavs came from. Known
also the hydronym LaOa in the area of the ancient Bosporus Kim¬
Meriysky (tributaries of the Kuban).

So, the testimony of a Western European chronicler about
the resettlement of the Slavs "From the Cimmerian Bosporus and Rus' to
"west" in 565, gives reason to guess that the

were the tribes that participated in the founding of Kyiv. That is
The city arose before the resettlement.

The Polish chronicler of the 16th century, M. Stryikowski, called
The date of the foundation of Kyiv is 430. Our archaeologists have indicated
•'i" ' II Sh U — M2, which gave reason for celebration in

1 "Ponesy, iremsikih let" according to the Lavrentievsky list.— Spb.,
1910, P. 8.

1982 was the 1500th anniversary of the city. This distinction was worth
would be considered in more detail. Especially since some sources
others call it ("its foundation in the summer of

Hrysga 334»). . p

Several conclusions emerge from all this, first of all
It is clear to everyone that the 1500th anniversary of Kyiv
is defined rather conditionally. The city undoubtedly existed
long before the specified date. But since the basis for
The legend of Prince Kyi became the basis for establishing his age.
and his brothers, which was brought to the banks of the Dnieper in the 7th century.
BC, then the question of the antiquity of Kyiv should be further
to study. After all, by the 7th century BC there are also mentions of
Prince Kiya in the Avesta, reports of Herodotus and Hetolemas
about the city founded by Kyus in Asia Minor and named after him

by name. , ,

Linguistic analysis of the word "Cuiaba" also addresses
the name of the city until the 7th century BC. Echoing the ancients
mentions of Kiya ~ the bridge builder, probably also later
The legend of the founding of a town on the Danube by Prince Kyi.
And from the fact of the settlement of the Slavs in 565 from Rus', one can
conclude that the word RUS was used as
the name of the territory and peoples from where the Slavic peoples set out
detachments led by their leaders. Therefore, Rus' in the 6th century was
already the name of a tribal (state) association.

But where did the Slavs come from in the Bosporus?
Cimmerian? This is also related to their origin.
German. And they appeared there since the time of the Cimmerians, in the era
of the log-frame archaeological culture, and later were called Antes.
We also know that the name of the river Tanais (Don) was
known to Herodotus. Moreover, the name of the city of Tanais in
The mouth of the Don River, it turns out, was known as early as the 3rd millennium BC,
that is, from the time of its foundation. Origins of the name of the river and the city

should be sought in the name of the ancient goddess of the Pelasgians-Trypillians and Thracians: Daii-Tani-Tanaie - APiepa-RaIIia (water-mother). In that era, as mentioned earlier, rivers often were named after the tribes that lived on their shores. A river and a tribe called Tana are also known in the western lands of the modern Ukrainian SSR. For example, Shafarik among ancient Slavic tribes mention the tribe of Tanvi that lived on the banks of the Tanwa River - a right tributary of the Sana River (Syanu). Ya. Holovatsky also spoke about them. Why do we stopped at this, at first glance insignificant

I. G. I. R. F. Pre tribute to the Russian primary school! lstopism.- M-, 1887,-P. 68.

- Golovatskyi Ya. Hsographic slomr Zapalnoslanyan- of 11 South Slavic lands.-Pilno. 1884.-S. .ON.

fact? First of all, because this is a tribe named after goddess Dana (Taish), explains a lot when studying prehistory of the Slavs. The name Tana was to be received by the Greeks prefix a - "atans", (for example: Tana, AIiepa - Afi¬ us) and then anti was formed.

Information about the Antes came from Jordan and Procopius. Caesarea. They, or the Antean union of tribes, are considered the predecessors of Kievan Rus. That is why message about the departure of the Slavs from the vicinity of the Bosporus Cimmerian, the vicinity of the city of Tanais at the mouth of the Tanais River (Don) should be considered in the light of being there the Ants before the new era. By the way, the name Tanais, which has been preserved still exists in the form Tana - Dana, has the Slavic ending At the same time, this is a Thracian, not a Greek, ending. of Thracian nouns, as previously thought.

Considering the reports of the resettlement of the Slavs in the 6th century, one should consider another dating of this EVENTS. The chronicler of our time, V. Rantsev, indicates: 568 year. Nin concluded that the Slavic tribes, setting out 1 banks of the Vistula, Dniester, Dnieper in the lands abandoned by the Goths and northeastern Germans, occupied the territories present-day Bohemia, Silesia, Lodomyria, Illyria, Poland, Poland Merania, Saxony, Magdeburg, Brandenburg.

The year 568, of course, dates the same event as the 565th. The resettlement of Slavs from the Cimmerian Bosporus and from Rus' to the west took some time and in ancient sources could be marked with different years. V. Rantsev indicates also some new areas from where the Slavs set out (the banks of the Vistula), and where they settled (Illyria and the lands,

occupied later by the Germans).

It was not by chance that we paid attention to the etymological
and the semantic connection of the hydronym and the toponym Tana'is and
hydronym and ethnonym Gayala. The Gayala tribe (va has a collective
concept, as in the names of the tribes Moskna, Marina, Ostraaa,
lay down, etc.) was in the Vistula region, because Tanwa –
a tributary of the Sian, which flows into the Vistula. So, the Gayala tribe,
from whose name (ghani) the word anti was later formed, it was known
not in different places of the Northern Black Sea Region: from Syan
and Tanva to the Don (Tanais) and Meotida (Sea of Azov).

So far we have not touched on one very important thing
Question: What prompted the Slavs to leave their inhabited lands?
countries of Scythia - Rus in 565-568 and go to Western
Europe. One of the main reasons for the most
the rich and warlike part of the Slavic tribes was
invasion of the Avars (Obrians). Clashes with nomadic warlike
we are Asian tribes of Turkic-Avars in the Bog region

the Cimmerian period forced Slavic troops led by
with the leaders to go to new lands. And an important consequence
this grandiose in its historical scale event
was the formation of new Slavic languages by our ancestors
The second direct result of the emergence of large
The mass migration of Slavic tribes to the west was the end of the
flourishing Slavic (Ant) Chernyakhiv archaeological
logical culture and a noticeable decline in life in the territory
modern Ukraine in the 7th century.

Unfortunately, domestic and foreign historians, archaeologists,
who studied these periods of the origin of Rus,
did not summarize many important data from different sciences.
No comprehensive research method was used
eras of the pre-written history of peoples. Almost completely bypassed
attention is paid to data from ethnography, folklore, linguistics, as well as
mythology and military science. And by the way, myths have been preserved
for us, true, accurate information about historical events.
They, especially during the period of wars, the destruction of entire nations and
emergence of new states cannot be studied without data
military science. Excessive fascination with the history of wars, fashionable
in the last century, caused us to react by ignoring
military knowledge. This is precisely the lack of data in the field
cultural history (mythology) and ortholopia did not allow
to such a profound researcher as V. Petrov, you
drew to analyze the clash of the Ants with the Avars. But
at the same time he did a lot for science
Research into the problem of ethnogenesis of the Scythians and Slavs
in particular, he argued and refuted the claims about
Iranian-speaking Scythians. It also shows the settlement

Ants to the Cimmerian Bosporus in the 4th–5th centuries, to
their military power during the struggle
with Byzantium and the Romans. Even decades before the pro¬
the advance of the Avars from the Cimmerian Bosporus to the Danube
Anti successfully attacked the Danube Roman provinces
vinci, stormed cities, fortresses, capturing countless
neither wealth nor prisoners. Their campaigns were long
and were distinguished by high organization and art. Anti
even dared to winter in the captured provinces,
forcing the 15,000-strong Roman troops to only approach from afar
to guard oneself without engaging in battle.

Although Gyrokopius called the Antes a "band of robbers"
but in clashes with the Romans, equal forces, the winner
we were coming out anti. We repeat, all this happened before us
the march of the Avars to the Cimmerian Bosporus region and to the
settlement in 565–568 of part of the Antes west of the Bosporus

Cimmerian and from Russia.

WHO ARE THEY, THE KGUNS?

It is immediately noticeable that the name of the proto-Lithuanians is
keu/sh. attested by historical sources, etymologically
(And semantically identical to the name Huns.

Were the proto-Lithuanians - the Huns - the same Huns that
and Russified 1500 years of domestic and European history
silently and mysteriously disappeared into the distance of centuries? Authoritative
Research by the USSR Academy of Sciences provides historical information that
that the Huns of the 4th - 5th centuries were also called "royal Scythians."
The nones were the basileuses of Herodotus or the khunas of Ptolemy,

And Słmold and other ancient and medieval authors.
Sources confirming that the Huns of the 4th–5th centuries were
royal Scythians, the most probable of the known and recognized
domestic and European science. Who were the Huns?
4th–5th centuries - an object of modern archaeology?

All the most authoritative ancient and early medieval
writers most familiar with the Huns write that
The Huns were royal Scythians. Thus, the famous diplomat
and the 5th century writer, Byzantine ambassador to the Huns Priscus Panius-
si.ky calls them royal Scythians and Huns. Another
the ambassador of Byzantium to the Hunnic state at that time - Romulus,
telling about the Huns' campaign against Media (with all the details)
we know of the early campaigns of the Cimmerians and Scythians), also

notes that the leaders of the Huns belonged to the royal Scythians.
How absolutely reliable does science consider the messages?
Lmmianus Marcellinus (4th century) that the Hunnic tribe,
"whose little is mentioned in ancient monuments, lives under Maeotis-
"by the marshes" (Sea of Azov). Everyone writes about the Huns
as about armed, warlike, brave and invincible
mighty horsemen. This has always been the characteristic of
royal Scythians. Jordan, telling about the mythical
the coming of the Huns from Gothic witches and evil spirits,
also places them in the area of Maeotis. It appears
It is possible that the Huns, who defeated the Goths on the Dnieper
in 375, without hesitation, came to the defense of the Antes against
bloody tyranny of the Gothic king Vinitar, were the
we are royal Scythians, that is, proto-Lithuanians. Such
The opinion does not contradict the evidence of the sources.

In the light of new facts, domestic history looks
in a new way. There was a tragic defeat of the Antes by the Goths.
The Goths executed the Antic leader Bus ("The Word about the Regiment"
Igor's"), and the Huns without delay, heroically immediately and
unconditionally came to the aid of the Ants. After all, the
The king of the Ants ordered the crucifixion of the Ants' leader Busa.

his sons and seventy elders. This happened in Kiev 375
year.

The people have preserved the memory of this event. In Kyiv on
Pechersk, at the mouth of the Lybed River, is a historical site –
Busovye Pole and Busovytsia Mountain. These names come from the name
Bus. "The names are identified with the name of the leader of the eastern
of the Slavs-Ants Busa (Bozh), about whom the Gothic writer wrote
historian Jordan". Here Buslivky and others are preserved. Gupny
came to the aid of the Slavs-Ants. So, the tragedy
The Antes moved and outraged the Huns. The Hun king "did not
"He endured the tyranny of the Goths. He marched an army against Vinitarius."
The Gothic historian Jordan testifies: “In the first and in the second
Vinitarius won the battle; hardly anyone can remember,
what losses Vinitarius inflicted on the Hun army. In the third
battle on the Erak River (Dnieper.—O ..?.), when the noni approached
Valamber fired an arrow and, hitting Vinicius in the head,
"Tariyev, killed him" (Jordan. 248, 249). Only in the third
battle, having a moral advantage, the Huns saved
"Terrible and wild Huns", according to the hostile
historians who are plotting against them, supposedly destroying the population
Chernyakhiv culture, but in fact they defended the Antes
and treated the defeated Goths humanely.

This is how outstanding events of the national
history. But we won't solve this problem,
which still requires in-depth study by the Soviet and
world science. We will only talk about the state of research

archaeologists on this issue at this time.

What scientists have discovered over the past 50 years
about those "wild Huns" of the 4th–5th centuries, supposedly Turks, who
Was Byzantium terrified? Unfortunately, nothing was found:
no settlements, no cemeteries. There are no traces of the past.
"Turkic" people. On the one hand, some consider the Huns
armed herders, horsemen, nomads, with foot soldiers
,0 – everyone knows their wall-breaking machines, their throwing armata,
numerous wooden houses. To protect their capital
The Huns built wooden defensive city walls. This is
goes beyond the notion of nomads. Initially it was
It is recognized that the cremation rite is specific to the Huns.
NO, but it is known that they buried their kings in three
coffins: gold, silver and iron. It is also known
the plundering of the city of Marga by the Hunnic royalists by the bishop
tombs (Prisk). So it turns out that the Huns buried
dead (and not burned), they had kings and cities.

The Huns are credited with the absence of royal power and
savagery, as if they were commanded by random prominent
warriors, and it is known that they were led to the defense of the Ants by King Balam-

ber. their weapons and armor were exceptionally skillfully
decorated with gold and precious stones. In the burials
Men were found to have one gold earring, women were found to have two.
They also found mirrors, spoons for
tyrants, nail polish removers, etc. Archaeologists have concluded that
that the search for antiquities of the "Turkic Huns", which
they have been considered by historians to date—this is an absurd task. This is—
an attempt to solve a system of equations with an infinite number of
known to be too great. Recently, SINA published
book, where the author proposes to consider the Huns of the 4th–5th centuries (on
criteria from the Don to the Danube) by the Eyunnu people who lived in
3rd millennium BC within the territorial boundaries of modern China.
It seems that part of this people came to the Black Sea region
in the 4th century. This resembles the scientific idea of one European
scholar–Etruscan scholar who proposed to consider the Chinese
by Indo-Europeans and with the help of the Chinese language
read Etruscan inscriptions. The academies rejected the goy

• scientific" work. Thus science, gradually destroying the
outdated false hypotheses, makes real discoveries,
reveals new pages of national history and culture.

• And the Huns–Turks, known from Gothic reports, are not
Found. Khun–proto–Lithuanian–royal skeletons found
Thebes, which is already 3000 years ago (1000 years BC)

had their own writing system and culture.

THE MYSTERY OF ANCIENT DONBAS

In the 60s of the last century on the left
on the banks of the Kalynivka River, ten kilometers from Bakhmut
(now Artemivsk) mining engineer Nosov accidentally
nn v vyv prehistoric copper ore deposits, as well as slags,
coal and coal, broken crucibles and other remains
metallurgical production. This discovery was reported
>t press. Entrepreneurs reacted quickly to the news. Already
In the 80s, local industrialists Kleymsnov and Leptunov–
and who began mining and smelting copper ore here.

During the development process, miners came across mines
III II millennium BC. According to mining specialists
affairs, they impressed with extraordinary perfection and
sizes. In one mine, a skull and bones were found
and a city miner, impregnated with copper oxide, in another
discovered stone and bronze tools of production,
•separate bronze axes used by miners
and ancient Donbass. The find testified to the Bronze Age

foundry, which existed here for another 4,000 years

ago.

For some time, Kleimenov and Leptunovsky continued

mining and smelting of copper ore within these mines.
Prehistoric structures were exploited predatorily,
which were an invaluable monument of national history and
culture. But when money was needed to expand the
production, entrepreneurs were worried: what if copper
ore veins were mined by ancient miners? And exploited
The mining operations were temporarily suspended. However, the opening of the
Donbass has interested scientists.

It is known that the production of copper and bronze caused
the rapid progress of the civilization of ancient peoples.
Archaeologists have called the Copper and Bronze Age the 4th millennium BC to the 8th cent
BC.

The oldest bronze artifacts were found in the East
Mediterranean and Black Sea. Much later, the mysterious
This alloy was discovered in India. In the 2nd millennium BC. e.
bronze products are widespread in Europe and China. In
In Africa, bronze appeared a thousand years later, and in
America (Peru, Bolivia) only in the 6th – 10th centuries AD.

Due to the fact that until recently chemical analyses
no archaeological finds were made, scientists inaccurately named
bronze ancient products made of raw copper. This contributed
some confusion in determining the time and place of the first appearance
bronze. But here is the stock left by the Chaldean king Ur-Gan-
4500 years BC. It talks about the construction of
construction of structures made of copper. In Ukraine, products
made of copper were known in the 4th-3rd millennium BC.

A discovery made in the last century in Donbass,
proved that already (.000 years ago our ancestors themselves
mined and smelted raw copper and produced from it
products. It was here that the production of bronze also matured.
but, therefore, only in Dvorich and on the territory of the present
In Ukraine, there were separate names for copper and bronze. In Dvo¬
things – urudu and zabar, in Ukraine respectively – copper and
No other language of the Indo-European peoples
did not have a separate name for bronze. Even the Greeks and Romans
called copper and bronze the same word.

Where did Western Europe get its bronze products from?
swords and axes? Regarding this, it was also proposed
Many hypotheses are being proposed. One researcher linked

the spread of bronze in Europe with the famous legend of
the Argonauts' quest for the Golden Fleece. He believed that it was
a journey for bronze to the eastern shore of the Black Sea.
Other researchers looked for sources of supply to the West

and 'a few bronze objects in Greece, India, and the Dvorichi. But
These hypotheses have been refuted. Although the modern name for the
ip among European peoples and comes from the name of Italy¬
the port of Brindisi, where ancient people came
Phoenician ships, but bronze in the ports of Northern Europe
and southern countries were never supplied. There was a northern
the land route of bronze penetration into Western
Europe. Already after the Second World War, English historians and
Archaeologists, studying the ruins of the ancient temple of Stone-
The HOIJ in Scotland concluded that the construction
it was carried out by ancient aliens on
The British Isles, which entered here through the Norman
action from the banks of the Dnieper. These newcomers brought with them

bronze products.

Forty years before this report by English archaeologists
logical expedition, led by V. Gorodtsov, set off
in Donbas to explore ancient copper mines, as well as
copper and bronze foundry. Clay mines
Menov and Leptunovsky were covered and flooded with water.
Only in recent years, in connection with the discovery on Cher¬
the remains of large proto-cities of the 3rd millennium BC. interest in the ancient
of the ancient mining and foundry industry of Donbass from
This is what scientists have discovered: the copper industry
Donbass existed before mines on the island of Cyprus.
The large proto-cities of the 3rd millennium BC on the Dnieper had copper
domestically manufactured products. Undoubtedly, and thorium-
these products with Western Europe. After all, Rome
and Greece! it hasn't happened yet...

What is the fate of the prehistoric Donetsk copper mines?
today? After all, their possible location is known.
I think it is time for the joint efforts of archaeological institutes
logy, geology, mining and non-ferrous metallurgy
the republic's intellectuals to carry out their searches and restoration.

Let's examine the question of whether bronze was brought to
Northern Europe via Ukraine in transit, or supplied
from Donbass.

Bronze in Ukrainian means "spyzh". We have already mentioned it above.
meant that all the languages of the whole world, except Sumerian, were ancient
ancient Babylon, in ancient times they did not know separate names
for copper and bronze 1 . This is one of the problems of linguistics,
related to fundamental questions of human history
culture, with the secrets of archeology, history, with history
technology and the development of art over the last 6,000

1 Nkderle L. Humanity and pre-historic times.— Spb„
189N.— pp. 215-217.

foundry, which existed here for another 4,000 years
ago.

For some time, Kleimenov and Leptunovsky continued
mining and smelting of copper ore within these mines.
Prehistoric structures were exploited predatorily,
which were an invaluable monument of national history and
culture. But when money was needed to expand the
production, entrepreneurs were worried: what if copper

ore veins were mined by ancient miners? And exploited
mining operations were temporarily halted. However, the opening of
Donbass has interested scientists.

It is known that the production of copper and bronze caused
the rapid progress of the civilization of ancient peoples.
Archaeologists have called the Copper and Bronze Age the 4th millennium BC to the 8th cent
BC.

The oldest bronze artifacts were found in the East
Mediterranean and Black Sea. Much later, the mysterious
This alloy was discovered in India. In the 2nd millennium BC. e.
bronze products are widespread in Europe and China. In
In Africa, bronze appeared a thousand years later, and in
America (Peru, Bolivia) only in the 6th - 10th centuries AD.

Due to the fact that until recently chemical analyses
no archaeological finds were made, scientists inaccurately named
bronze ancient products made of raw copper. This contributed
some confusion in determining the time and place of the first appearance
bronze. But here is the stock left by the Chaldean king Ur-Gan-
4500 years BC. It talks about the construction of
construction of structures made of copper. In Ukraine, copper
made of copper were known in the 4th–3rd millennium BC.

A discovery made in the last century in Donbass,
proved that already 6000 years ago our ancestors themselves
mined and smelted raw copper and produced from it
products. It was here that the production of bronze also matured.
but, therefore, only in Dvorich and on the territory of the present
In Ukraine, there were separate names for copper and bronze. In Dvo¬
things - urudu and zabar, in Ukraine respectively - copper and
No other language of the Indo-European peoples
did not have a separate name for bronze. Even the Greeks and Romans
called copper and bronze the same word.

Where did Western Europe get its bronze products from?
swords and axes? Regarding this, it was also proposed
Many hypotheses are being proposed. One researcher linked
the spread of bronze in Europe with the famous legend of
the Argonauts' quest for the Golden Fleece. He believed that it was
a journey for bronze to the eastern shore of the Black Sea.
Other researchers looked for sources of supply to the West

"'a few bronze objects in Greece, India, and the Dvorichi. But
and these hypotheses were refuted. Although the modern name of the
among European peoples and comes from the name of the Italians-
...and the port of Brindisi, where ancient people came
Phoenician ships, but bronze in the ports of Northern Europe
and southern countries were never supplied. There was a northern
the land route of bronze penetration into Western

Europe. Already after the Second World War, English historians and
archaeologists, studying the ruins of the ancient temple of Stowe-
hsij in Scotland, concluded that the construction
it was carried out by ancient aliens on
The British Isles, which penetrated here through the Norman
action from the banks of the Dnieper. These newcomers brought with them
bronze products.

Forty years before this report by English archaeologists
logical expedition, led by V. Gorodtsov, set off
in Donbas to explore ancient copper mines, as well as
copper and bronze foundry. Clay mines
Menov and Leptunovsky were covered and flooded with water.
Only in recent years, in connection with the discovery on Cher¬
the history of the great proto-cities of the 3rd millennium BC. interest in the ancient
of the ancient mining and foundry industry of Donbass from
This is what scientists have discovered: the copper industry
Donbass existed before mines on the island of Cyprus.
Large proto-cities of the 3rd millennium BC on the Dnieper had copper
domestically manufactured products. Undoubtedly, and trade
these products with Western Europe. After all, Rome
and Greece didn't exist yet...

What is the fate of the prehistoric Donetsk copper mines?
today? After all, their possible location is known.
I think it is time for the joint efforts of archaeological institutes
logy, geology, mining and non-ferrous metallurgy
the republic's intellectuals to carry out their searches and restoration.

Let's examine the question of whether bronze was brought to
Northern Europe via Ukraine in transit, or supplied
from Donbass.

Bronze in Ukrainian means "spyzh". We have already mentioned it above.
meant that all the languages of the whole world, except Sumerian, were ancient
ancient Babylon, in ancient times they did not know separate names
for copper and bronze 1 . This is one of the problems of linguistics,
related to fundamental questions of human history
culture, with the secrets of archeology, history, with history
technology and the development of art over the last 6,000

1 Nyderle L. Chslovschestvo and prehistoric flint.– Spb.,
1898.– P. 215–217.

years. According to the etymological dictionary of M. Vasmer, in Russia – I
The word bronze came to the Russian language through the German word – And
Gophe, which is associated with the name of the city of Vgipsiikhit (modern I
Italian port city of Brindisi), where, according to Pliny, there were in ^
antiquity of the bronze workshop 1. But brother, this is already new And
a word that was formed in Europe quite late. Next we |

Let's take a closer look at the origin of the word brother and I
on the origin of bronze itself and bronze products in Europe. 1

Bronze is known and needed not only for modern technology. And
Throughout the development of human culture, archaeologists have
called the Bronze Age (4th millennium – 8th century BC). The most 1
older bronze artifacts were found in Eastern 1
Mediterranean and Black Sea regions, particularly in the valley I
Tigris and Euphrates and in Turkey. They are dated and
IV millennium BC. At the end of the IV millennium BC. bronze was |
spread in Egypt, and in the 3rd millennium BC – in Ukraine. And
A thousand years later, at the end of the 3rd millennium BC, Bronze I
are already found in India.

Since the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC, Ukraine has had a developed I
agriculture and livestock farming, copper mines
of high technical perfection and metallurgy of copper and bronze
foundry production– 1.

From the 2nd millennium BC, bronze products moved and
spread in Western Europe, and in the middle 11 thousand BC and
appear in China as well. The question of the Bronze Age in I
Africa has not yet been solved, but with the assumption of creation
bronze in the 1st millennium BC, even later history
Bronze Age in America (Peru, Bolivia) – 6th–10th centuries AD. You– |
found bronze, which in ancient times was an alloy of copper with |
1–3% tin (tin) or with other metallic elements– 1
us, caused a rapid development of human culture,
because there was no iron yet.

However, to this generally accepted information about
bronze, a few remarks should be added.

The point is that it's time to make some adjustments.
tives in determining the antiquity of the Bronze Age according to various
countries of the world. The Bronze Age in the development of human
culture was sometimes defined without specific agreement and
about what exactly is meant by bronze. First
European archaeologists defined bronze as an artificial
Stop copper (Si) with tin ($p), but then they saw that
ancient metallurgists, like modern ones, made bronze and
other metallic elements, often without tin at all.

1 F a s m e r M. Ztymoloi icheskiy slovar Russian language: In 4 vols.–
M.. 1971.–T. 1.– S. 217.

3 BSZ.– M., 1971.– Vol. 4.– S. 51–52.

The idea of the most ancient arsenic bronzes has been lost.

The lack of chemical analyses also led to confusion.
of those products that archaeologists considered to be bronze. In
and and bronze, where it is believed to have appeared from the 4th millennium BC.
or p. e., was distributed for general use only from
11th dynasty, i.e. from 2780–2720 BC. Analysis

and the ancient bronzes of the countries of the Southeast prove that
some of them are not artificial traces of ancient metals
In many footsteps there are only "traces" of gold, while others
glements are contained in significant quantities.

Arsenic is 0.6–2.3%; Pb is 0.8–3.3%; Re is
II,.1–4.0%; 8b –3.0%; 8 – up to 0.3%.

Modern metallurgy in these analyses provides
rather "black copper than bronze" 1 . Something like
we have with the results of the analysis of "bronze objects" from the ruins
nplaza of Nineveh: 8p – 0.1%; Re – 4.1%; Pb – 3.3%; Ah –
0.6%; 8 –3.0%; Si –88%. Only later can the products
to seek artificial bronzes (3rd–2nd millennium BC). About this
evidenced by a spearhead from the island of Cyprus (Si –97.2%;
Xn – traces; Ai – 0.3% Ax – 1.3%; Pb – 0.1%; Pc –
1.3%), or an ancient Egyptian knife (Si –97.1%; Ah –
2.3%; Xp –0.24%; Ps –0.4%). The same picture
we also have it on the Northern Black Sea coast in the territory of Ukraine
us. In the finds from Sofiivka (Institute of Archaeology
Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR) we have arsenic bronzes: chisel –1.0% Ah,
nropyzka –1.5% Ah. In things of the ancient Yam culture
Various awls made of arsenic bronze were found (1.0; 1.9; 2.5;
1.7% Ah), knives made of bronze containing 2.4–2.6% Ah, etc.

The catacomb culture in Ukraine inherited varieties
arsenic bronzes of the ancient Yam culture. We have
bronze knives with 1.7–2.4% Ax and other products made of arsenic
bronze. Developed bronze foundry production in Ukraine

ii in the Southeast refers to the 3rd millennium BC.

II VI–V millennium BC in the Mediterranean East,
where the Black Sea Gulf belongs, that is, Ukraine,
there was bronze art. This is evidenced not only by
analyses of archaeological finds, but also contemporary written
sources. The Chaldean king Ur–Anna, who lived around 4500 BC,
left us two cuneiform fragments made of sandstone,
where it is written: "Ur–Hanna is the ruler of Sirgul, Son of Galgin,
built temples, a palace, and ten pedestals of copper."
The king of Kish of the Ur–Nin era (4000 BC) left
an inscription on a spoke found in the ruins of a palace in Nineveh.
These inscriptions help determine the Copper Age in Dvorich.

1 S u ch k o v D. Msd i es splav'i.— M., 1987.— P. 7.

In the Northern Black Sea region and throughout Ukraine
we have copper metallurgy and the production of copper products
synchronous with the above-mentioned era of pre-Sumerian civilization
The Middle Ages. This was first evidenced by the discovery of the famous Ukrainian
of the Ukrainian archaeologist M. Ya. Rudynsky, who in 1926
found an "interesting sickle" on the left bank of the Smečka River,
near the village of Memekino, Novgorod-Sivsrsky district 1 .
This sickle, which followed Neolithic prototypes, is older
from the Belogrudovsky sickles. Smechkivsky sickle of wrought copper,
the oldest sickle in Ukraine: it was made
no later than the 5th millennium BC. Found together with a sickle
ceramics of the Belogrudov archaeological culture also
testifies to the greatest antiquity of this culture. It is older than
for the Belogrudov and especially for the Trypillya cultures 2 .
Production of metal sickles in Ukraine in the 5th millennium BC.
determined the further development of bronze casting.
The pre-Sumerian Mesopotamia and Ukraine turned out to be regions
synchronous .related ideological agricultural
of the Russian and metallurgical civilizations. Discoveries in Ukraine
no ancient cities 5000 years old and deciphering
the writing of the Trypillian population and the writing of the Belarusians
of the Grudov-Old Ukrainian culture. again attracted
the attention of our scientists to the achievements of the Bronze Age civilization
zations.

The invention and spread of copper, bronze, and bronze products
products has caused rapid technical progress in life
those of our ancestors. Sciences and arts are developing,
new ethnic associations are formed, large cities are built
cities and powerful states are created.

Humanity is experiencing a real and perhaps the only
its history a comprehensively positive technical revolution,
that it was caused by the invention of bronze.

But where was bronze invented? Where did it come from?
to Europe?

Bronze (bronze) is combustible and hard, very convenient in
It was suitable for axes and sickles, for swords and
spears, arrowheads, statuettes of gods were made from it
and seals and all kinds of household utensils and wonderful women's
decorations. Beautiful chandeliers and mirrors were made
made of bronze, and the technology for polishing them dates back long before
AD has become an unsurpassed art. Extraordinary
but the invention of bronze had an impact on the development of ancient
art, especially sculpture. Excellent

1 Danylevych V. Tsikapiy serp.– K., 1928.– P 173.

“Ibid.– P. 176.

The properties of bronze casting allowed the master to
and explore the smallest elements of the sculptural model.
Iron is resistant to corrosion, and when exposed to air, it
thin oxide film, gains a stable
color from green to dark brown (cinnamon)
new) and black in color. It is easy to forge, it is suitable
for embossing and engraving, chemical toning,
It can be polished, plated with gold. These properties
allow you to produce 3 bronzes of various types
artistic products. Bronze has an extraordinary play
light and shadows. This property of bronze is what ancient
sculptors used it as one of the means of embodiment
signs of vibrant life in the depiction of the human body.
Bronze gave statues grandeur and monumentality.
An example of a monument of the magnificent human art of the era
bronze is the famous bronze head from Nineveh, 3rd millennium BC. e.

High-tech and artistic products made of bronze found
in Ukraine. The viscosity and plasticity of bronze were given
opportunities for craftsmen to create three-dimensional compositions
with rapid removals and dismemberments of individual
parts.

Achievements of bronze casting on the Dnieper
allowed to make hollow, comparatively light and
durable artistic products. In our time, the composition of bronze
diversified. In the late Middle Ages, bells
were made of bronze, which had a higher admixture of tin
(up to 20%), with significant addition of silver and some
other micro impurities. At the Nizhyn production
Bells were also made of cannon bronze (10% of the price).

1 the second half of the last century due to the general
We are observing a deep decline in the price of household goods.
decline in the production of artistic bronze after several
millennia of its reign in art.

But the Bronze Age in human history is long gone,
when bronze was a decisive factor in the creation
new ethnic associations and large slave-owning
states, in the achievements of high culture, science and art
the history of ancient peoples. The history of bronze is the history of
of humanity in the days when it reached a high level
and created unsurpassed examples of material and spiritual

culture, and perhaps a happy day in a person's life
Therefore, new archaeological finds of bronze, scientific
The problems and mysteries of that era always attract
attention, capture our imagination and thoughts.

1973 in the village of Novotroyany, Bilhorod district
Archaeologists in the Odessa region found buried bronze
io*

things: sickles, axes, spears of the 11th century BC. They belonged to
to the Cimmerians (Trypillian-Pelasgians) - the predecessors of the Scythians
in Ukraine. These findings once again proved the high
the culture of farming, crafts and foundry technology
our ancestors.

It is difficult to determine the origin of bronze by analysis.
Over the past 100 years, scientists have put forward several
webs of hypotheses about where bronze and the first
bronze products in Europe.

But there is still no consensus.

Initially, it was thought that bronze was invented and spread
Phoenician navigators, but this idea has not been confirmed.
It was thought that it might have spread from large
manufacturing centers of bronze objects, for example, from Britain
And it didn't come true. Phoenician ships never
did not enter northern European ports, and there bronze
appeared independently of its transport by sea. Britain also
was not the inventor of bronze. English scientists - archaeologists
loggers and historians, back in the early 1940s after many
years of debate agreed that the famous ruins of Stonehenge
The henge in Scotland was built by people who
passed through Normandy from the steppes of the Dnieper region
and brought bronze articles with them.

Let us consider some classical theories that attempt to

to solve the problem of the origin of European bronze.

New views, in fact, do not go beyond the limits even today.
old hypotheses.

The successes of modern archaeology lie mainly in
in a large number of finds and their analysis.
As before, generalization and synthesis lag behind. However
Deepening knowledge sometimes allows you to solve a complex problem.
melting is just a different formulation of the problem.

Ukraine in the field of archaeology, substrate studies
language, ethnogenesis remains poorly studied, until
This area is already being closely monitored by researchers
ancient cultures. Previously, Ukraine often fell out of the field
from the point of view of European scientists.

The most original hypotheses of origin were put forward
European bronze.

One of the researchers, G'Yornas, linked, as already
It was said that the spread of bronze in Europe with a well-known
the story of the Argonauts' expedition for the Golden Fleece. He fell,
that the content of the tale is nothing more than the journey of the
Jason's gift for bronze to the East Bank of the Black Sea
sea to modern Mingrelia. It seems that from there the production
The Bronze Age spread to Western Europe in two ways.

The southern route ran through the Hellespont, the Aegean
and the Mediterranean Sea to the Hellenes in Greece, then to Italy,
Spain and to Phoenicia and Egypt. By the northern route
bronze spread through the Northern Black Sea region to
Danube, and further up to Central and Northern Europe 1
Does this hypothesis of the advancement of the Bronze Age culture to
Western Europe took place through Ukraine. This coincides
and the conclusions of English scientists regarding the origin
Stonehenge and bronze artifacts in Scotland from
This is confirmed by the presence of old
ancient copper mining in Ukraine and tin nearby
Sinop.

The hypothesis of the Caucasian origin of bronze is refuted
Muller. He proved that European bronze was not buried
It came from the Caucasus. Greece was not the birthplace of bronze either.
The typological method was applied, that is, the following were studied:
types of archaeological bronze in different territories.

The finds in Greece and the Caucasus belong to their

type in the Southeast, and finds in Europe, for example,
axes with a sleeve (Celts), are common to Ukraine,
Europe and Asia as a whole. The Celts (bronze axes) are known
were used in Ukraine, but their indigenous production was limited
studied. Bronze came to the West from Ukraine to
Hungary and further, to other European countries (except those
located on the Mediterranean coast).
In the east, Celts have been found in Siberia. Did they come
bronze products to Siberia from Ukraine? Or maybe Ukraine
traded transit bronze with Europe? Where did it come from?
Did the Celts walk? This question remains unresolved.

Of course, the transit itself could not last long. Not
Siberia and India could, at least given the significant
distance, compete in Europe with bronze from Ukraine. To
Moreover, bronze casting also developed in Asia later
It is now generally accepted that the main way
bronze and bronze products did not reach Europe
neither through the Caucasus, nor along the Mediterranean Sea, through
Greece and Italy. Bronze came from the territory of the
modern Ukraine to Hungary, and then to Europe. The establishment
It has been discovered that bronze artifacts found in Ukraine are ancient.
more than Siberian ones.

Professor A. M. Talgren expressed his opinion on Ukraine
the ancient origin of certain sickle types and their
poured into the mountain bronze cultures 2 .

1 N i d s r l s L. Mankind in prehistoric times.
P. 215.

'Danylevich V. Interesting Sir— P. 173.

10 *

Researchers, using important scientific
facts, often put forward to support their theories
original evidence, but there was always some
unexplored questions.

To convince of the origin of European bronzes
of the Tigris Valley and the Bronze Age
Euphrates, an interesting fact was used: only ancient
The Sumerians had separate names for copper and bronze.
2 aba, other peoples of the world did not have them.

The Homeric XiiiAho 6 means both copper and bronze. The same
we have with the Latin word ae.ch'. It was believed that Vavi¬
The land received tin from Media and also from the country of Tarshish.
in Europe, and copper from the Caucasus or Arabia. However, the Europeans
The European country, which the Sumerians called Tarshish, was not
managed to determine. No Western European country
was not suitable for solving the mystery of Tarshish.
And now it turned out that, in addition to Sumerian, there is also Ukrainian
The language has a separate name for bronze. Bronze in Ukrainian
in the language - a snack.

Among the whole world, we already have two languages that are protected by the
The Bronze Age had separate names for bronze.

The name of the Italian city of VgipsZiziis, "Vgipbych" (su¬
Brindisi), from which the origin is now deduced
Pollack derived the new word bronze from Old Persian
the word pirinj, which meant both bronze and copper.

But how did the word "pyrinj" come about? Was it not formed
it is a cross between the Old Persian word Ḥiḥip ("copper")
and the Old Ukrainian spyzh ("bronze")? After all, together with
The name spizh also came to Iran with bronze, and then
we have a cross with the Iranian word _ بـیغیپ. Yes,
perhaps Old Iranian pyrinj was formed. Later,
through the transport of bronze to Italy via the Mediterranean Sea, cs
the word became the name of the Italian city of Vgipsii.chiiip -
modern Brindisi, where bronze came from the South
East. Or maybe the first bronze on the territory of the present
Ukraine was imported from Southern Iran under the name
pyrinzh, which there meant both copper and bronze. In Ukraine,
where copper had an ancient name, the name of the new alloy
turned into a barn. This is a question for linguists.

Among other original theories of the origin of the European
The idea of the Indian bronze is worth noting.
source. It is interesting only for its argumentation.

The hypothesis that bronze was brought from India by gypsies is quite plausible.

convincingly argued that the rulers of the ancient

1 Wyderle L. Humanity in prehistoric times.-
(pp. 210-22).

bronze swords of Europe do not fit the palm of your hand

Europeans (109 mm), and suitable for a narrow palm
Gypsies and Indians (80 mm).

The second piece of evidence for the Indian origin of bronze,
starting with Gabriel de Martillier, they cited the presence of
the swastika sign that marked ancient European
Pei swords. Indeed, in India this sign was widespread
during the time of Buddhism.

But here too, against the main arguments in favor
Indian theory unexpectedly found counterarguments.

It turned out that the swastika sign as a symbol of the astral
"living fire" was once a symbol of pagan
cult, and the palm of Ukrainians is also much narrower than
in other Europeans.

Buddhism and the Christian Church borrowed very late
the pagans wore signs of the cross and swastika, Kyiv
S ofsh is one of the ancient monuments that has a tu¬ in the altar
painful ornament with a swastika sign.

It so happened that some arguments in favor of that
or another hypothesis of the origin of European bronze all
together are suitable for substantiating its origin from
In the country.

In addition, the Indian hypothesis was opposed by
English historian W. Smith. He believed that India
school did not pass through the stage of civilization marked by
widespread use of bronze. This idea is supported by

because India, like Babylon, imported copper from far away_

from Oman. Egypt imported copper from Sinai and Chaldea 1 .

I. Shovkoplyas dates the appearance of bronze in Dvorichchi to the
c. III millennium BC, at which time bronze was already on
Ukrainians.

Although the appearance of the oronza in the Southeast was dated
/ ™ s – D° "• e – then at least soon arsenov
bronze (Si + Ah) also appeared in our country. Ancient
bronze metallurgy can explain the presence of ancient
Ukrainian names of some metallic elements. This is copper
Yey, arsenic Ah, tin 8p, antimony 8b, tin Pb

As shown by the research of E. Chernykh, arsenic bronzes
Southeast Europe was preceded by 1000 years
Western European bronzes.

According to Junghans, the appearance of bronze in Western Europe
dates back to the 18th–17th centuries BC.

1 Dikshita S.
–Shovkoplya
3 Black X E.
Europe.– P. 94.

K. Introduction to archeology.– M., 1960.– S. 272.
p. I. Fundamentals of Archaeology,– K., 1972.– P. 90.

M. The history of ancient metallurgy of Vosgochioi

277

E. Chernykh admits that comparing his schemes
leads to the conclusion that the territory of Western Ukraine
was the center of Europe's supply of bronze. He believed
this is impossible, because there was supposedly no such thing in Ukraine
raw material 1. It is now apparent that the raw material deposits
wines for the production of arsenic bronze in Ukraine
were. Metalworking technology and technology were developed
no foundry business during the entire 3rd millennium BC e 2 .

The authors of all hypotheses determined that the path of trade
The Bronze Age to Europe by land began in Ukraine. But
Did our ancestors make bronze and products made from it?
only in the III, but also in the V IV millennium BC. e.? Is Ukrainian armor–
The foundry became a supplier to Europeans
What kind of bronze?

This issue deserves the attention of archaeologists and even
geologists and geological prospectors. Currently there is no information about
significant deposits of copper ore and oil (CIII) in Ukraine.
The lack of information does not mean that these ores do not exist or
was not in the 3rd–2nd millennium BC. e. Surprisingly, over the last 70 years
forgotten about the outstanding development of copper ore and copper
foundry business in Donbass even during the Trypillian and Catalan
combined crops in the 3rd–2nd millennium BC. It was forgotten how about

writing that once existed on the Middle Dnieper
in several languages and several alphabets and still reminds us of
about themselves with finds of ancient inscriptions.

In 1903, an archaeological expedition led by
The famous scientist V. Gorodtsova examined the mines, as
one of the famous sites of ancient copper ore mining
in Ukraine. As mentioned above, the Kleymsnov mines
and Leptunovsky were found buried and flooded
water to the surface. The later mine was found intact.

Speaking at the XIII Archaeological Congress in Katery
To his credit, V. Gorodtsov said that the results of the research
"leave no doubt that in the village of Kalynivtsi there were
the oldest prehistoric copper ore mining in
using stone and bronze tools for production
in 3 .

This fact sheds new light on the Bronze Age culture.
days in Ukraine. V. Gorodtsov wrote that to find the old

Chernykh E. M. The history of the oldest metallurgy in Vostochmoy
Europe.— P. 92,

•' P a s s e k T . WITH. New from the history of the Tripoli tribes of Dnpro-
Dniester Mszhdurechya, — M., 1964.— S. 4.

"Gorodtsov V. A. - Results of "archeological studies in
Bakhmut uyezd of Ekatsrinoslav province. 1906 // Proceedings of the XII archeo-
Loghcheskoio siezda in Ekaterinoslav.— M., 1906.— Vol. 1.— S. 245-247.

It is possible to clean mines by digging ditches. Cleaning mines
will require time and significant funds. In his opinion,
It is more profitable for archaeologists to wait for the case of a renewal of the
intellectual works by entrepreneurs and then join them.
II. And Orodtsov reported that the highly technical mining industry
The mining of copper ore and its smelting were carried out safely
river, the population of the catacomb culture at the beginning
2nd millennium BC. The existence of fishing in the 3rd millennium BC.
In my opinion, it was doubtful.

Recently, E. Chernykh, while researching ancient bronze,
of the Neo-Yam culture, recognized it as identical with the bronze
of the catacomb culture and its movement to the East, where it
gradually turns into products of the so-called Poltaikin
cultures on the Volga and Southern Urals 1 .

According to T. Passek arsenic bronze is characteristic of
left bank . from the time of the ancient Yam culture
(3rd millennium BC) we have not only bronze, but also a lot of
folk traditions, including the custom of throwing a handful of earth

to the grave of a loved one 1 .

The mining and metallurgical copper industry we have described
Thought existed before mining on the island of Cyprus.
The name of the island of Cyprus was changed to the name of the metal (cuprum)
but those countries that used Cypriot products
The territory of Ukraine had its own copper. Did it produce
Did they travel to other countries and import tin (zinc), which is needed
What is the production of bronze? Undoubtedly, the trade in metals
existed. There was also bronze production based on the old
ancient powerful production of copper and copper products.
It is possible that our talented ancestors of the III -C thousand
BC. e. tin ore deposits were also known in Ukraine,
They have not yet been found by modern geologists.

Coordinated efforts of archaeological institutes are needed
and geology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR and the relevant ministries, s
to begin the restoration of ancient mines. We need to create
underground museum of the Donbass of the Bronze Age. It is also necessary
to explore copper ores in the Artemivsk region more thoroughly
and arsenic and tin ores in Ukraine. Implementation
These measures will help find answers not only to
historical, but also on current economic issues.

Rnropy ∗ R S 94 ^ M History of ancient metallurgy of the East

' P a s s e k T. WITH. New from the history of the Ukrainian tribes of the Dnieper
Dnstrovskyi Mszhdurechya.— S. 5.

" I am with you. K. About colored bones.— K., 1900.— S. 9.

It is known that America was discovered by Christopher Columbus.
The Spanish navigator sailed across the Atlantic four times.
Atlantic Ocean and discovered the coast of Central
and South America (1492–1504). The belief that
The discovery of America by Columbus was so widespread
Renim, which was considered an indisputable fact.

When a person discovers something through ignorance
already known, they ironically tell her: "Discover America."

Nowadays, the idea that Columbus "discovered America" is well-founded.
"ku", precisely in the ironic sense of the words mentioned. Facts
prove that America was known on other continents
long before Columbus and only the decline of culture during that time
days led to its rediscovery.

There was another reason for the cultural decline of the people.
which scientists try to avoid. They do not mention
cruel and destructive means of spreading Christianity
and Mohammedanism and the complete extermination of the ancient
civilizations. The modern fratricidal war between Christians and Muslims
The Sultan in Lebanon captured in miniature the ancient events that
took place on entire continents. After all, each
A sudden change in social ideology leads first to decline
culture. Thus the outstanding achievements of pre-antique civilization were forgotten.
civilization of our ancestors. The development of writing has been forgotten,
astronomy, medicine, construction, metallurgy, sea¬
Even during Columbus's lifetime, all branches of science
obeyed the church.

A typical case occurred with Columbus. Searching
ships and money to get to the fabulous India for
on his route to the West, he was asking for help
to different states. Once his project was considered by
commission of Catholic church hierarchs. Unexpectedly
The navigator was treated with kindness. But Columbus
did not answer the tricky question.

"You insist," one of them said to Columbus.
scientists, that our earth is in the shape of a ball, and therefore,
by sewing to the west, you can reach India, which lies
in the east.

"Yes," Columbus replied.

"If the king gives you ships, you, as an experienced
and brave sailor, descend happily from the abyss
in silent ships to the other side of the globe, load well
"Will you take their spices and go back?" asked the scientist.
How will you prove that you can lead ships up and
return to your homeland?

Columbus was confused and said that the answer to this question was
he cannot answer.

he was denied ships.

Such was the level of science at that time.

Nowadays, the study of the ancient history of the Pohjii culture is
the belief of scientists in the discovery of America by Christ
Columbus. There was a claim that America was
The Vikings visited the islands several centuries before
Recently, scientists from different countries have put forward
hypotheses about migration to the American continent
their compatriots even earlier – for example, in the 6th century.

Why is it about the 6th century?

According to written information from the Irish Church, the saint
It seemed that Irsden had the opportunity to sail to America.
I wonder if these opportunities existed before? Were there any in
Did pre-antique navigators know about America?
America, our distant ancestors from the Dnieper region?

Let's try to approach these questions. If the means
the movement of travelers and merchants in the historical era
was a cart, then in prehistoric times – a boat and
ship. For many thousands of years, humanity has used water-
It is enough to mention that the constellation, which has a Ukrainian name,
Woe to Woza, it was known that way long before the Trojan War,
which Homer mentions. But seafaring was dominant then,
although sometimes it declined. Inter-con¬
continental trade. Finds in Ukraine of Roman,
Iranian, Arab coins indicate intensive
trade of the Dnieper region with distant countries.

Scientists were also interested in the fact that neither Babylon nor the territory
The regions of Ukraine do not have tin deposits, but bronze, as
known to contain tin as one of its components. Of course,
were bronze and arsenic, but the decipherment of Sumerian
cuneiform inscription revealed that tin was brought to Babylon,
and a certain country called Tarshish. Scholars have long sought this country
Well, but it's useless.

And now I was lucky enough to find out what was in the mouths of the Indians
Atlantic coast of South America country
Tarshish is the American continent. From the South
America, and probably from the territory that later belonged to
To the Peruvian kingdom, merchant sailors carried tin
to Babylon for the production of bronze. Relations with the ancient
ancient civilizations of the Eastern Mediterranean and
The Black Sea region probably contributed to the emergence of
early Peruvian civilization. Today in South America
those near the west coast of the Pacific Ocean found
ancient stone ship anchors (anchors). These are plaski
stones with holes. The anchors are similar to ancient Japanese
sikhs.

What did the ships of that time carry when crossing the 1 ihii
ocean? With which Asian countries did trade take place? X were
sailors, and what language was spoken on the ships? Was it Peruvian?
Quechua and Aymara, or Chinese, or other Asian languages
languages?

And our distant ancestors who lived on the territory of Ukraine
5 thousand years ago? Where did they get the tin for
bronze production? Did they know about the existence of America?
It is difficult to say anything about this at the moment.

But we can hope that after decryption
the world's oldest writing system, which existed 5,000
years ago in Ukraine, we learn about
new interesting facts, our knowledge of ancient communication
connections with America will be replenished and the voyage of Columbus will be imagined
will be seen in a completely new light.

NIJYN ___

The name Nizhyn belongs to the group of names that are not very
old cities, probably 7th century.

In ancient times, Nizhyn lay on a navigable river.
Oster and on the famous Iron Road, which connected
Chernihiv from Tmu Horokany (former Bosporan Kingdom), '
Caspian Sea and the Caucasus. This path was once
the backbone of Sarmatian trade with Rome, and later
Khazar trade with the West.

According to oral folk tradition, Nizhyn is “Nezhatyn”
"Niva". The city is first mentioned under this name in Kyiv.
in the chronicle of 1078. In this year, on the site of the present
Nizhyn was the site of a battle between the Polovtsians and the princes of Yaroslav–1
Chams. During the battle, the Kiev prince Izyaslav died,
and his body was taken by the people of Kiev to the Old Town of Ostersk.
Studying this path, a famous scientific researcher
M. P. Barsov concluded that the chronicled Nezhatyn
Niva is modern Nizhyn. It has existed in Nizhyn since ancient times
Nezhatinska Street, and on the outskirts of the city – Nezhatin
lake. Independently of M. P. Barsov, well-known researchers
The names of the history of Nizhyn Dolgoruky, Gerbel, Srebpytsky,
Berezhkov and others recognized the origin of the name Nizhyn
near Nezhatiny Niva. This is the opinion of the prominent Soviet
historian of Kievan Rus, academician B. Grekov. Until 1917
In the Nizhyn Institute, a granite

obelisk commemorating the battle (1078) and the death of the Kievan
Prince Izyaslav.

The name Nezhatyna Niva was not the first name of the city.
According to eyewitness accounts, the first
a garment with a city plan and a small text about the parish
the Varangians in Nizhyn and the first settlement of the Greeks here during the time of
reign of Vladimir. According to the text of the parchment, which
was probably composed before the arrival of the Mongols, the Varangians
They sailed along the Oster River at night past the city and did not notice it.
Having captured Kiev a few days later, the Varangians returned
They sailed back down the river again, but already in the afternoon,
and went ashore. Satisfied with the victory, no one was hurt.
They killed and took nothing from people. They only asked,
to which prince the city belongs, and they received an answer. Then
The Varangians showed the field, which was forbidden to be reaped and plowed on
a sign of submission, as a tribute. Then they sat in the boats and
floated up the river. Nezhatina Niva stood still
touched for many years, and since then a new name has come
cities. The Varangians also defined "uninhabited fields" in other places
(for example, near Chernihiv) as a sign of submission. Further in the
The Zhin parchment noted that gradually "the city
from small to rich, until they came to Rus'
"Pechengis".

When exactly did the Varangians come to Nizhyn? How to determine
this important historical date? A famous Russian scientist-
Linguist O. O. Shakhmatov believed that the word
Varangians in Avar means "Franks" and is derived from Avars.
went to the Greeks, and then back to us. Deeper
research proves that on the territory of ancient
Our ancestors called the foreigners of Ukraine the Varangians.
ground (even allied) army, STANDING IN THE END
in cities and villages. They overthrew the "Avar yoke" in Russia
(7th century) with the help of a military alliance with the Franks.
The Frankish state was constantly at war with the Avars. Apparently,
The Varangian-Franks visited Nizhyn as an allied army.
Then the name Nezhatyna Niva, which later changed to
Nizhyn, has existed since the 7th century AD.

What the city was called before the Vikings is unknown, but
existed before.

UKRAINIANS – THE PEOPLE OF CHERKASY _

The ancient Ukrainian city of Cherkasy throughout
centuries was a significant military center of Kievan Rus.
It is known far beyond the borders of Ukraine.

However, has anyone thought about its origin?
name? What does it mean? Why are Ukrainians in letters to Moscow

the Tsar of Kiev to Bohdan Khmelnytsky during the revolution
talks about Ukraine joining Moscow were called
"the people of Cherkasy∗? 1 in royal charters of the 17th century. to
The governor of the regions adjacent to Ukraine also shepherds the people
was called the "Cherkash people" (Ukrainian – chsrkashyn,
Ukrainian woman – Cherkashynk). For centuries, this was the name given to
Ukrainians in the east.

About the fact that the Tatars called our ancestors Cherkas
ourselves, we first learned from the Italian ambassador Plano
de Carpini, who in 1245 described his "journey to the country
Mongols" and his stay in Kyiv. It is unlikely that anyone
will deny that among the geographical Ukrainian
Among the names of Turkic origin, "Cherkassy" is the most interesting
mystery of national history. Scientists now know that
In the 15th century, this name for Ukrainians – Cherkassy – was transferred to
on our faithful allies and brothers in the war with the Tatars
We are the Christian Adyghe people, who have been called since then
Circassians. However, both Ukrainians and Adyghe never considered themselves
The author of these notes specifically investigated
The origin of the Turkic name Cherkasy.

It turned out that all the Turkic names of Ukrainian cities
can be divided into Tatar (Ichnya "drinking", Bakhchisarai
"garden city", etc.) and Domoygolsky (Kaniv "blood",
Bakhmach "tower"), etc. The name Cherkasy comes from
Turkic words: Chiri kishi, or Chari kasi, which (depending on
from the dialect) means "people of the army∗. As early as the 11th–12th centuries.
Kievan princes settled along the Ros River, the line of ancient
rich cities of Cherkasy – Berendichiv, mercenary Turkic
cavalry: Turks – in Cherkasy and Berendeys – in Berendey–
Chevy (now Berdychiv). The best cities were entrusted to the regiments
this cavalry to protect Russia from the Polovtsians. This army and
called itself Cherkasy, that is, the place where they lived
army people.

Famous Soviet historian Academician B. D. Grekov
believed that the Turkic cavalry in the 11th–12th centuries was significant
settled in Ukraine in large numbers. Already during the time of the Kiev
Prince Vladimir Monomakh (1116) Turks and Berendei
served Russia against the Polovtsians. Over time, they assimilated
They were and are a loyal patriotic guard of Russia.

When the Tatars came to Russia in 1240, after the fall of
A partisan center was formed in Cherkasy, Kyiv.
(Cossack) war. Detachments and units of the defeated princely army
troops advanced to Cherkasy – to Ukraine, as it was then called.
the southern part of the Kievan state was occupied. Numerous

Cossack detachments destroyed Tatars throughout Ukraine. Plano de
Carpini (1245) describes these attacks on the Tatars. About

The organization of the partisans is evidenced by the fact that two soldiers
It was enough for the Galician prince Vasylko to be papal
The ambassador reached Kyiv safely. Then (1245) the Tatars in
Kyiv was no longer there. Their outpost stood for several days.
Roads from Kyiv, beyond Kanev. The Tatars were afraid
to enter partisan areas whose population they
called Chiry kisi, meaning "army people." Such parties
The number of Cossack (Cossack) districts increased. The whole
The old princely Ukraine was burning with the fire of the liberation war.

For centuries, our ancestors plowed the fields with a plow.
lying face down behind their shoulders, while the women and girls went to reap
and Cossack sabers at their belts. The people of Cherkasy, that is
People of the army - that's what our neighbors said about our ancestors
peoples enslaved by the Tatars. New generations have forgotten
this heroic name. That name of the city reminds us of the ancient
past: as of the second half of the 13th century due to the Cossack conquest
the entire people preserved the military traditions of the princely
The armies of Russia, inherited from the Cossacks, who were amazing
European military experts. In history
The name Cherkasy probably also hides the cradle of Zaporozhye
The Sich, its military art and organization.

IF WE KNEW THE LIFE OF WORDS...

How old are our names?

Living vernacular language reflects traces of such
of deep antiquity, which written sources do not attest to
can. A huge amount of historical information is hidden in
names for themselves as well. Over the past half century, science has made
attempts to decipher the words-names. But these are only attempts.
Until now, the following names are still unclear, for example:
like the Scythians, Thracians, Getae, Cimmerians, Alaaonians, Nearians,
Khuns... The names of the people are also a mystery. For example,
guys like Vladimir, Vasily (Vasil), Boris, Sydir,
Varvara, Pelageya (Palazhka), Pa ras koni ya (Paraska),
U Min (U la) and others.

Unfortunately, dictionaries refer us to names and myths
and|>Egyptian and Roman, although it was the ancient Greeks and Romans
borrowed them from our ancestors. After all, during the times of high
civilization of the Trypillian archaeological culture
(3rd millennium BC) Greece and Rome were not even mentioned.

I will briefly describe the extent to which this was achieved.

to investigate the history of the origin of some names.

2X4

285

Sidir. Ancient Greek
Isidore - translated as
"gift of Isis (Isis)". Myth,
which has been preserved, tells,
that the Egyptian goddess of motherhood
rinstva, sister and wife
Osiris Isis took pity on him
boat shepherds and sent
eat a hearty breakfast. This is
was Isidore - a gift from Isis.

Greek origin
The name Sidir contradicts the following
circumstances. The myth belongs to
3rd millennium BC. The Greeks appeared
were on the Balkan Peninsula
island for a thousand years
more, but culture, myths and ele¬
Linguistics borrowings
did their predecessors,
who were called Leleges.

Thanks to decryption
Trypillian writing system was established
It is estimated that the population of
Polish archaeological culture
Tours (3rd millennium BC) was
Pelasgams-lelegs, pope¬
the leaders and ancestors of Russia
Paraskepa-P'ntshitsa, 16th century, on the Dnieper and predecessors
Novgorod of the Greeks on the Balkan Peninsula

island.

The Pelasgians-Grypillians supported the direct
had close ties with Egypt, had large proto-cities, developed
invented metallurgy, astronomy, and writing with the first
in the world by the letter-sound alphabet, which was transmitted by the
to the Cynics, and the latter to the Greeks. The myth of the name Sidir
and the name itself was also passed on to the Greeks by the Pelasgians.

This is confirmed by the fact that traces of the myth, forgotten in Greece,
well preserved among our people. And in our days
Kolg smallpox shepherds, gathering for pasture, say one thing
to someone: "Did you take your breakfast?" This means: did you take your breakfast?
shepherd's hut?

Pelageya (Palazhka). In the early 60s,
during my work as one of the authors of the first edition
of the "Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia", academician
I. G. Pidoplichko once remarked that, in his opinion,

The name Palazhka means "Pelasgian woman", that is, "woman
and the Pelasgian tribe."

Later, when, thanks to the research of the Kyiv scholar
of M. 3. Susloparov it became known that the population
of the Gripelian archaeological culture were Pelasgians –
predecessors and ancestors of the Rus', to the Pelasgians in the
special interest arose in the world.

Palazhka is a diminutive of Pelageya. The name is composed of
is given in two parts: Pela and Gaia.

The famous domestic linguist and historian O. Par–
Tytsky established that the first part of the name Psla is
indicates belonging to the Pelasgian tribe. The second –
Ge (Geo) means "earth".

As is known, in the cult of nature (the Universe) among the Pelasgians
the symbol of the earth was the image of a woman-mother. Hence, the name
IIslagea means the land of the Pelasgians (Trypillians).

And (is – Bereginya of the Kiev chronicles, revered by the people
goddess. Village embroiderers still depict
her on towels in the form of a symbol of the Primeval Tree of the World –
earth and galaxies.

Varvara. The name Varvara is pronounced in the West
like Barbara, which means "foreigner." Foreigners in Greek
Barbarians are called fir($«roi), in Latin – barbari. In figurative
meaning barbarians are rude, cruel people. Such a name,
and with it the idea of foreigners, developed back in
common predecessors of the Hellenes – the Pelasgians and Leleges in the
the Dnieper-Danube rivers and in the Balkans. Their tribes settled
They also ruled Crete and the Aegean islands before the arrival of the Hellenes.
The Pelasgians were worshippers of an astral nature cult.
(of the Universe). Their main deities: the triad Lada, Zorya
(Venus) and Artemis (the great goddess of the Moon)–rule

were created by cosmic water, genetic processes and night
In Babylon, the main cult was the cruel
The cult of the sun god, who was called Bar-Bar.
People destined to be sacrificed to Bar-Bar were thrown into the middle of
well, a red-hot bronze bull. The tribes that worshipped
humane cult, under the threat of extermination were forced
to move from the city of Ur northward to the area of Harran
(Asia Minor), to the Balkans and to the Dnieper-Dniester interfluve
ra – Danube. The Babylonians also visited there. Thanks to this
and the name of barbarian spread among the Pelasgians after the name
the cult of Bar-Bara. Later it was transferred to the Hellenes
and Rus', and to consider it Greek, as we see, there is no reason.

Such historical pictures are drawn when learning words
barbarians and Varvara - "foreigners", "foreign woman".

Lybid. We all know the legend of Kiya very well,
Shchek and Khoryva and their sister Lybid – the founders
of princely Kyiv. But what does the name Lybid mean?
We note that when studying a mythical name (mythonym), one must
know the mythology of the relevant time and people and be able to
. use them. Some linguists believed that
that the Arabic name for Kyiv, Cuiaba, consists of two
words: Scythian Ky (Scythian) and Cimmerian (Iberian)
skogo) – by, which means child. Therefore Kunby means
"child of Kiya; building of Kiya" and dates back to the 7th century BC.
This conclusion is based on morphological and linguistic
historical analysis of the name Cuiaba. In the creation of the name
the city, and therefore Kyiv itself, the Scythians also took part,
and Cimmerians (log-frame archaeological culture), which means
its foundation should be dated to the 7th century BC. Such
antiquity of the name of the city, named after the legendary
Kyya, confirmed by well-known and authoritative ancient
historians. Ancient reports say
about a legend similar to the one we know about Kiya, which
refer the events to the 7th century BC.

It is reported that Kyus, a friend of Hercules, returned
from Colchis, founded the city and named it after himself.
We are talking about the city of Chios, which still exists on the territory of

Turkey. But some researchers (O. Partytsky
etc.) believe that it was at that time that the transition took place.
settlement of the inhabitants of Chios, led by Kyos, into the territory
of modern Kyiv.

We have dedicated our linguistic and ethnographic exploration to
we hear about the sister of the legendary Kiya - Lybeda. Mentions of
The cue is made to roughly determine the time of action of the first
sonages of the legend. The name Lybid can be considered quite
Cimmerian (7th century BC), consisting of
two words: aji - "woman" and ba - "child". Alaba is a native of
"woman-child", that is, "maiden".

For the long time that has passed from the Cimmerians to the princely
Kyiv, the name Alib in Russia took the form Lybid. This
the hypothesis is confirmed by folk memory. At the mouth
Lybeda River is the Maiden Mountain. It is also called Lybid Mountain,
or Bald Mountain, because during pagan times, ceremonies took place there
Ghanaian holidays - Kupala "Sobotka" in honor of Kupala
(Kubeli; Cybele) and the god of the sky (See; Dey).

Opposite Maiden Mountain is Busova Mountain and Busova Field,
where the Goths crucified the leader of the Ants, Busa, and 70 elders

1 This was reported to the author simultaneously in the 1970s by V. Danylsenko and
L. Ponomareiko.

tires (375). Clarification of the ancient semantics of the name
and/or will still need research on historical
ethnography, mythology and etymology. However, even today these
let's consider some folklore-linguistic
material. Folklore and linguistics indicate that in the name
Some beautiful, high, and good qualities are being generalized.

11. Ukraine has preserved many words with ancient roots.
nem -lib-. Let's recall the meaning of some of them.

1. To graze with pleasure on the dewy grass
grass or choose herbs and plants that you like.

"Holy Dew" in Ukraine also means the goddess Zorya
(Nenera), and the girl who, fleeing from the Sun deity,
becomes a well (the most ancient myth "Dawn, keys,
dew and honey" dates back to the 4th-3rd millennium BC. This myth
was also borrowed by the Greeks (let us recall the myth of Daphne and
The content of both myths is the same: Daphne-Dawn turns
hides in a laurel bush - a symbol of eternal life. The same
The nature of the Dawn (Vsnera) and the girl who becomes dew is very
Ukrainian carols confirm this in detail and convincingly.
ki and mythology of the Mediterranean peoples.

2. To wink is to blink (to a girl).

3. Lybavka is a goat that collects and eats delicious things
tops of your favorite herbs.

Some ethnographers believed that the goat was a totem and ancestor
of the Ukrainian people. At the same time, it is an attribute of Arte-
of the Medes, Thracians and Slavs, Mendidi - the great
goddess of the Moon. Kola in Ukraine is a affectionate epithet
The girl's mother says to the guests: "And here is our goat from my father"
com". In Sanskrit, the goat is Aia (Aja), as we know,
used to refer to both animals and the Moon. Paganism
Kievan Rus' was based on a lunar cult.
The main deity of the sacred triad, as already mentioned,
xia, there was the Moon. About him in particular they said: "The goat on
"The field is dancing with the goats." Thus, the goat-goat
of ancient folklore it is not just a goat-animal,
and also the totem of the people and the goddess of the Moon - Artemis -
hunting astral deity on the Middle Dnieper. Holiday
the birth of the Moon - Generous Evening to this day (during
millennia) is accompanied by the driving of a goat with the appropriate
with their mysteries and rituals.

4. Libci - meat bait for fishing.

5. To love - to take, to collect something valuable, better.

6. A net on a pole for picking apples
bow.

7. Oiler - a worker who collects oil from the surface
water, or a skimmer. that collects cream from milk.

No.

8. Libets - an old man who asks (collects) money
a beggar is a beggar.

We see that the root -lib- determines; the process of collecting 1
or accumulation.

9. To smile is to smile for no apparent reason,
from a subconscious overflow of good and pleasant
feelings.

Words with the root -lib- are related to mythological
representations.

This brief exploration shows that the semantics of the name
Lybid – "maiden" – probable.

This is confirmed by the study of the name of the same name.
Lybeda River in Kyiv. It is known that the names of the rivers are not given
were given to people or gods, but vice versa—the names of people and
gods became the names of rivers. 'That's how the names arose: Ganges,
Marne, Borysthenes, Ister, Volkhov, etc.

The origin of Slavic names is interesting and controversial.
with the logical argumentation of ethnogenesis and high culture
Ancient Rus. Many of them have survived. Understanding
pagan names allows you to correctly read the Middle
eternal Kyiv chronicles, artistic and historical works.

Igor–Yury. These names, like Vsevolod, Vladimir,
Svyatoslav, had princes of the late 12th century who participated
in the campaign of Prince Igor of Novgorod–Siversk against the Polovtsy
and became the heroes of "The Tale of Igor's Campaign."

The names Igor and Yuri are associated with rural economy.
and the deity of the spring Sun. For both names
the Greek Christian holiday of St. George was introduced.
The name George comes from the Greek Georgios – "save,
plowman, farmer." The names Igor and Yuri symbolized
The Sun, Dazhbog, who, according to pagan myths,
gave people a plow and taught them farming and marriage.
In Russia and further north, to Scandinavia, the name Igor
It came from the time of the Thracians and Cimmerians and originated
from the name of the Egyptian deity of the Sun – Horus (from the pre- '
fix and).

Vsevolod. This name means "lord of the universe."

V Slavic tribes in different eras Vsevolod meant
and "sun" and "Perun". Let us recall from "The Tale of Igor's Regiment"
revim" is an exclamation: "Yar Tura Vsevolod!". This means:
"Sun (Yarylo) constellation Taurus (Tura) Vsevolod!"
However, the epithet Lord of the Universe also belongs to Perun. In

6th century AD Procopius of Caesarea wrote: "The Slavs
They believe in one god, the creator of Peruns – Volodary.
of the whole world." Perun, according to myths, is the father of the Sun, the
The Sun, the Sun of the Dawn, was also symbolized by the Sun.

II o l o d i m i r. The name meant "lord of peace; world."
This epithet of the Moon exists in the Dnieper region for several
MIG years. When Prince Vladimir converted to Christianity

In 1911, his name was changed to Vasyl, which means "Moon"
(and the Armenian "Uatsilya"),

Svyatoslav. This pagan name meant in Russia
Ahn left "glorious world".

The names of the participants in Igor's campaign against the Polovtsy are given.
negotiated with the four suns, as can be seen from
text "The Tale of Igor's Campaign". Let's pay attention: knowledge
The list of historical names allows you to read important places
Elephant", which after so many years still remain
ms read by researchers.

Academician B. Grekov once wrote that “if we knew
"...the whispering of words, then the whole story would unfold before us"...

About Diva, Yar Tura
and "Vusovo time" 1 ...

Poetic images of "The Tale of Igor's Campaign"
and my roots go deep into the folk
memory, in folk beliefs. That's what he meant
Cmrl Marx, noting that in the "Word" "pagan elegies
"The cops are still quite visible."

At the same time, the highly educated author of "The Word" used
and sources of the ancient history of other peoples.
Based on this, let's consider three related questions:
and the "pagan elements" of the Old Russian poem: what
means the words Div, expressions: "Yar Tur Vsevolod!" and
"Vusovo's wyrm?"

The name Div (sky survey) probably already existed in the Trypillian era.
was replaced by the Chaldean name for this god – Nebo,
which penetrated into Egypt, India, Iran and Russia. On
In Ukraine and Belarus, the name is used in the choruses of ritual songs
See is mentioned as Heaven:

Oh, Div, Div and Lado,

But tell me the truth, Goat.

Etymological and semantic identity of the names See and
.Jesus was considered at one time the discovery of Indo-Europeanism,
Zeus acquired the function of thunderer later among the ancient Greeks.
But the Word of God was for ours a few years ago
researchers by bird. It is worth considering the answer more carefully ¬
not a place in the poem. It is known that ancient peoples were the greatest
The death of the sky god was considered a catastrophe. Very figuratively
this is reflected in Isis' lament over the slain Osiris ("Texts
pyramids", 3rd century BC).

Heaven and Earth merge

Shadow on the ground now

The sky has already fallen to Earth.

The same words describe the terrible misfortune in Russia.
The defeat of Prince Igor is described. First:

Melon calls vr&hu

trees...

And then there are pictures similar to the previous text: "...Drink
"The world has been covered..."; "It is already raining, look at the ground."
In modern language, it literally sounds like this: "...Darkness
the world has taken over..."; "...The sky has already fallen to the earth."

As we can see, the content, images and form of ancient Egyptian
and Old Russian texts are almost identical.

The second example taken for consideration: majestic
The expression "Yar Tura Vsevolod!" is due to a misunderstanding of the pagans.
The rise of Rus' became a pretext for claiming that the
The French sla¬
Mazon. He relied on the fact that the appeal to the prince
with the epithet "Tur", that is, "buffalo, proves that the author
It seems like he has read F. Cooper, so the poem is late.
fake. In reality, this expression means: "The sun is
"The star of Tur, Vsevolod!" This expression, like everything from paganism
Rus', is convincing evidence of the manuscript's originality.
But here we should say something about the deity of the Sun in Russia.
Dazh-bog is the most ancient name. It was passed down without any
probably from the Pelasgians-Trypillians with some Goth participation,
who wrote: "Dags". The suffix -ge- among the Slavs became
-zh-. The name Svarozhich is already the era of the solar zodiac -
Svarog. In the era of determining the vernal equinox in the
In the constellation Aries-Ares, the sun with the epithet Ares was born
("ram; ram"). Ares (Arey) among the Slavs was transferred to
Yar, and later - in Yarylo.

Now let's consider why Gothic maidens were mentioned in the "Word"
"Busovo time". Bus, or Busko (son of Bus) is a gaister,
The stork symbolized the star (Venus) and was the totem of the
Lasgians-Trypillians. We have already said that for all peoples
The Eastern Mediterranean is characterized by an astral cult
with a triad of gods: Sun, Moon and Star: for the Babylonians,
For the Egyptians, the main triad was the Sun, for the Arabs, the Dawn,
in Russia - the Moon, for the Pelasgians-Lelsgians - the Star, and also
The moon. The Antes, relatives of the Rus and Slavs, were direct descendants of the
remnants of the Pelasgians-Lelegians.' Moving east, the Pelasgians
built Athens before the Greeks arrived there. In Athens
there was a sacred wall of Pelargikon with the image of storks -
the symbol of the Dawn and the totem of the Pelasgians.

Ant leader Bus (correct literary form Boz)
He suffered a brutal defeat in 375 from the Gothic
Vinitar was flogged. Reveling in his victory, he ordered
The people of Buz, his sons, and seventy elders. It happened
not when Kyiv had a proto-Lithuanian, proto-Slavic
We are there - Kgus. Then the gangs rushed to help the Ants. Maybe
who, these were the Huns - the proto-Lithuanians and proto-Slavs, who
K I Itolemaeus called the royal Scythians (in Herodotus -
(sh shlei). In Lithuanian, khuns means "royal". So,
and the Upni or Kiuni defeated the Goths. The Gothic historian Jordan
wrote that in the first battle the victory was for the Goths. In
the second one too, but the Huns did not lose heart and entered

V third. their king Balamberg hit the city with an arrow
Vinitar's death marked the turning point in the battle,

And the Anti, the ancestors of Rus, were thus saved.

When the Gothic "beautiful maidens" in "The Word" sing "time"
"We are Busovo", then they remember the victories of the Goths over the Slavs
us, preferring to forget the defeat and expulsion from the banks of the Dnieper
The memory of the Ants leader Busa has survived to this day.

There are places in Kyiv: Busovye Pole, Busonytsia Mountain.

We touched on the issue of pagan elements in
"The Tale of Igor's Campaign." These places were incomprehensible for a long time.
for researchers. They show once again that the
ma is the golden key to the history and culture of Ancient
Russia. But it is necessary that this key be in the hands of not only philologists
logs, but also representatives of various sciences.

Bonn and the author of eSlovak

"The Tale of Igor's Campaign" - an outstanding monument

culture and written literature of Kyivan Rus. Work
It was written—so it existed in manuscript form.
Prominent figures of domestic culture drew attention to this.
B. Kapnist, M. Maksymovich, O. Potebnia, O. Veselovsky,
N. Miller, O. Orlov and others. Soviet science confirmed
their conclusion by the works of D. Likhachev, B. Rybakov,
L. Dmitriev, V. Andrianova-Peretz and the explorations of the
about a dozen other scientists, which, of course, greatly expanded
deepened and enriched our understanding of the author's personality
"Words" and its era.

It is probably quite natural that we have adopted the well-known
opinion about participation in Igor's campaign by the author of "The Word",
so the basis of this article was the question: where, when,
Under what conditions and by whom was the brilliant poem written?
But before we get to the answers, it's worth remembering
versions about the author...

Academician O. Orlov, for example, believed that he came from
the author from Galician land, was a person close to
Igor. D. Likhachev thought that he could be close
to Svyatoslav of Kiev; B. Rybakov, who carried out
research of ancient Russian chronicles, found it in
in the person of the Kiev boyar Petro Boryslavych. The most
The above hypotheses (S. Pushyk, L. Makhnovets) support
authorship by Volodymyr Yaroslavych, frivolously,
however, D. Likhachev's warning regarding the fact that
that the authorship of the "Word" cannot be attributed to a person,
who wrote nothing more. The article by V. Msdvedsva
"The author is unknown and... known" (Lit. Ukraine, 1084, 2b
January) the reading of the name of the author of the poem began
in its text itself. This approach, after all, no one has
contradicted, it was confirmed in the form of a statement of the question
melting in favor of the prince of Rila - Svyatoslav (Lit.
Ukraine, 1085, June 20), especially since the authorship
Svyatoslav of Kiev (according to V. Medvedev) caused
doubts and was rejected by scientists as unfounded.

We must admit: the events of 800 years ago, which had
a direct relationship to the history and culture of our
native land, in many ways remain secret to
descendants. Here are the seemingly transparent lines of "The Word":
"And this is the noise that rings far away early before
stars?" - were recognized by a famous Kyiv scientist
M. Charlemagne for the main proof that it was created
"Word" is the prince of Novgorod-Siversky himself. Assumptions
This was developed in the novel-essay "Memory" by V. Chivilikhin, but
the writer's most sophisticated arguments proved futile

forces before one single question: could the prince
Igor wants to know how Gzak and Konchak solved the problem,
realizing that the dignified prisoner was kicking his heels?

Indeed, that conversation between two powerful men that
reflected a very, very difficult, clearly oppositional position
the Polovtsian elite to the political ambitions of Kon-
wait, no one in Russia could hear. Such negotiations as
proper diplomacy, were conducted in secret, in accordance with
state of war: "Gzak says to Konchak: "If the falcon to
The nest flies, we shoot the falcon with our gilded
arrows." Konchak said to Gza: "If the falcon comes to the nest
flies, then we will entangle the falcon with a red maiden." And
Gzak replies to Konchak: "If we entangle him in beauty,
If you are a virgin, you will have neither a falcon nor a red
"Girls, and the birds will start beating us in the Polovtsian field."

This excerpt has been quoted for nearly two centuries,
all researchers seem to agree on what is being said

IV g about the very real political situation that has arisen-
, and after the escape of the Novgorod-Siversky prince from captivity "himself-

"f'mt", but no one, as far as we know, has yet thought of
I am surprised that the passage itself gives a significant
reasons to see the author of "The Word" on the other side - in captivity.
Only being in a hostile environment could he learn
to know about the plans of the Polovtsian elite regarding its policy

regarding Russia and specifically – the prince, the fiancé of Koncha-
KIVIII.

The same is said aptly at the beginning of the poem: "Who
The mines roar behind Sula, glory rings in Kiev. The trumpets of the trumpets-
litiaries in Novegrad, banners stand in Putivl. "In this

the eloquent text is not just about horses, but about

common army, that is, the word "comoni" means
cavalry ready for a campaign, that was the name of this type
armed forces in Poland, Hungary, and in Ukraine – also
in the 17th century People's Liberation War. So, is it not

It is said that the author wrote "The Word" in Polovtsian captivity.
Was Rus common to him "after Sula"?.. Is this so
clearly reflected in the author's retrospection, which is difficult
and perceive the quoted testimony outside of time and space

with a specific, definite meaning.

The cited quote also refutes the opinion of A. Nikitin that
Here we have Bonn's lines about the battle of Kiev and Chernivtsi.
Nizhiv princes on Nezhatiny Niva in 1078, used
author of "The Word." He said that the poetic part of "The Word"
belongs to the 11th century, and later the journalistic layer

The poem "Ivanyanya" is known to everyone.

But Sula did not separate the Kiev principality from Chernihiv.
scholastic, and therefore this place of the "Word" and its rhythm cannot
belonged to Bonn. Sula was in the south behind Kiev –
border from the Polovtsy – and did not concern the battle on
Nezhatinya Niva 1078

It was the Polovtsian captivity, having accelerated the sharpness of feelings

wan, prompted the author to a truly spiritual feat –

writing a poem, where, as if in a tear, were reflected

the suffering and greatness of the native land.

The author was a son of his time. But, imbued with the spirit of
poems, you feel acutely that he is a man who has not yet
oppressed by "Princely life", "satisfaction with power", the burden
its jewels. The sacred concepts of "Rus", "Rusland"
are perceived and interpreted by him to some extent as ideals
were expressed – not as conclusions from the situation at that time, but as
the truth of Monomakh's instructions, as the awareness of blood
unity of the native people, their common past. Together
However, the "Word" also reveals to us an extraordinary

a vividly illustrated story of the gradual decline of Russia,
quartered by internal strife.

The author doesn't just expose, he's a cruel taurus
which princes, trying to be objective and to Olga-
vychiv... But one thing is certain: this is the position of a person "untouchable"
"with clean hands and honest thoughts."
That is why the number of applicants for the title of author cannot be
to invest in hundreds. We will find him among the chosen ones of fate,
humiliated and abandoned in captivity.

We will not dwell on the justification of the princely
the origin of the author, because the poem was written in Roman captivity
It is undeniable. It is this elite position
provided the author with a high education: diplomatic training
cooking, knowledge of military affairs, history, astronomy,
architecture, painting... In addition to fluent Greek
in Greek and Latin, not to mention Slavic languages
you and Polovtsian dialects, the author-prince used several
several alphabet systems - from Church Slavonic to
runic and Illyrian, was well-read, because he studied
The Bible, the works of Aristotle, Homer, Virgil...

We think scientists will still enjoy poetic passages.
of the rallies discovered in the "Word" and the landmarks
of universal culture, such as: "...and the song went astray from
palms, like a falcon, under the heavens" ("Kalevala") or:
"Heaven merges with Earth... Heaven has already fallen to Earth"
"Isis' lament over the murdered Office" (Texts of the Pirates)
copper", 3rd millennium BC). But it is probably worth recalling
about what has not escaped the attention of researchers - the beautiful
knowledge of the author of oral folklore, starting
from ritual songs, epics and poems and ending with the
from childhood "And we sowed millet, sowed...", which,
as O. Potebnya wrote, sounded even in the days of the Vedas, that is,
in the 2nd millennium BC. There is nothing surprising in this, because it is quite
It has long been noticed how many symbols and images of folk
poetics has been passed down to us since prehistoric times.
Some of them developed in oral creativity, some passed
written. The life of a song is generally much longer
more than previously thought. The fact that a hundred thousand years
therefore (just think about this number!) the configuration is
constellations corresponded much more accurately to existing names,
and a map of the starry sky printed in several editions
The author of this book proves that the Old Slavic names
constellations are the most archaic. As for the song motifs,
led "Words", which undoubtedly nourished the creativity
Boyana, lice are still on people's lips today.

Indeed, it is folklore, like the paganism of Ancient
290

Russia, creates that bright, living light on which they act
heroes of "The Word". It is also true that the text of the poem
(although damaged by time) most convincingly testifies
in favor of the reality of those events that the author recalls.
(And factage is Boyan's tradition.) So when A. Niki-
In the work already mentioned, he quotes the lines: "On the third
day... two suns dimmed, both crimson pillars
went out... and with them the new moon, Oleg and Svyatoslav
"They dragged themselves through the darkness," he says, according to the song
rhythm they belonged to Boyan. A. Nikitin in this
the text tries to find the princes who participated in
the battle of Nezhatiny Niva in 1078. We have already shown above,
This is the first text based on rhythm, it could not belong to
Bonn, and therefore the lines quoted are not his. Moreover, here
It is about four captured princes from Igor's Campaign.

"Young Moon" - Vladimir, son of Igor. The name of Volodymyr
Lodimir, according to the Kyiv pagan pantheon, means
The moon is the "lord of peace."

Next, you should read not "Oleg and Syatoslav", but "Ol-
"The hound Svyatoslav." We see all four prisoners
princes - participants in the campaign. A. Nikitin proves that the author
"Slova" inserted lines from Boyan known to him into the poem
about the "dream" and the "golden word" of the Kiev prince. Here is more
research is needed.

In the same vein - regarding the writing of a poem - it is appropriate
but also remember the promise made by Igor in Polovtsian captivity,
when a confessor was sent to him. Rumor about
that Igor asked Odigiriy (the leader) to help
him to escape from captivity, spread throughout Russia, but,
undoubtedly, the author knew about this, as Igor's comrade in
captivity. He also knew that Igor would fulfill his promise -
will visit the Pyrogoshcha temple, bow to the icon of Hodigitria.

Textual analysis also answers the question,
when exactly was the poem written? But let's remember first,
who captured the Russian princes. According to the Ipatiev Chronicle -
Igor was eaten by a merchant: a man named Chilbuk... Vsevolod
Roman Kzych... Vladimir Kopty from Ulashevich...
and Svyatoslava was Yeldochuk in Burtsevichy (i.e. Yeldochuk
from the Burtsevich family). Igor managed to adopt Kon-
even by creating appropriate conditions for the future matchmaker.
And Igor's brother Vsevolod, although it is not known when he will return
went home, was probably also at Konchak's. All
Volodymyr was destined to once again participate in the Kiev campaign.

the prince against the Polovtsians, and he died in 1196 in Chernivtsi.
It is likely that Vsevolod returned with Igor
(according to Tatishchev, "sam-five"), the son of a thousand-man and a horse-

vividly illustrated genesis of the gradual decline of Russia,
quartered by internal strife.

The author doesn't just expose, he stigmatizes the cruel
which princes, trying to be objective and to Olga-
vychiv... But one thing is certain: this is the position of a person "unexpectedly"
with a pure heart, clean hands, and pure thoughts.
That is why the number of applicants for the title of author cannot be
to invest in hundreds. We will find him among the chosen ones of fate,
humiliated and abandoned in captivity.

We will not dwell on the justification of the princely
the origin of the author, because the poem was written in Roman captivity
It is undeniable. It is this elite position
provided the author with a high education: diplomatic training
cooking, knowledge of military affairs, history, astronomy,
architecture, painting... In addition to fluent Greek
in Greek and Latin, not to mention Slavic languages
you and the Polovtsian dialects, the avgor-prince used several
several alphabet systems - from Church Slavonic to
runic and Illyrian, was well-read, because he studied
The Bible, the works of Aristotle, Homer, Virgil...

We think scientists will still enjoy poetic passages.
of the rallies discovered in the "Word" and the landmarks
of universal culture, such as: "...and the song went astray from
palms, like a falcon, under the heavens" ("Kalevala") or:
"Heaven merges with Earth... Heaven has already fallen to Earth"
"Isis' lament over the murdered Office" (Texts of the Pirates)
copper", 3rd millennium BC). But it is probably worth recalling
about what has not escaped the attention of researchers - the beautiful
knowledge of the author of oral folklore, starting
from ritual songs, epics and poems and ending with the
from childhood "And we sowed millet, sowed...", which,
as O. Potebnya wrote, sounded even in the days of the Vedas, that is,
in the 2nd millennium BC. There is nothing surprising in this, because it is quite
It has long been noticed how many symbols and images of folk
poetics has been passed down to us since prehistoric times.
Some of them developed in oral creativity, some passed
written. The life of a song is generally much longer

more than previously thought. The fact that a hundred thousand years
therefore (just think about this number!) the configuration is
constellations corresponded much more accurately to existing names,
and a map of the starry sky printed in several editions
The author of this book proves that the Old Slavic names
constellations are the most archaic. As for song motifs,
led "Words", which undoubtedly nourished the creativity
Boyana, they are still on people's lips today.

Indeed, it is folklore, like the paganism of Ancient

Jesus creates that bright, living background on which they act.
heroes of "The Word". It is also true that the text of the poem
(although damaged by time) most convincingly testifies
ii. and the benefit of the reality of those events that the author recalls.
(L factage is Boyan's tradition.) So when A. Niki-
Gin in the already mentioned work quotes the lines: "On the third
day... two suns dimmed, both crimson pillars
and the moon went out... and with them the new moon, Oleg and Svyatoslav
"They dragged themselves through the darkness," he says, according to the song
rhythm they belonged to Boyan. A. Nikitin in this
the text tries to find the princes who participated in
the battle of Nezhatiny Niva in 1078. We have already shown above,
that the first text in terms of rhythm could not belong to
Boyan, and therefore the lines quoted are not his. Moreover, here
It is about four captured princes from Igor's Campaign.

"Young Moon" - Vladimir, son of Igor. The name of Volodymyr
Lodimir, according to the Kyiv pagan pantheon, means
The moon is the "lord of peace."

Next, you should read not "Oleg and Syatoslav", but "Ol-
"Sviatoslav the Goth". We see all four prisoners
princes - participants in the campaign. A. Nikitin proves that the author
"Slova" inserted lines from Boyan known to him into the poem
about the "dream" and the "golden word" of the Kiev prince. Here is more
research is needed.

In the same vein - regarding the writing of a poem - it is appropriate
but also remember the promise made by Igor in Polovtsian captivity,
when a confessor was sent to him. Rumor about
that Igor asked Hodigitria (the guide) to help
him to escape from captivity, spread throughout Russia, but,
undoubtedly, the author knew about this, as Igor's comrade in
captivity. He also knew that Igor would fulfill his promise -
will visit the Pyrogoshcha temple, bow to the icon of Hodigitria.

Textual analysis also answers the question,
when exactly was the poem written? But let's remember first,
who captured the Russian princes. According to the Ipatiev Chronicle -
Igor was eaten by a merchant: a man named Chilbuk... Vsevolod

Roman Kzych... Vladimir Kopty from Ulashevich...
and Svyatoslava was Yeldochuk in Burtsevichy (i.e. Yeldochuk
from the Burtsevich family). Igor managed to adopt Kon-
even by creating appropriate conditions for the future matchmaker.
And Igor's brother Vsevolod, although it is not known when he will return
went home, was probably also at Konchak's. All
Volodymyr was destined to once again participate in the Kiev campaign.
the prince against the Polovtsians, and he died in 1196 in Chernivtsi.
It is likely that Vsevolod returned with Igor
(according to Tatishchev, "sam-five"), the son of a thousand-man and a horse-

who, according to the Ipatiev Chronicle, were
together with Igor in captivity. Of course, Vsevolod could not be
the author of the poem and praise himself in the text.

As is known, Volodymyr Igorev lived with his father-in-law - I.
Konchak for two years and returned home with Kon-
"The fate of the nephew Novgorod"
The fate of the Seversky prince was much more tragic. Khan Yel-
Dochyuk apparently belonged to the opposition forces in relation to, say,
for the peaceful policy of Khan Konchak. And Igor, and
From everything it is clear that he was not very concerned or could not be concerned.
to the fate of the PRINCE OF RYLA. By the way, perhaps it is
he, among others, is blamed for the defeat: let us remember that
when Vsevolod suggested going back and staying in a more comfortable place
place to become a camp, then Svyatoslav (according to Ipatievsky
chronicle) argued the refusal by the fatigue of the horses... Yes
or otherwise, and the traces of Svyatoslav are lost in captivity, in the summer -
We no longer find any mention of him in the writings. So in
In no case could the author sing his own praises, ending
the poem, his captivity was shameful for the prince, because
"The dead have no shame..."

We also have in the poem quite convincing evidence about]
time of its writing: "The sun has already set for Prince Igor 4
The world, and the tree does not shed its leaves in vain. By the dew and by 1
The Suli gardens were divided...*. Especially since, in the opinion of the majority,
six researchers, the author in each specific situation]
very accurate about the details, the realities of military con- |
organization, natural features, etc. And this means
It seems that the time of the fallen leaves, reflected in the poem, is not so
purely abstract metaphor, and a specific situational one
"a trace of time" - both in his soul and on his native land, the splendor of
attacked by the enemy.

Despite the heroic pathos of the poem, the poetic and
the cosmos of Kievan Rus, which illuminates it with its acquisitions
Boyanov, "The Word" is a completely original, unprecedented
work in the Slavic world of that time. With the same
It can be called a poem, a hook and a novel,– |
This is the flowering of that artistic, nourished by personal responsibility.
distance for the fate of the world, the realm from which the whole branch grows
Chinese literature. But at the same time, it is not in vain that we study 1
The writers saw in the "Word" a kinship with the Dumas and epics.
We, with historical songs and plans, are such a kinship,
by the way, it is also characteristic of the work of T. Shevchenko. And yet
It was necessary to be born in such a difficult and tragic
time, and then become a victim of circumstances, so that fate
wrung a confession from the young soul of the gifted prince and
appeal to contemporaries: "The Tale of Igor's Campaign and Woe,

29H

. mpa Svyatoslav, grandson of Olgovich". Without a new treatise–
It is simply impossible to avoid the name. Will we agree on the date?
it is a matter of sorrow, whether we accept the lexeme without phonetic
•min as an archaic locative singular – sorrows, but
we must realize that only in this case do we read precisely
ts, what the author meant.

Clearly, establishing the truth requires a comprehensive
(And the planned (discussive) study of the text "The Word" and the
written texts, as well as proper generalization of all facts
of the available information in world lexicography.

By focusing certain efforts on the stated aspects
■('don", we were guided in particular by Lenin's position
that when considering a problem, "one must take
not individual facts, but the entire set of facts that concern
... and this issue, without a single exception."

While researching the text of the landmark, we discovered,
what happened to her in Polovtsian captivity after
The Tale of Prince Igor. We have explained two places from the text
"Words" that A. Nikigin considered to belong to Boyan
and associated it with the battle of Nezhatiny Niva (10/8),
and showed that these texts belong to the author of "Words about the Regiment"
Igor's". Another "dark place" explained by
says that the author of "The Word" calls himself Svyatoslav–
a messenger who is a messenger of God,
brought the poem to Rus' from captivity.

We mean the place: "Boyan and Khodsha Rivers, Svyag–
slayl of the artist of the old time of Yaroslavl, Olga
"I want someone..." Let's analyze and read this sentence.

The little-used word "hodyna" is the feminine singular
From the genus Khoina, it is a "blind person". Low vision
a broken or corrupted word of desire – "Olgona koganya"
want". We find its etymology and semantics through
the word "hochoty" (hochoty - more willingly). Then it is "Princess Olga"
"życha jur" (squiresman). The entire sentence should be read
like this: "Bonn and the Poelanets-Jura Prince Olga spoke
Svyatoslav the Songwriter of the Old Yaroslavic Era." Or
as it is presented in the "Word": "Boyan spoke and the messenger
Svyatoslav, the songwriter of the old days of Yaroslavl, Olga-
"va princely jura". The author left us his name
Svyatoslav, having transferred to Rus' from captivity through his
a written poem.

These lines are a message about the author of "The Word"
and his heroic act of sending the poem to Rus'
with its jura – the work ends. Such was the tradition
in medieval literature: the author's name or none at all
wrote, or it was noted at the very end of the work.

And we see that the poem is over. We still have
only a separate epilogue - short lines about what is difficult
Igor without Rus, and Rus without Igor, but with the Sun in the sky –
Igor has already returned to Rus': "The girls sing on the Du¬
"...voices are flowing across the sea to Kyiv." Igor carries out
vow - goes to Pyrohoshcha. "Glory to Igor Svyatoslav-
Listen, Bui Tur Vsevolod, Vladimir Igorevich. To the princes
Glory to you and your wife. Amen."

Of course, all hypotheses about authors in Russia cannot be
was accepted in a comprehensive scientific study
"Words." After all, in Russia they did not know about Gza's conversation with
The Polovtsians had a konchak, and their komons did not roar, they did not ring
glory in Kyiv... after Sula. It is obvious that the author did not sing
Glory to Prince Sviatoslav of Rila, because he could not sing it,
while in captivity.

These and the mysterious seven

There are laws that humanity must solve.

approached it intuitively at first, only guessing about
their existence. And therefore those very laws of the environment
were surrounded by an aura of mystery. That mystery has long been
was surrounded by the number 7. It must be said that the magicians
The Gauls were very clever in using the ancient sciences of
laws of nature to support the faith of ordinary people in
their supposedly supernatural powers. In magic rituals, they used
Some natural numbers also appeared, among them the singular
The number seven was considered very important.

On finds dating back to the Stone Age (Medieval)
Zinskaya site on the Desna River), in the ornaments we find
the magical seven. In the Scythian mounds on the magnificent
The number 7 is constantly present in the works of ancient masters,
We meet him in ancient Ukrainian folk tales.
in the fields.

In Sumerian myths, the number 7 was sacred. Everywhere
There are myths in the world about the 7 days of creation of the world and the 7 days of
flood. In ancient times, it was believed that 7 was the universal absolute number.
the lucky number of all symbols, because it consists of 3 and 4. This
number is a synonym for completeness, perfection, the highest degree
completion.

In Kyiv during the time of Prince Volodymyr, there was everything
a powerful deity - the chronicled Simargla. It turned out that
This is the name of the god Semey Yaril, distorted by chroniclers, that is,
Seven Suns. The feast day of the deity of the Seven Suns was
the marriage of Light and Water on Kupala. This deity symbolizes

'I forged the great law of periodic rebirth
nature.

The number 7 is also found in many ancient phraseologies.
"On the seventh heaven" is the peak (fullness) of
"Behind the Seven Castles" is the complete and definitive
The same meaning of complete completeness has
fairy tale "Measure seven times, cut once." "With one stroke
"seven times beaten" - complete success: a one-time action
the final revenge is achieved. The proverb "Seven one is not
"wait" indicates absolute completeness and completion
the ability to add to the number 7, etc.

But why were the seven so lucky? What are the natural laws?
dimensions (intuitively guessed, but not solved by distant
ancestors) supported its long-lasting popularity?

Let us recall that the number 7 was once used to characterize
The nature of the material world, time and space. Number 8
symbolized inertia and death.

Time was measured from 7 days to 7 generations...

Pythagoras's teaching about numbers concerns quantitative
laws of nature. The scientist claimed that in the world
there is a recurrence of all phenomena. Number was considered to be
the particle and basis of all things. "Everything is number," "number
rules the world." One is the beginning. Two is
the unity of opposites. The Trinity is the trinity of the primordial
a shard with its opposite side, etc.

Mathematics, which studies quantitative relationships and
spatial forms of the real world, has long become abstract
science still fails to reveal the mysteries of the "magical"
number 7. “The natural number 7 describes all sets, equal to
significant to this number,” we read in one of the mathematics
textbooks. But they are also defined
it also contains other natural numbers. Meanwhile, seven
deserves to be known in more detail, at least
thanks to the close attention she used in the
many peoples. V. I. Lenin in the reasoning of the Pythagoreans
that "in the soul there are seven circles (elements) similar to that
as in the sky", saw guesses, fantasies about the similarity of the poppy-
of the macrocosm and the microcosm.

For the first time, the author encountered the symbolism of "magic" numbers
in the late 40s. In the journal "Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the
Sciences of the USSR" for 1949–1950 a number of
articles dedicated to the discovery of the periodic law
atomic nuclei. In this model of complex nuclei, a special
the place was occupied by the nuclei of helium (4) and tritium (3), i.e. the nucleus
lithium with 7 nucleons. It turned out that such a construction
detail gives the completion of active stages in development

complex nuclear structures. Adding another nucleo¬
inevitably leads to the formation of strontium and instant
its conversion into an alpha particle. In the case of a
In ryllium-8, two alpha particles fly apart instantly. As in
our ancestors, the number eight here symbolized death!

The meaning of the number 7 as a symbol of periodicity in
The periodic system of chemical elements also confirms this
elements of D. I. Mendeleev. If we consider the system,
starting from alkaline monovalent analogues - from
lithium, then divalent beryllium will be next, then
trivalent boron, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and finally,

heptavalent fluorine. In eighth place are the analogues of the element
of noble gases with 8 outer electrons. Properties
The properties of these elements correspond to the ideas of the ancients
people about the number 8 as a symbol of inertia or death.

After passing through the neon element, the system returns again.
to the monovalent metal sodium, an analogue of lithium.
Then the previous cycle of development is repeated with 7 stages.
pens to the figure eight, which symbolizes peace.

Therefore, the number 7 is a parameter of the periodic law.
in nature. This confirms one of the laws
dialectics: the negation of negation, which the ancients knew.
In the long periods of the system of D. I. Mendeleev, the law
The seven are preserved. This law was perceived in ancient times as
the law of renewal, the law of immortality. Ancient people
noticed how some features change every 7 years
and manifestations of the character of children and adults, observed
phases of the Moon - the main astral deity in the week
with 7 days. Periodically impaired Moon, death bo¬
death and then resurrection in a 7-day cycle.

Since the Stone Age, as archaeology has shown
Mizyny on the Desna, our distant ancestors knew music from
its periodicity, which was expressed in 7 tones of the scale. Ok¬
The same sounds were repeated above - and again they were heard.
7. Humanity also knew the 7 colors of the rainbow. They symbolize
They called the eternal cycle of water and life in nature.

Hydrotherapy and mud therapy in Starodavne
In Egypt and Rome it lasted 7 weeks. Modern science has proven:
recovery of nerve cells in patients requires precisely
such a time. The "magic" number 7 spoke to our ancestors
about the eternal renewal and immortality of nature.

EXPERTS

ABOUT THE WORK OF O. P. ZNOIK

The book by O. P. Znoyko is addressed to the general readership,
in particular, to young people. It introduces the prehistory of Slavism
and first of all - Ukraine, with the emergence of Slavic tribes,
their connections with neighboring peoples. Expanded in it
The material is impressive in its scope and depth. Covering
a huge amount of data on history, archaeology, ethnography, etymology
logy, linguistics, astronomy, immersing yourself in the layers of ancient
myths and Ukrainian folklore, the author seems to connect hundreds of
currents that stretch from the depths of centuries to our time. The argument
refuting many of the misconceptions that have been
shafts n exist in historical science, O. P. Znoyko boldly

offers his conclusions, hypotheses, versions, guesses, convincingly
proves the astral nature of the beliefs of our ancestors. The book gives
we suddenly have a new idea of how the paganism of Ancient
Russia, its culture, and the culture of the peoples of the Mediterranean
sea.

O. De Rzhavina, Doctor of Philological Sciences;
Institute of World Literature named after M. Gori-'
who is the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The great merit of O. II. Znoyka is that he showed a close
the connection of pre-Christian (so-called pagan) religion with astrology
nomy, cosmogonic ideas about the Universe. He carried out
an attempt to identify the pagan gods of the ancient Slavs, including
including Ancient Russia, with constellations and celestial bodies. their
The author connects the movement with pre-Christian holidays. He puts forward the
hypothesis and an interpretation of the folk rites of Christmas, New
year (Generous Evening), driving a goat, Christmas trees, Kupala from the view
of the astronomical knowledge of the ancient Slavs.

Widespread use of folklore, linguistic, ethno¬
graphic and astronomical materials made it possible to
able to put forward a number of hypotheses and interesting guesses regarding the connectio
pre-Christian religion of the ancient Slavs with astronomical phenomena
We. This is precisely the value of O. P. Znoyko's research.

G. Sergienko, Doctor of Historical Sciences,

/. Shekera, Candidate of Historical Sciences;

Institute of History of the All-Union Ukrainian SSR.

0GU1AV

Thunder Well. Vladimir When in place,

Author's Foreword 9
The Migration of the Slavs and Rus II
The Mystery of Ancient Russia 38

Cosmogony, mythology and rites of astral travel in Russia 43

Questions of ethnogenesis and facts of ethnography 92

The Mystery of Artomida 119

Traces on the celestial map 130

Deciphering the oldest writing in Europe from

banks of the Dnieper 135

Rus, and Etruscans 140

Dana 149

Sambatas 198

Ancient cosmogony and its folk customs 209
Kyiv and Kyivan Rus 225

Who are they, the Khuns? 205 l

The Mystery of Ancient Donbass 287
Knives 282

Ukrainians are the Cherkasy people 283
If we knew life was blind... 285

Experts on the works of O. P., Znoyka 303

IIOIISK

and l*|iiii osnoiidish her 1087 goal

For STLrSHSHO SCHOOL OF PO.irlII

with II o and k o Llexandr Pavlovich
MYTHS OF KYIV LAND
II SOCIETY OF DRG.VNOSTY

IIOu'aio-popuyairnme stap.i, ..

Kyiv, the Central Committee of the LKSMU "Youth."

These un|i.'Opk'kim izike

I'odlmor V. V. Ponomprgnkp
Art editor V. / GiIshyaiL
TgaiichinA editor .4 L. Mon..

Proofreaders 3. M. Klshchgmiy,, L. II. Spirit,-no

III M 1431

'line" TO the set 06.04.83 Signed by Lo Print 17.11.80. Format
•. I00'/ m . Offset paper L» 2. Glrniturm type. time Printing. ofs.
Conditions. Print. lrk. 14.82. Can. color. 23.02. Region ed. ary. 17.8.

Circulation 30,000 copies. Lam. 9*139. Price 80 k

The "Badge of Honor" award was presented by the Central Committee of the LKSMU "Youth...
Pshiigrafyafkombiiyat Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Ukraine "Youth, Or
Red Banner Publishing and Printing United
Central Committee of the IILKSM "Youth of the Guard".

Address of the publishing house and printing house: 262)19, KyTM-119, Par*
Kim's name, 38-44.